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WESTERN PENNSYLVANIANS

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WESTERN PENNSYLVANIANS

A Work for Newspaper and Library Reference

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A DEDICATION

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIANS *is dedicated to those public spirited citizens of this great Commonwealth whose achievements are authoritatively set forth in this volume, through which, it is my earnest hope, the reader may gain an insight into the markedly significant part each has played, and how completely interwoven are their lives and accomplishments with the marvelous developments of Western Pennsylvania.*

CHARLES ALEXANDER ROOK,
Editor-in-Chief.

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FOREWORD

THIS volume on Western Pennsylvanians is an authentic record of the lives and accomplishments of those men who have made the western Commonwealth of the Keystone State what it is today—the industrial center of the world.

The book is a work of reference valuable to all those interested in the history and biographies of that section of the United States and its leading citizens both of yesterday and today, but most particularly have we sought to produce a work that will be of service in newspaper offices. To that end the utmost care has been taken to present such data in a form and with a degree of accuracy and comprehensiveness that it can be used with confidence in its veracity. The photographs of contemporary leaders of all walks of life in Western Pennsylvania have been prepared with a view to their use, if desired, for newspaper reproduction.

It is our sincere hope that "Western Pennsylvanians" may find a permanent place on the shelves of every newspaper and public library in America.

THE PUBLISHERS.

The oil strike at Colonel Drake's well in the Venango region in 1858 was the signal for activity of Pittsburgh capital in the development of the petroleum industry which has been continued until the present day and has resulted in opening many of the prosperous oil fields of the world. Andrew Carnegie and his early associates were among those who first made their investments in oil. Success attended their enterprises from the start and formed the foundations for many Western Pennsylvania fortunes. Before the Civil War had engulfed the attention of the people, the Oil Exchange had been established in Pittsburgh and this city was looked upon as the center of the petroleum industry.

In sixty-five years the changes in western Pennsylvania's industrial and financial interests have been many. The pioneers have passed from the stage in the great drama of oil development. They did a hero's part and blazed the trail for the petroleum industry of the world. Their's was not alone to bring forth the resources but also to find a market. They encouraged the invention, manufacture and development of the kerosene lamp. They specialized on "carbon oil" when that was the country-wide illuminant; the internal combustion engine came and they saw the possibilities of naptha, and the development of the modern automobile engine and marine motor called for gasoline. The price of oil increased 1,000 per cent. Fortunes of thousands became millions.

In the history of Pittsburgh's part in oil development several figures stand out prominently. Among the pioneers are Andrew Carnegie and Robert Pitcairn. Colonel James M. Guffey came at a later day, but still early enough to become the mentor of the oil business, and his enterprises flourished while those who had been the pioneers sought other investments. Before the close of the Civil War Pittsburgh had more than three score oil refineries. During the next thirty years these increased in number and in the last quarter of the nineteenth century this city was the center of the refined oil export industry. The development of pipe lines changed the whole system of the transportation of petroleum and new fields were discovered. However, Colonel Guffey stands as the pioneer in the establishment of the Gulf Oil Corporation which is now directed by the Mellon interests to whom Colonel Guffey sold his holdings. The development of the southwestern oil fields in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Kansas resulted largely in the investment of Pittsburgh capital. The Benedum-Trees interests figure prominently in this great work which stands as a monument to the enterprise of Pittsburgh capital and their faith in one of the country's basic industries.

The jobbing trade of Pittsburgh serves an area with a population of 10,000,000. The live stock industry and the distribution of fruit and produce rank Pittsburgh among the leading markets of the country. The tremendous buying power of the people makes the city one of the largest merchandizing centers.

These material features of Pittsburgh reflect the wonderful accomplishments of the men and women who grasped the opportunities to build up a great city by use of the natural wealth they found in its hills and valleys. Nearly all began their labors in comparatively humble circumstances, but they builded resolutely and were not absorbed by the dross of worldly gain, for they improved their spiritual and esthetic surroundings as well.

The schoolmaster was one of the earliest arrivals in Pittsburgh. Private schools were established in the earliest days, and when the Pennsylvania public school law went into effect ninety years ago, free institutions of learning were at once established here. Pittsburgh has nine high schools, 126 public schools with an enrollment of 100,000 pupils, beside the University of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institute of Technology, three theological seminaries, several high grade women's schools, academies and a large number of parochial schools.

Literature, art and the drama have been encouraged by the people of Pittsburgh since it was a frontier settlement. It had the first newspaper west of the Allegheny Mountains in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, still published as the *Gazette Times*. At the beginning of the last century several other papers were launched, which later were absorbed or discontinued. The *Daily Post* was established in 1842 by Thomas Phillips and William H. Smith, and for many years was conducted by James P. Barr who obtained control in the 50's. With the *Sun*, an afternoon paper established in 1906, it is now successfully edited by Arthur E. Braun. *The Pittsburg Dispatch*, first printed in 1846 by J. Heron Foster, enjoyed an international reputation for 75 years; during its last quarter century, under the direction of Colonel Charles A. Rook, being recognized as Pittsburgh's most influential newspaper. It was purchased and discontinued publication in February, 1923. At the same time the *Leader*, an afternoon paper established in 1864 by John W. Pittock, was also purchased and its publication suspended. Pittsburgh's remaining papers are the *Chronicle Telegraph* and the *Pittsburgh Press*, afternoon editions, and the *Freiheits Freund*, a German morning paper.

The first theater was built in Pittsburgh in 1817. In 1923 there are nine playhouses for the spoken drama and 150 motion picture houses. The motion picture business, established in 1904, has grown to be the leading amusement enterprise.

Philanthrophy is recognized as a distinguishing trait among the citizens of Pittsburgh. The cry of distress has never gone unanswered. When Johnstown was swept away by the flood of 1889, Pittsburgh organized the first relief. The first foreign relief received by sufferers of the Japanese earthquake disaster in September, 1923, was forwarded by a Pittsburgh corporation (or: the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.) The same prompt measures were taken after the Galveston flood, the San Francisco earthquake and the Ohio floods. In providing for the welfare and recreation of the people, Pittsburgh men of wealth have been conspicuous for their liberal donations. Pittsburgh's greatest institution—the Carnegie Institute with its library, museum, art galleries, music hall and technical school—is the gift of Andrew Carnegie, costing with endowments $25,000,000. The Mellon Institute for Industrial Research is the gift of Andrew W. Mellon, and many benefactors have contributed to structures in the University of Pittsburgh group. These buildings are adjacent to Schenley park, given to the city by Mrs. Mary E. Schenley. Henry Clay Frick, who beautified Pittsburgh with two monumental office buildings, bequeathed a large natural woodland to the city for a park and made large monetary gifts to many philanthropic institutions. The Pittsburgh zoo and the Elizabeth Steel Magee maternity hospital were given by Christopher L. Magee.

Pittsburgh is the birthplace of the Republican party, the first meeting of that organization having been held here in Lafayette hall, Fourth Avenue near Wood Street, on February 22, 1856. In the subsequent campaign Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania showed faith in the new party and four years later gained Abraham Lincoln's personal praise for the overwhelming Republican vote. A territory that had been anti-Tory in colonial days and supported the Federal constitution party and the Whigs in the early era of the republic, fell into line at once when the new Republican party was formed. Pittsburgh has always been a high tariff district and this plank in the Republican platform always makes a strong appeal here. In National politics western Pennsylvania normally is strongly Republican, with the exception of a few counties which have Democratic leanings. Despite the large number of Republican voters, the Democratic party has always maintained a strong organization, and recently one of Pittsburgh's eminent sons, George W. Guthrie, a Democrat, after serving a term as mayor of the city, was appointed American ambassador to Japan and died in March, 1917, while holding that important post.

Pittsburgh's position, within a day's journey by rail of more than half the population of the country, has made it one of the chief distributing centers on the continent. It is served by nine railroad trunk lines and each succeeding year sees additions to hundreds of miles of improved roads for motor traffic. Increased hotel facilities in recent years and the activity of its civic organizations have encouraged its possibilities as a modern convention city. Its geographical situation and abundance of transportation routes has won for Pittsburgh the sobriquet, "The Gateway to the West."

—I—

Why Pittsburgh is Pittsburgh

"THE Gateway to the West" is no mere modern appellation with respect to Pittsburgh's advantageous geographical situation. Years before the white man dreamed of industrial dominion at the forks of the Ohio, Indian tribes traversed this natural portal in their movements east and west. Traders in the middle of the eighteenth century sought the same route. Celeron, the French explorer, came thither in 1749, and on his heels the English made their surveys for the Ohio Company's holdings of land between the Monongahela and the Kanawha. Whether by forest trail and packhorse or by river and canoe, the strategic value of this transportation route was apparent from earliest times. Here, after the conquest of the mountains, the civilization of the Atlantic seaboard halted. Hostile Indians for 20 years disputed encroachments on their hunting grounds west of the headwaters of the Ohio. This frontier outpost, first a fort and a rendezvous for armies mobilized for the defense of the settlements, later became an important outfitting point for colonists bound for the inviting country west and south.

With the trend of the pioneer migrations it was inevitable that a town would be built up at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela. But nature had provided even more important considerations for the founding of a great city. Natural transportation facilities and the turn of political events in colonial days were secondary in comparison with the mineral wealth of the territory destined to become "The Workshop of the World." Prodigious deposits of coal and the proximity of vast fields of other raw materials were the guarantees of industrial empire which this great

district today enjoys. Otherwise, Pittsburgh would be only a way station among the world's great centers of population.

A cardinal date in Western Pennsylvania's history—and unfortunately it does not appear in our chronology—is that of the discovery of bituminous coal in the hills overlooking the site of the future city. Tradition says that the first coal pit was opened by soldiers from the garrison of Fort Pitt about 1759. The site of this pioneer mine has been pointed out near the base of Mt. Washington opposite the "Point." The name "Coal Hill" was given to the lofty elevation south of the Monongahela, and coal was regularly used for fuel in the first permanent buildings in the town which grew outside the ramparts of the fort. It was more than a quarter of a century, however, before the mining industry was begun on any practicable scale.

The territory in the Ohio valley was claimed by both the French and the English by right of exploration and conquest. In 1744 a treaty was made with the Delaware Indians by which they ceded to the king of Great Britain all the lands in the bounds of Virginia. The Ohio Company, organized largely by persons in Virginia and Maryland, obtained from the king a cession of land south of the Ohio between the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers on condition that 100 families would be settled thereon within seven years and that a fort be erected and a garrison maintained at the company's expense. Preliminary surveys were made in 1752.

Before any steps toward actual colonization were undertaken by the English the French from Canada established a small outpost on a tributary of the Allegheny and did not disguise their intentions to strengthen their hold throughout the region explored by Celeron which embraced about 700 miles of the upper Ohio and Allegheny. Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, in the autumn of 1753 sent his adjutant general, Major George Washington, to the commandant of the French fort, demanding the object of France's aggression on his Britannic Majesty's dominions. The Ohio Company had selected a site at the mouth of Chartiers creek (McKee's Rocks) for a fort, but to Washington's practised eye the land in the triangle at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers possessed the strategic advantage and on his arrival thither in November, he wrote in his journal: "I spent some time in viewing the rivers and the land at the Fork, which I think extremely well situated for a fort, as it has the absolute command of both rivers. The land at the point is twenty or twenty-five feet above the water, and a considerable bottom of flat, well-timbered land all around it, very convenient for building." This is the first written description of the site later occupied by the city of Pittsburgh.

Governor Dinwiddie's mission failed to check the advance of the French into this region. It was apparent to Washington that they were preparing to advance southward and the youthful soldier hastened back to Virginia to report the situation on the frontier. The return journey was made in the dead of winter and amid great hardships. A treacherous Indian fired point-blank at Washington but missed him, and after disarming the savage, the Virginian and his guide traveled all night through the wilderness. Reaching the north bank of the Allegheny they were obliged to build a raft to pole their way across. In mid-stream, the river filled with floating ice, the raft capsized and Washington was hurled into the swift current. They reached an island where they spent the night and on the following morning made their way to the mainland. This incident in the life of Washington is commemorated by a memorial bridge across the Allegheny river at Forty-third Street, Pittsburgh.

The inevitable clash between the French and English came a few months later. When the season opened in the spring of 1754 the English under a provincial officer commenced the erection of a stockade at the "Point." A few days later a flotilla of canoes and batteaux bearing a force of 1,000 men with artillery came down the Allegheny from the Venango. The handful of English were driven off and the French erected a fortification which they named Fort Duquesne. The garrison was reinforced and they firmly established themselves in possession.

Several companies of Virginia militia, under command of Washington, now serving with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, constituted the British force confronting the incursion of the French. A reconnoitering party from Fort Duquesne was overtaken and surprised by Washington with a small detachment of his troops and friendly Indians. An engagement ensued, the French commander was slain and his force captured. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. This action, the first bloodshed in the French and Indian war, occurred May 28, 1754, a few miles east of Uniontown. Washington concentrated his little body of troops at Great Meadows and erected a stockade which he named Fort Necessity. Here he was attacked in overwhelming numbers by the French and Indians on July 3d. After the unequal contest was continued far into the night, Washington was obliged to capitulate and on the following day retired with the honors of war.

For a year the French remained undisputed masters of the western frontier. The British ministry in the meantime formed an elaborate plan of campaign to wrest the territory from France. Fort

Duquesne was one of the principal objects of attack. The expedition was placed in command of Major General Edward Braddock, a veteran of 40 years' service, who had risen to high rank through many brilliant campaigns in continental Europe.

Braddock's army, comprising two regiments of British regulars, several companies of Colonials, artillery train, troops of light horse, pioneers and engineer corps, numbered nearly 2,000 men. It was organized at Alexandria, Virginia, and marched from that place April 20, 1755, advancing by tedious stages over a narrow wagon road cut through the wilderness. Washington accompanied the army, serving as a volunteer aide on Braddock's staff. The natural difficulties of the march were increased by Braddock's obstinate adherence to the European system. He rejected the advice of Washington to adopt the frontier style of warfare and by the end of June was still struggling through the mountains. Near Great Meadows he divided his forces, leaving his heavy train and munitions with the sick, under a sufficient guard, while he pushed toward the Monongahela with 1,400 picked troops.

On the evening of July 8th he reached the river about two miles below the mouth of the Youghiogheny. Every preparation was made for a triumphant march to capture Fort Duquesne on the following day. At dawn the little army forded the Monongahela and marched down the west bank of the stream, a distance of about five miles, to a second ford below the mouth of Turtle creek. To over-awe the enemy, whose scouting parties were believed to be observing the advance, Braddock directed the second crossing to be made with magnificent display. With colors flying, bayonets glistening in the brilliant summer sunlight and officers and men resplendent in showy uniforms of the period, the troops paraded forward to the music of an inspiring march. Scarcely had the army crossed when the echoes of the fife and drum were answered by hideous war-whoops of the savages and the ominous crack of the rifles of an unseen foe. Braddock was ambushed. Instantly his advance guard and flanking parties were thrown into confusion, the frightened soldiers rushing back upon the main body formed on the narrow road. The colonials instinctively sprang behind trees and logs and sought to meet the enemy in true Indian fashion, and some of the British regulars followed their example, when Braddock rode forward into the most exposed positions, insisting that the men form in platoons. But the tactics in which the general had been trained on the battlefields of Flanders were of no avail in the wilderness against the wily savages who constituted more than three-fourths of the French fighting force. Again and again Braddock and his officers attempted to rally their men. Nearly all the colonial backwoodsmen had been killed. The British regulars fired at random or wherever they saw a puff of smoke and killed many of their own men. The artillery was deserted almost at the first fire, and Washington with his own hands attempted to bring one of the fieldpieces into action. Concealed in ravines that flanked the British position the Indians picked off every man who seemed to have command. After five horses had been shot under him, Braddock was mortally wounded. With the fall of their commander the soldiers could not be rallied. All were crowded toward the road while the savages with their demoniac yells rushed from their hiding places and scalped the dead and wounded. Panic seized the remnant of the army that so gallantly had marched to the field a few hours before. Teamsters cut the traces of their horses and galloped off, carrying the news of the disaster to the camp at Great Meadows. Washington, who lost two horses and had four bullets through his coat, was one of the few officers who escaped unharmed.

The soldiers fled to the river and retreated across the ford, being followed to the water's edge by the Indians who now set upon the wounded with tomahawk and scalping knife. Fortunately for the British the pursuit was not continued, the Indians returning to the field to plunder the dead and torture their prisoners. What was left of Braddock's army fell back to Great Meadows where the general expired on July 13th. Of 86 officers 62 were killed or wounded and in the rank and file of Braddock's force the losses exceeded 700. Less than 1,000 French and Indians were engaged. Their loss was estimated at not more than 70, one of whom, Captain de Beaujeu, their commander, was slain at the first fire. The site of this battle, one of the bloodiest struggles in American colonial wars, is now the business district of the populous industrial suburb of Braddock, named in memory of the commander of the ill-fated expedition.

Braddock's army continued its retreat to Philadelphia, leaving the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia open to the ravages of the cruel allies of the French. It was three years before an attempt was made to retrieve the stigma of defeat. In the summer of 1758 General John Forbes was placed in command of a second expedition against Fort Duquesne. He fitted out at Philadelphia and proceeded through the heart of Pennsylvania via Bedford. His advance guard composed of 2,000 under Colonel Henry Bouquet, a Swiss officer in the British service, joined by the Virginia troops under Washington, reached the Loyalhanna (Ligonier) early in Sep-

tember. A reconnoitering party of 800 Virginians and Scottish Highlanders under Major James Grant approached within half a mile of Fort Duquesne.

Here on September 14th at daybreak they were attacked by the French and Indians, who made a sudden sortie from the fort. The battle was a repetition of Braddock's unfortunate encounter. The Indian mode of warfare threw Grant's men into confusion, and although they fought bravely, they were soon hemmed in and unable to match the unerring marksmanship of their red-skinned enemies. Grant surrendered and his force was routed with a loss of 21 officers and 273 men killed or captured. This action occurred on the slopes of the elevated ground between the rivers since known as Grant's Hill and distinguished in the progress of municipal improvements as "the Hump." A tablet placed on the Allegheny County courthouse by the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, commemorates this, the last battle for the possession of Fort Duquesne.

Although suffering from a fatal illness and carried with his troops on a litter, Forbes urged a forward movement with a force too formidable for the French to oppose. When the British approached within a day's march of the fort the French commander embarked his garrison in batteaux, blew up the magazines and retreated down the Ohio by the light of the flames of the burning ramparts. On the following day, November 25, 1758, the advance led by Washington raised the British flag above the ruins. Forbes writing immediately to England's prime minister to recount his victory dated his letter at "Pittsborough" in honor of William Pitt. The fortifications were rebuilt for a state of defense and named Fort Pitt. Forbes withdrew with the main body of his army, leaving a garrison of 200 men from Washington's regiment to protect the frontier.

French domination was at an end. Fort Frontenac had fallen and in the following year Wolfe captured Quebec. A new Fort Pitt was built far encompassing the land where the little French stockade had stood. Quiet reigned and British traders and American pioneers penetrated beyond the Ohio. Outside the bastions a little cluster of cabins sprang up—the embryo town of Pittsburgh.

—II—

The Building of The City.

CEREMONIOUS conferences between British military commanders and the various Ohio Indian tribes were the most important events in Pittsburgh during the earlier years of English occupancy. Braves and squaws to the number of 1,000 or more sometimes attended these councils which were invested with all the pomp and dignity of diplomatic deliberations. During this period of comparative quiet emigration began, the settlers following the trails of Braddock and Forbes. Increasing numbers of traders gathered around Fort Pitt and new cabins were built in the town.

In 1763 peace on the frontier was interrupted when the famous chief Pontiac conceived the idea of forming a confederation of the northwest Indian tribes in a simultaneous attack on all the white men's forts. Fort Pitt was surrounded by a large band of warriors, communication was cut off and the settlements were open to attack. Failing to enter the fort by stratagem the Indians assailed it from all sides with burning arrows which several times set fire to the frame barrack buildings. Creeping along the banks of the rivers they kept up rifle fire at close range, shooting every time a member of the garrison exposed himself. During the siege Fort Pitt lost one man killed and seven wounded, among the latter being Captain Ecuyer, its commander.

Colonel Bouquet was dispatched with two regiments to relieve Fort Pitt. At Bushy Run, 21 miles east of Pittsburgh, on August 5 and 6, 1763, he was attacked by a large body of Indians and after a desperate fight defeated them decisively and put the remainder to flight. Three days later he arrived to the relief of the beleagured garrison at Fort Pitt. In the fall of the succeeding year Colonel Bouquet erected the small brick redoubt or block house as a greater protection against Indian attack. This structure is still standing and is preserved among the most interesting landmarks in America's colonial history. Colonel Bouquet's expedition into the Muskingum country for the time being put an end to the red men's outrages and in the ensuing period of peace Pittsburgh grew apace.

Within a year after the siege of Fort Pitt a plan of lots and streets was laid out embracing that portion of the city lying between Water Street and Second Avenue and Market and Ferry Streets.

Settlers came in goodly numbers and buildings of a more substantial character were erected. In 1769 a warrant was issued for the survey of the Manor of Pittsburgh, the title being held in the Penn family. About the same time grants of land were taken in the outlying districts south and east of Pittsburgh. On George Washington's third visit to the forks of the Ohio in 1770, he found a frontier hamlet of some pretensions where he lodged in an inn conducted "by one Mr. Semple." At this pioneer hostelry Washington reciprocated the hospitality of the officers at the fort.

Two years later the British garrison was withdrawn and the fort fell into decay. The irritation manifested by the colonies against the mother country was felt on the frontier and events were now shaping themselves for an open rupture between the people of western Pennsylvania and the representatives of the British crown.

The first conflict with Toryism broke out in 1774 when Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, laid claim to the territory in Pennsylvania south of the Ohio. Dunmore's representative, Dr. John Connolly, declaring to exercise authority in behalf of the commonwealth of Virginia, seized Fort Pitt where he stationed a company of 100 men. Governor Penn acted promptly in asserting Pennsylvania's rights and chastised Connolly and his confederates. Dunmore's war, so-called, rekindled the martial spirit in Pittsburgh which was given significant expression when came the news that the spark of revolution had been set off at Lexington and Concord.

On May 16, 1775, within a month after the clash at Lexington the Pennsylvanians held meetings at Pittsburgh and Hannastown and unanimously passed resolutions in entire consonance with the feeling in other portions of the colonies. In September, Captain John Neville with a company of 100 men marched from Winchester, Virginia, and took possession of Fort Pitt. This force constituted the garrison until two years later when Brigadier General Edward Hand of the Continental army arrived here and assumed the chief command in Pittsburgh.

Peace with the Indian tribes had been maintained largely through the wise mediation of Colonel George Morgan appointed by Congress as Indian agent for the middle district of the United States with headquarters at Pittsburgh. In 1777 the British governor of Canada instigated marauding bands of savages to attack the western settlements and Fort Pitt was the rendezvous for many notable Indian fighters, chief among whom was Captain Samuel Brady whose individual exploits furnished many exciting episodes in the annals of the frontier. It was at this time that the renegade Simon Girty fled from Pittsburgh and became an active instrument of the British in bringing misery on the western settlers. An important event in the backwoods campaign was the departure from this region of the expedition of General George Rogers Clark for the reduction of the British posts at Kaskaskia and Vincennes.

During the Revolution Fort Pitt frequently changed commanders, the garrison suffered many times from the lack of supplies and the vicissitudes of the inhabitants of the town were reflected in demoralized conditions at the close of the war. Western Pennsylvania furnished its full quota of soldiers in the Continental army and many were called from time to time to serve in the militia. Unscrupulous traders and drunken Indians infested the town. Families of Revolutionary officers and a few others of creditable standing, struggled to bring civic order out of the chaotic conditions. The fort was now little more than a heap of ruins. The townspeople were building fences on its bastions and squatters had taken possession of the blockhouse and other structures. The oft-quoted description of Pittsburgh by Arthur Lee, who visited the town at this period (1783), is interesting to repeat when viewed in the light of present day development. Lee had strong prejudices and he was no prophet. He wrote:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry houses. There is a great deal of small trade carried on; the goods being brought at the vast expense of 45 shillings per cwt. from Philadelphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops money, wheat, flour and skins. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel, so they are likely to be damned, without the benefit of clergy. The river encroaches fast on the town. The place, I believe, will never be very considerable."

Lee saw only one side of Pittsburgh. There were families of culture whose homes were in refined taste, and among the Scots and Irish were not a few thrifty residents whose descendants are the leading citizens of Pittsburgh. Neither were the early inhabitants totally without the ministrations of the clergy. As early as 1754 French priests held services at Fort Duquesne and in the first year of the British coming the Rev. Charles Beaty preached to the settlers. The Redstone Presbytery flourished and the Rev. James Power was directed to conduct divine worship at Fort Pitt. The Rev. Dr. John McMillan was active in his pastoral labors in the southern border of the county and in 1782 the Rev. Wilhelm Weber founded the German Evangelical Protestant church which exists today with a large congregation.

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The disbanding of the Continental army was followed by the tide of emigration westward. Former soldiers and their families came by the hundreds to take up lands in western Pennsylvania and despite the danger of Indian raids the Ohio river became a popular route to the rapidly growing settlements in the blue grass region of Kentucky. For voyagers on the Ohio, Pittsburgh was the natural outfitting point. The Forbes road was opened to continuous traffic, first for pack-horses and later by cumbersome wagons. New types of settlers were attracted to Pittsburgh. Merchants and artisans rapidly replaced the Indian traders and camp followers. In 1784 George Woods and Thomas Vickroy, surveyors, laid out the manor at Pittsburgh and the first sale of lots was held by Stephen Bayard and Isaac Craig for the Penns. The streets laid out in this plan constitute the present business district of Pittsburgh.

On July 29, 1786, was issued the initial number of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, the first newspaper published west of the Alleghenies and one of the oldest in existence in the United States. This pioneer journalistic enterprise was hazarded by John Scull and Joseph Hall who transported their printing materials from the seaboard in a wagon. The paper was a small folio issued weekly. It contained few local items since the town was so small that every event of importance was known and talked about by the people long before it could be written and displayed on the printed page through the tedious process of a hand press that produced only one page at an impression. Its advertising columns, which were generously patronized, are more enlightening in giving a view into the trend of events and the customs of the day. John Scull, the editor, was appointed the first postmaster of Pittsburgh and the post office was opened in connection with his printing establishment. Use of the mail was a novelty in the west and the duties of the early postmaster were not arduous. Four years after the opening of the office the annual receipts were but $110.00.

Twice during the closing decade of the century the peaceful progress of Pittsburgh was interrupted by the alarms of war. In the winter of 1792-3 General Anthony Wayne organized his expedition against the Indians in Pittsburgh and established his training camp at Legionville on the Ohio. His victory in the decisive battle at Fallen Timbers saved this region from further dangers of the red men's incursions and resulted in opening up Ohio to settlement. This meant more trade for Pittsburgh and was followed by a rapid increase in population.

While the echoes of Wayne's bugles still resounded here, Pittsburgh became the storm center of the Whiskey rebellion. Opposition to the new government's tax on the products of Pennsylvania whiskey stills resulted in several serious outbreaks involving all classes of Pittsburgh citizens. Pillage and bloodshed marked these outrages and the malcontents were not suppressed until a large military force marched into the disaffected region.

The year 1794 which marked Wayne's victory and the settlement of the Whiskey rebellion is likewise another important date in Pittsburgh's history. The act was passed (April 22nd) incorporating the town of Pittsburgh into a borough. Six years before (September 24, 1788) Allegheny county had been organized out of Westmoreland and the borough of Pittsburgh, now also a county seat had an added importance. The first courthouse and jail were completed, occupying ground in the Diamond square, and a market place was opened. The Eagle Fire Engine Company was organized, the number of shops and stores increased and Pittsburgh had recognition exceeding all proportion to the town's population.

Coal was now in general use, mines in Coal hill, Herron hill and in Little Sawmill run being profitably operated. A line of boats to carry passengers to Cincinnati was started. The lumber industry had its inception at this time when the timber from the sawmill of the Cornplanter Indians was floated down the Allegheny and found a ready market in Pittsburgh. General James O'Hara and Isaac Craig had opened the first glasshouse and other glassmaking establishments were under way. George Anshutz had blazed the way for the iron and steel industry with his pioneer blast furnace which was erected about 1792 near the spot now occupied by Shadyside station on the Pennsylvania railroad. Iron ore which it had been hoped to extract from the hills about Pittsburgh did not materialize and it was found too expensive to transport the raw materials from paying ore deposits on the Kiskiminetas and the Anshutz furnace was soon abandoned. However, the manufacturing spirit had been implanted and it was soon to prove irresistible. A boatyard with rigging lofts, anchor smithy and other marine appurtenances was ready to challenge tide-water shipbuilders with craft that would carry Pittsburgh's products to the Spanish main. In the surrounding country agricultural pursuits engaged the ever-increasing numbers of thrifty settlers. Other towns were springing up and new roads radiated from Pittsburgh. These carried an important trade in household utensils, hardware, nails, spinning-wheels and cow-bells which the obscure but industrious workshops of those early days turned out. It spelled success in the prophetic vision of those who foresaw the great future of Pittsburgh industries.

—III—

A Century of Progress.

THE dawn of the nineteenth century saw Pittsburgh the most important settlement in what was then the western United States. The census of 1800 gives the population of the town as 1,565 inhabitants. In 1803 the annual value of its manufactures and commerce was $350,000. In the next ten years the population increased to 4,786; there were more than 50 shop-keepers and merchants, and the value of manufactures had reached over $2,000,000 annually. It is notable to mention that the spinning wheels were busy at this time when 80,000 yards of home-spun linens were marketed in Pittsburgh yearly. The emigration movement into Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana was at its height and here the traveler found 33 taverns. The character of the town was rapidly changing. Substantial buildings of brick were erected in place of the pioneer cabins and frame structures. The streets in the "triangle" between the rivers were built up and the town was extending up the Allegheny along the thoroughfare which is now known as Penn Avenue. On the south bank of the Monongahela there was a growing settlement and the suburb of Alleghenytown laid out in 1788, was attracting home owners.

The average personnel of the population in the first decade of the new century had improved with the material aspects of the place. Churches were established by all the leading religious denominations. Education was not neglected. There were 12 schoolmistresses, according to an early report of the teaching staff. Advanced learning was represented in the Pittsburgh Academy, established in 1787 and chartered as the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1819. Music and art were patronized by polite society, instructors in music were in demand and a piano factory was projected. Musical and dramatic entertainments were popular and the dancing master was not without his pupils. Pittsburgh had begun its century of phenomenal progress with confidence and poise.

The purchase of Louisiana and the consequent opening up of the Mississippi valley meant much to Pittsburgh. The expulsion of hostile Indians following the battle of Tippecanoe was the signal for the colonization of the entire middle west. River traffic opened to Pittsburgh the markets of New Orleans. The problem of steam navigation had been solved by Robert Fulton and within four years after his successful voyage with the *Clermont* on the Hudson the first steamboat to ply inland waterways was launched at Pittsburgh. The boat was built by Fulton's associates, Livingston and Roosevelt, on the Monongahela wharf near the foot of Ross Street. It was a side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons and was named the *New Orleans*. It made its maiden voyage in November, 1811, going to New Orleans where for three years it plied successfully in the local trade. Another boat, the *Comet*, was built in Pittsburgh the following year. Steamboat building now was a firmly established industry and during the next 20 years 226 steamers were launched in Pittsburgh boatyards.

The War of 1812 aroused Pittsburgh's patriotic ardor and stimulated its industries. "The Pittsburgh Blues," an infantry company under Captain James R. Butler, volunteered for military service and embarked on keel boats down the Ohio to join the Northwestern army under General William Henry Harrison. The company bore a brilliant part in the campaign, participating in several severe engagements, notably the battle of Mississinewa and the siege of Fort Meigs. Out of 60 men, the organization lost nearly half its number in killed and wounded.

It was in the second war with Great Britain that the government first turned to Pittsburgh for its munitions. In 1812-15 the factories of Pittsburgh set to work to turn out war materials with a spirit that was repeated a century later on a stupenduous scale in supplying the armies of America and her allies in the World War. When Commodore Perry was fitting out his squadron at Presque Isle he came personally to Pittsburgh and requisitioned his supplies. His ordnance which wrecked such havoc on the British ships included munitions cast in McClurg's Pittsburgh foundry and much of his cordage came from Irwin's ropewalk at the "Point." The steamboat *Enterprise* in making its maiden voyage from Pittsburgh carried a cargo of munitions for General Andrew Jackson in his victory at the battle of New Orleans.

In 1814 the government recognized Pittsburgh's industrial advantages by establishing the Allegheny arsenal where for nearly 100 years it manufactured arms and ammunition and maintained a large depot for war material. With the opening of the arsenal the suburb of Lawrenceville was laid out. It was built up rapidly and long since has been included within the boundaries of the municipality.

While Pittsburgh was building its first steamboat, turning out munitions and astonishing travelers by the production of pianos in a frontier workshop, an industry was started which was destined

to be the prototype of the vast mills on which its greatest manufacturing fame would rest. In 1812 Pittsburgh's first rolling mill was built. It was at Penn Avenue and Cecil alley and was the enterprise of Christopher Cowan, a Scotch-Irishman. Of this mill a contemporary account states: "Mr. Cowan has erected a most powerful steam engine to reduce iron to various purposes. It is calculated for 70 horse-power, which puts in complete operation a rolling-mill, a slitting-mill and a tilt-hammer, all under the same roof. This establishment furnishes sheet iron, nail and spike rods, shovels, tongs, spades, scythes, hoes, axes, frying-pans, knives, vises, chisels, augers, etc."

After two years Mr. Cowan disposed of his property and the new firm failed during the business depression following the reaction of the War of 1812. While the value of Pittsburgh manufactures in 1815 rose to $2,617,883, employing 1,960 persons, it had fallen in 1819 to only $832,000 with but 672 hands employed. Other rolling mills were started but met with indifferent success. The great expansion of this industry came at a later period in Pittsburgh's development.

The Pennsylvania legislature in 1816 passed an act erecting Pittsburgh a city under the style of the "Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh." Ebenezer Denny was elected first mayor, serving a one-year term from July 9, 1816. The city contained about 6,000 inhabitants. The first spectacular event in the new city's history was the reception to President James Monroe, the first chief executive of the Nation to visit Pittsburgh during his term of office. Another famous visitor was Lafayette who was greeted by a great demonstration in his honor when he stopped here on his tour of the country in 1824.

On July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in Pittsburgh with a parade of veterans of the Revolution and the War of 1812 as well as the survivors of the Indian wars. The celebration was held in Lawrenceville on the hill above the Allegheny arsenal. The chairman of the meeting, Colonel William B. Foster, was suddenly called to his home where it was announced that a son had been born. This son was Stephen Collins Foster, whose plantation melodies, "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Black Joe" and other familiar songs have endeared his name to three generations of Americans.

Recovery from the long period of business depression was signalized by many new enterprises and particularly by radical improvements in transportation. Oldtime ferries gave place to bridges spanning the Allegheny and the Monongahela; steamboat building was carried on on an extensive scale; the Pennsylvania Canal in 1829 superceded the Conestoga wagon and stage routes to the east; lumber rafting on the Allegheny became an important industry in which Pittsburgh largely shared, and the coal boat and barge was introduced in transporting coal from the vast mining region of the Monongahela valley; turnpike roads were built for the inland traffic and a stage line to Washington, Pennsylvania, connected with the National Road between Baltimore and Wheeling and the west.

Pittsburgh had now won the title of "The Iron City" and travelers referred to it as the "Birmingham of America." It was no empty honor. Impetus had been given the manufacturing industry by Dr. Peter Schoenberger in 1824 when he began the operation of his Juniata iron mill at the Allegheny river and Fifteenth Street. It was the first practicable rolling mill and was but a step ahead of many industrial plants which were opened within the next five years, among these being the Sligo Iron Works, established in 1825 by Stewart & Lyon, Henry S. Spang's Etna Rolling Mill, John McNickle's Dowlas Rolling Mill; Zebulon Packard's Iron Works; the Wayne Iron Works; opened by F. H. Oliphant, and mills in Allegheny and in Birmingham, as the South Side was then known. By 1830 the glass industry had made equally good progress and the annual value of the product was reported at $500,000.

Pittsburgh successfully weathered the financial flurries of the '30's and '40's. It suffered a disastrous flood in 1832 when the rivers rose to the record height of 35 feet, inundating the entire lower downtown section. In the same year a cholera epidemic resulted in many deaths in the district, and still more serious was a second cholera scare in 1852.

The greatest disaster in Pittsburgh's history occurred April 10, 1845, when half the business district was swept by fire. The conflagration started at Second Avenue and Ferry Street and every building in the territory between the Monongahela river and Diamond Street and beyond Ross Street was wiped out, with a loss estimated at $9,000,000. Rebuilding followed promptly and resulted in improvements in the property throughout the city.

The call for volunteers in the Mexican war met a patriotic response in Pittsburgh. Three companies were called immediately and these embarked for New Orleans on Christmas Day, 1846. The Pittsburgh Blues again were mustered for active service, this time under Captain Alexander Hays. The Duquesne Greys, a company organized some time previously, went to the front under Captain John Herron. It is worthy of note that the Greys served in the Civil War, and reorganized into the Eighteenth regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, maintained their organization in the Spanish-American war, and as the One Hundredth and Eleventh Infantry bore a brilliant part

in the Twenty-eighth Division's campaigns with the Allied army in France. In the Mexican war Pittsburgh factories were called upon for munitions and a great quantity of arms and accoutrements was shipped from the Allegheny arsenal.

The decade from 1850 to 1860 witnessed radical changes in the country's systems of communication. Railroads and the telegraph threaded the United States from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The Ohio & Pennsylvania between Allegheny and New Brighton, opened in 1851, was Pittsburgh's first railroad. A year later the completion of the Pennsylvania Central to Philadelphia cut three days from the running time in the trip to the seaboard. Right on the heels of the Pennsylvania was America's pioneer trunk line, the Baltimore & Ohio, which entered the city via the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad. In rapid succession were built the roads which later were merged in the Pennsylvania System—the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, the Allegheny Valley, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis and the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston.

In the same period the boat-building industry reached its peak, there being constructed in local boatyards in the 18 years between 1858 and 1875, 649 steamboats with an aggregate tonnage of 155,253 tons. Including keel boats, coal barges and ferry boats the total value of the output of river craft was reckoned at more than $22,000,000.

It was in this era of the development of transportation that irresistible progress was made toward the undisputed position Pittsburgh holds in the industrial world today. Coal mining first reflected the magic spell of coming greatness. River shipments of coal advanced from 4,605,185 bushels in 1845 to 39,584,697 bushels in 1865, an increase of 900 per cent. in 20 years. Added to these figures in each succeeding year was the growing haulage by rail. The discovery of petroleum at Venango in 1858 was a commercial stimulus to Pittsburgh as great as it was unexpected. Pittsburgh capital was invested liberally and it brought quick returns, directly in fortunes to many of the investors, and indirectly, but even more substantially, in creating a new demand for Pittsburgh manufactured products—pipe, cordage, foundry output, cooperage and machinery for the drilling operations, and glassware, kerosene lamps and lamp chimneys for the illuminating fluid. It also introduced the profitable industry of oil refining. While the railroads through methods of quick transportation enabled the world-wide distribution of Pittsburgh goods, the railroads of the country in turn were among the best patrons of Pittsburgh mills. Rails, bridge material, motive power and rolling stock were in demand and Pittsburgh's answer is found in the enormous increase in its tonnage at this period of its industrial expansion.

Every important epoch in the world's development, whether political, literary or industrial, has always produced the *man* destined to guide his fellows in emergency, to interpret with voice or pen a new message to mankind, or to direct the unfolding forces of nature and glean therefrom those things calculated for spiritual as well as material betterment. In the dawn of Pittsburgh's realization of industrial supremacy are three outstanding figures—B. F. Jones, Andrew Carnegie and George Westinghouse. They were surrounded by men of the same mettle, three other familiar names in those days being Henry Phipps, Henry W. Oliver and Robert Pitcairn.

The eldest was B. F. Jones who in 1852, in association with Bernard Lauth, established the American Iron Works. Two years later James Laughlin purchased Mr. Lauth's interest and the firm name was changed to Jones & Laughlin, founding the great independent steel concern of the present day.

Carnegie, Pitcairn and Oliver were boyhood playmates who yielded to the fascination of the click of the telegraph instrument. It was but a step from the calling of a telegraph messenger boy to the railroad service, and young Carnegie went with a bound that landed him in an executive chair in the Pennsylvania railroad before his twenty-fifth year. He had a genius for investment and organization. He had faith in railroad stocks and in oil, and with a growing fortune from these, he turned to the iron industry and then to steel. From 1871 until the end of the century he was the foremost steel master in America.

The discovery of natural gas in the vicinity of Pittsburgh in the early 70's gave an impetus to manufacturing. Although gas was installed in mills in Sharpsburg and Etna and in glasshouses on the South Side soon after the opening of the first wells, it was not until about 1884 that the fuel was adopted for general use. The organization of the Philadelphia Company opened the way for the general distribution of natural gas among the residences in all sections of the city and in a short time three important distributing agencies, the Philadelphia Company, the People's Gas Company and the Manufacturers Light & Heat Company, entered the field. For thirty years natural gas was used on an extensive scale in industry. With the enormous increase among domestic users it has now been curtailed except in certain classes of factories and is being conserved almost exclusively for household consumption.

Westinghouse was a technician and his career lacked the colorful incidents that marked the rise of his contemporaries. He began the manufacture of the airbrake in 1869, and with the success of this enterprise embarked in the production of automatic block signals. For nearly half a century his name has been linked with the advancement of the electrical industry in Pittsburgh. The year, 1869, is notable also for the establishment on a modest scale in a little brick dwelling in Sharpsburg of the pickling and preserving factories of the H. J. Heinz Company, now among the largest in the world.

Although the best blood in Pittsburgh was called to the defense of the Union in 1861-5, the Civil War stimulated Pittsburgh industries and the city's commercial progress was little impeded during those four years of strife. President Lincoln's call *to* arms in April, 1861, was accompanied by the War department's call *for* arms, and Pittsburgh answered both with patriotic alacrity. The music of the fife and drum of recruiting details found an echo in the din of the feverish rush of preparation in factories summoned for munitions—while the young men marched to southern battlefields their fathers and grandsires bent low upon their whirling lathes or stood half naked before white-hot furnaces to supply the modern armorers' demands.

While Fort Sumter's guns still roared in Charleston harbor the citizens of Pittsburgh organized a committee of public safety, William Wilkins, chairman, and an address to the people was prepared by General Thomas M. Howe urging united support to the government. The Turner Guards, a militia company, was dispatched to Harrisburg and the ranks of the authorized three-months volunteer regiments were immediately filled up. Thousands of other recruits waited an opportunity. Many of these were accepted in the units of the Pennsylvania Reserves and in the three-year volunteer organizations formed after the disaster to the Union arms at Bull Run.

Allegheny county furnished more than 20,000 men in the various branches of the service The Subsistence Committee, organized among the people to care for sick and wounded soldiers and others passing through the city, cared for 469,745 persons. The Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania in the summer of 1863 alarmed the Washington authorities for the safety of Pittsburgh, and from June 15th until the result of the battle of Gettysburg was known, men from the mills, stores and offices in the city were engaged in erecting fortifications. These redoubts and rifle pits crowned the highest hills in a circle around the city. The Sanitary Fair held in the summer of 1864 netted $361,516 for the relief of the soldiers. During the war the Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry turned out 2,038 cannon and mortars, including 450 Columbiads. Some of the latter guns were 20-inch bore. The foundry produced also 10,000,000 pounds of shot and shell.

The development of the Connellsville coke region and the growth of the steel industry followed the war. Blast furnaces multiplied. It is a far cry from the little Anshutz furnace of 1792 to the Clinton furnace of Graff, Bennett & Company of 1850, but looking back on the old Clinton of 15,000 tons capacity it seems a toy beside the modern batteries of furnaces that redden the skyline of the three rivers. The railroads of the country were relaid with steel; specifications of new bridges called for steel, and the structural steel framed skyscraper was evolved. The Pittsburgh district had the call for the bulk of this material. Statistics of Pittsburgh tonnage were astounding to the world and formidable to rival industrial centers. The United States built an armored navy and Pittsburgh supplied the plates as well as the armor for American built vessels of other powers.

The peaceful progress of Pittsburgh during the last quarter of the Nineteenth century was twice interrupted by mob violence. The railroad riots, July 20 and 21, 1877, and the outbreak at Homestead during the steel strike of July, 1892, resulted in bloodshed and the state troops were called out to suppress the disorder. Fire several times menaced the city, but these conflagrations fortunately were confined to comparatively small areas. The Allegheny county courthouse was burned May 2, 1882. It was replaced in 1888 by the present granite edifice, regarded as one of the finest examples of architecture among the municipal buildings of the country.

In 1898 Pittsburgh "remembered the Maine" with the same spirit that had characterized the response of its citizens in previous wars. Lieutenant Friend W. Jenkins, one of the victims of the sinking of the American battleship in Havana harbor, was a native of Allegheny and his funeral here was marked by a patriotic outpouring of the people. In the war with Spain three local units of the National Guard—the Fourteenth and Eighteenth infantry regiments and Hampton Battery B—were mustered into the United States Service. The infantry served in various military posts in the country and the artillerymen in the mountains of Porto Rico were ready to go into action when news was received that the peace protocol had been signed. Many Pittsburghers saw service in the Philippines in the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, and there were large local enlistments in the navy and in the marines. One of the direct results of the Spanish war was the building up of the American navy to that of a first-class power and in this work Pittsburgh had a large share in furnishing the materials.

At the end of the century Pittsburgh was credited with a population of 321,616, and as many more resided in the immediate suburbs. The supremacy of the district in the production of iron and steel was unchallenged. It was an era of public improvements and marked a new civic vision of the people, fostered in a great measure by the efforts of one man—Edward M. Bigelow, an engineer and director of the city's department of public works. During his tenure of office Pittsburgh's park and boulevard system was laid out and he enjoyed the unique distinction of having a monument erected to his memory during his lifetime. Bigelow's example was followed by his successors resulting in rapid strides in municipal achievement. On the threshold of the epochal modern period Pittsburgh stood ready.

—IV—

Pittsburgh To-Day.

THE modern development of Pittsburgh dates from the year 1909, when the city of Allegheny was annexed, giving the single municipality a population exceeding half a million people. Within two years a new public school system was introduced and the ward representation in the legislative branch of the city government was superceded by a council of nine elected by the people at large. These political reforms were followed by the adoption of a comprehensive plan for public improvements, including the widening of streets and alleys in the downtown section, the erection of new bridges and the grading of the "Hump," eliminating heavy grades of busy thoroughfares in the business district. The city and county joined hands in erecting a new building to house their various departmental offices; the county "freed" the toll bridges, and the Federal government recognized far-reaching boundaries by extending the limits of free delivery of the Pittsburgh post office and for the first time issued through the Bureau of Census statistics for the metropolitan district of Pittsburgh. The community had more than 1,000,000 inhabitants. It was the metropolis of iron and steel with a tonnage exceeding that of five of the world's greatest maritime ports. In financial and commercial resources it was the fifth city in the United States.

Scarcely had the people realized the advancement their city had made when the civilized world was enthralled by the outbreak of the European war. While the Serbians yet lingered on the Danube and the German guns were battering down the walls of Liege, the Allies turned desperately to Pittsburgh to increase their munitions. Almost over night Pittsburgh mills were transformed into ordnance plants and ammunition factories. The great problem of transportation was handled with equal skill, and in the first Marne campaign the French and British fronts were protected by Pittsburgh barbed-wire. The hackneyed nickname "Smoky City," which Pittsburgh had long resented, was now obsolete—the district had indeed become "the Arsenal of the World."

In the production of war material there was no connivance toward the violation of neutrality. Pittsburgh, like the rest of the world, accepted orders in the open market, but the blockade closed that market to the Central Powers. News of the sinking of the *Lusitania* in 1915 was received during a campaign when Pittsburgh contributed tens of thousands of dollars for the relief of the war sufferers in Belgium. The ruthlessness of submarine warfare alienated many who had maintained a neutral attitude with respect to Germany, and from this time forward Pittsburgh men joined the standards of the Allies—enlisting with the Canadian contingents, joining American ambulance units and associating themselves with the famous American escadrille of the French air forces. Service on the Mexican border in 1916 furnished military instruction at home for many who were to take command when America should enter the great conflict. Units of the National Guard in Pittsburgh again were mustered into the United States service and served on the Texan line with the Second brigade under General Albert J. Logan.

When war was declared against Germany in April, 1917, the Pittsburgh soldiers practically rested on their arms. All units were on a war footing and almost immediately were called into service to guard railroads, munition plants, bridges and other public property. In the new army organization the Eighteenth regiment (Duquesne Greys) became the One Hundred and Eleventh infantry; Hampton Battery B and the companies of the former Fourteenth regiment became the One Hundred and Seventh Field Artillery, and the signal troop, field hospital and cavalry troops formed with other state units in the Twenty-eighth (Keystone) Division. As in the days of the Spanish war twenty years before, many Pittsburgh young men served in the One Hundred and Tenth

(the old Tenth regiment), and in nearly every regiment in the Marine Corps and the regular army were Pittsburgh youth who hastened to enlist as soon as it was seen that their country would participate in the war. The navy was particularly anxious to get Pittsburgh men and it was said that "Uncle Sam had a Pittsburgh gob on every ship on every sea."

The machinery for the selective draft system worked smoothly here and those selected for the first two infantry organizations formed were placed in the Three Hundred and Nineteenth and the Three Hundred and Twentieth of the Eightieth (Blue Ridge) division. While the fighting of the Twenty-eighth and Eighteenth divisions is regarded as that distinctively participated in by Pittsburghers and Pennsylvanians, the organization of the army was such that local men were scattered wherever American soldiers or sailors were called, from the sunny fields of France and Italy to the dreary steppes of Siberia and Murmansk. More than 50,000 men in Allegheny county were called to the colors. Of those actually engaged on the fighting front the ratio of losses was heavier than in any previous war.

All the material resources of Pittsburgh and the personnel of its population were mobilized for the country's defense. The soldier at the front was backed up by the civilians—men, women and children—at home. The Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Red Cross, organized in 1916, had auxiliaries in every community in the county. The chapter's enrollment exceed 100,000, and with a strict business system its efficiency was kept at the maximum in the production of supplies and in rendering relief service. All the various relief organizations were supported with equal zeal by their workers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county. The Liberty Loan "drives" exemplified Pittsburgh's support of American policies in the overwhelming purchases of the government's war securities. No large city in the country exceeded Pittsburgh's *per capita* contributions to Liberty Loan and relief funds. In round numbers these subscriptions in three years netted $700,000,000. Pittsburgh industries in supplying government materials worked under the direction of the War Resources Board in which the Pittsburgh zone was one of the largest and most important in the country. The Pittsburgh district supplied 50 per cent of the iron and steel used in the manufacture of munitions for the World War.

The sudden end of the war necessitated that the mills of the Pittsburgh district be turned over again to the manufacture of staple articles required in a peacetime regime. This was accomplished without demoralization and within a few months the proportion of production was continued on its wartime scale but on a firm basis that assured a long and substantial era of prosperity.

Pittsburgh's wealth, which has been proverbial since the establishment of the steel industry here, since the war has been turned to internal improvements. In 1920 an issue of $8,000,000 bonds was authorized for municipal purposes. These improvements were at once carried into effect, new boulevards were opened, streets in the downtown district were widened, a zoning system was laid out and a limitation was placed on the height of buildings, comprehensive traffic rules were introduced and steps were taken for radical civic betterment. At the same time the county authorities took measures to extend this same scope of work by rebuilding bridges, opening a wonderful tunnel system to the populous South Hills district and joining up the boulevards and tunnels by a magnificent bridge across the Monongahela river. Private interests caught the spirit of the times and Pittsburgh's civic center fronting Schenley park has been enhanced by beautiful and costly structures; thousands of homes in elegant taste have added to the attractiveness of the residential district; apartment buildings, modern in design and luxurious in appointments, have been projected; everywhere are evidences of the irresistible advancement of the community.

The Pittsburgh of tomorrow will be the Pittsburgh of the Metropolitan district—a city of 1,500,000 population—the fourth American city. Its industrial resources will be rated at $4,000,000,000 annually. These figures have almost been reached, and its momentum has been accelerated by building up diversified manufactures and increasing the facilities for transportation.

In the closing years of the first quarter of the twentieth century no prophetic vision is required to picture the Pittsburgh of tomorrow. History will repeat itself. With its fuel and inexhaustible resources still at hand, with its brain and brawn and skill, with its ambition, willingness and energy, Pittsburgh will build to unprecedented greatness through the result of another revival of transportation. The rivers are coming back into their own; the dream of a ship canal to the lakes will be realized; hundreds of thousands of miles of improved highways will be opened to motor traffic; radio communication will eliminate the tediousness and mystery of space, and aerial navigation will make next-door neighbors of all the peoples of the world. The dauntless zeal and inspired vision, typical of the Pittsburgh spirit since the city's beginning, still throb vitally in the veins of its citizens of today, impelling them to carry on the great work already developed to such magnificent stature by those men and women who are pointed to with just pride as pioneers and leaders among Western Pennsylvanians.

History of Pittsburgh Banking

By Charles Alexander Rook

IT is considerably more than a century since the first banking house was established in Pittsburgh but during that long period the financial affairs of this industrial district have been marked by a ruggedness and integrity not excelled by any other section. Conservatism has ever been the keynote and the gradual but steady growth has been such that Pittsburgh is now rightfully considered one of the greatest and staunchest financial centers in the world.

It was on January 9, 1804, that the Bank of Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, opened a branch in Pittsburgh with General John Wilkins, Jr., Pressley Neville, Oliver Ormsby, General James O'Hara, James Berthoud, Ebenezer Denny, Joseph Barker, George Stevenson, Thomas Baird, John Johnson, and George Robinson as directors. Their prominence, many of them having been officers and soldiers in the American Revolution and pioneers in the business and manufacturing development of Pittsburgh, made this an important event of the then frontier. General Wilkins became the first president and Thomas Wilson came from Philadelphia as the first cashier.

The preliminaries to the establishment of this branch bank were simple. The Pittsburgh Gazette early in 1803 contained the following notice:

"Borough of Pittsburgh, 22nd of March, 1803.

"The freeholders and other inhabitants and householders, are hereby requested to attend a meeting of the corporation at the Courthouse on Saturday, the 26th inst. at 4 o'clock P.M. in order to take into consideration a proposition of the directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania for establishing a branch of their bank within this borough, providing it is approved by the corporation.

"By order of the Burgesses and assistants.

William Christy, *Town Clerk.*"

Thomas Wilson, the cashier, issued a notice in the Gazette, dated January 4, 1804, that on Monday, January 9, the "Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburgh" would open for business. It was also announced that the office would be kept open from 9 o'clock A.M. until 3 o'clock P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted; that each Thursday would be discount day, but that paper for discount must be handed in on Wednesday; that discounts would be made for a period not exceeding sixty days, and such paper must have the personal security of two names and be made payable either at the bank or at some house in Pittsburgh; and that drafts on the Bank of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, payable at sight, would be issued at a premium of one per cent.

Thus was launched under the best of local auspices Pittsburgh's first financial institution. The first bank building was a two-story stone structure that stood on the east side of Second Street between Market and Ferry Streets, at that time the business center of the borough. The site of the branch bank was one of the lots in the plan that had been laid out by Colonel Campbell in 1764. This building was a victim of the Fire of 1845.

The banking authorities of Philadelphia were not taking great chances in their determination to establish this branch. Pittsburgh had been erected into a borough, April 22, 1784. Its growth, from geographical reasons alone, had been quite large and its importance as the gateway of the West made it the one promising town of the United States, through which were to pour the hundreds of thousands of immigrants that were to people the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky and the coast states of the South Atlantic within relatively a very few years.

Iron, glass, coal and scores of infant industries had already been developed and were commercially active west of the mountains when this bank began discounting paper, and this convenience served to stimulate and strengthen business and commerce. The French in sending their boats and batteaux from the mouth of French Creek to the mouth of the Miami in 1754 had demonstrated the future value of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers as transportation media and in succeeding years the use of the Ohio had been extended to the Mississippi to its union with the Gulf of Mexico.

Pittsburgh, then, as the head of the Ohio and of this great commerce, stood to be important and influential both with reference to the characteristics of this commerce and to its transportation, because in the latter instance the boats of various descriptions were made here and hereabouts.

Its development had been necessarily gradual because the means of approach from the east, either from Baltimore or Philadelphia, had from the very beginning been difficult, frequently in seasons of deep snows and bottomless roads, impassable, thus embargoing enterprise and making transportation always onerous and expensive. For years pack-horses were the only means and the

effort to obtain the simplest of needs had been painful for nearly a half century. Philadelphia had not been friendly and co-operative in the efforts to induce the Legislature to give to the trans-Allegheny region the road facilities that the locality in its many meanings deserved and in all of these years so vigorously demanded. But these very disabilities and deprivations served to compel the isolated inhabitants to get into motion in their own behalf. Finding agriculture unprofitable and burdensome, they fell to manufacturing and with the sweat of their brows laid the foundation of the Pittsburgh of to-day.

In the names of the directors of this branch bank of Pennsylvania are to be found the pioneers of Pittsburgh's first factories. These had been measurably successful in making glass, flour, beer, salt, iron and other utilities, and year by year from 1780 until the establishment of the branch they had made progress in respective fields of enterprise.

The business of this branch bank was encouraging from the day it opened and helped to give the borough and its environs that basic assistance they required to get into proper commercial relations east and west, north and south. More than two years after its establishment Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, himself for many years a Western Pennsylvania business man and manufacturer, member of Congress, and United States Senator, reported to the House of Representatives "that the Branch at Pittsburgh had paid into the United States Treasury during the year ending September 30, 1804, the sum of $225,781.93; during the fiscal year 1805, $486,825.45; and during the fiscal year 1806, $477,669.89 or a total for the three years of $1,190,-277.27; that the moneys had been drawn from time to time as required, so that the deposits therein fluctuated, and thus average balances or permanent deposits in the branch could not be given with precision."

Mr. Gallatin exhibited a table, showing the cash balance belonging to the government and remaining in the branch on the last day of each quarter as follows: March 31, 1804, $116,123.60; June 30, 1804, $165,637.93; September 30, 1804, $191,781.93; December 31, 1804, $180,732.39; March 31, 1805, $329.25; June 30, 1805, $155,172.06; September, 1805, $67,354.70; December 31, 1805, $2,674.15; March 31, 1806, $28,729.82; June 30, 1806, $98,968.46; September 30, 1806, $42,-548.48.

Pittsburgh was a government land agency in its early days and through this agency many of the western lands were sold and the proceeds of these sales were probably deposited in this branch. Other sources of deposit made it a very prominent and needful institution until it went out of being in 1818 when its principal, the Bank of Pennsylvania, suspended, and the funds of the government were transferred to the Pittsburgh branch of the United States Bank established in 1817.

Pittsburgh's original bank, that is the one of local inspiration and inception, the Bank of Pittsburgh, historically known, however, as the "Second Bank," was organized in February, 1810, under the general banking law of Pennsylvania passed March 28, 1808. About one month later, March 19, 1810, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act amending the act of 1808 virtually prohibiting new banking institutions under heavy penalties, including those organized under the act of 1808, to lend money, to receive deposits, to issue notes, in fact to do anything which the chartered banks might lawfully do. The Bank of Pittsburgh had nothing to do but bow to the inevitable; changed its name to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company and on June 16, 1812, began a general banking business under the presidency of Judge William Wilkins, son of the president of the Pennsylvania Branch Bank in Pittsburgh. Judge Wilkins was a distinguished attorney, judge, member of both branches of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, United States Senator, Secretary of War under President Tyler, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. He was most active and enterprising as a citizen and gave of his time and his means toward all civic projects and of his eloquence to all city, state and national movements. He and others of the organization memorialized the Legislature to enact a law under which banking business in the State of Pennsylvania might be done reasonably and effectively. The Legislature passed the requisite legislation and at a meeting of the board of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company a resolution was adopted that its stock be transferred to the Bank of Pittsburgh. At the meeting of the new organization, November 28, William Wilkins was elected president; Alexander Johnston, Jr., cashier; George Lucky, teller; William Baxton, bookkeeper and William M. Black, watchman. Thus was the Bank of Pittsburgh re-established.

This bank was incorporated with a capital stock of $600,000.00 and a board of incorporators and directors of historic interest. These were Judge William Wilkins, George Anshutz, Jr., son of the pioneer iron manufacturer in Pittsburgh and west of the mountains; Thomas Cromwell, Nicholas Cunningham, John Darragh, William Hays, William McCandless, James Morrison, John M. Snowden, Craig Ritchie, the foremost citizen of Canonsburg, Washington county, in his day, one of the founders of Jefferson College, a leader in the Whisky Insurrection and prominent in other particulars of pioneer development; George Allison, James Brown and J. P. Skelton. The new bank

soon opened a branch in Beaver county. It was rechartered in 1824 without an increase in capital and again in 1834 for fifteen years. The Beaver branch was withdrawn in 1839. The capital stock in 1834 was made $1,200,000.00.

Two principles have underpinned the Bank of Pittsburgh: specie payment of its liabilities, and lending money in furtherance of Pittsburgh manufacturing projects. It at first declined to become a national bank and persisted until 1899 when it did so, the Government authorities allowing it to retain its old and honored name with the simple addition of the words "National Association." This institution in 1903 consolidated with the Iron City National and the Merchants and Manufacturers National banks. The original stone banking house in Second Street was destroyed in the Fire of 1845.

The Government, responsive to one of the largest and most responsible petitions ever presented to it for the establishment of one of its banks, founded in 1817 a branch of the Bank of the United States in Pittsburgh under the cashiership of George Poe. The basis of this petition was that "The notes of issue of many western banks were not at par in the East and that the high rates of exchange were against the western merchants and business men generally." They asserted that the establishment of this branch would serve "to relieve conditions and restore the circulating media to the condition it was before general suspension of specie payment throughout the country." This branch lived until President Andrew Jackson refused to reissue the charter of the Bank of the United States. It was a great help to internal financial, manufacturing and commercial affairs in the years of its lifetime.

William Wilkins, former president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, during the strikingly dramatic years that carried the proceedings pro and con relative to the continuing existence of the Bank of the United States, was a Senator and cooperated with President Jackson in his every act of hostility toward this national institution, although cognizant of the opposition to his course of the people of Pittsburgh and the West. The President had withdrawn the Government deposits and a petition signed by two thousand citizens of Pittsburgh praying for the restoration of the deposits to the proper banks, was sent to the Hon. Harmar Denny, member of Congress from Pittsburgh, and to Senator Wilkins. During the debates in the Senate, Senator Wilkins made a lengthy speech in which he alleged that there were "no pressure, money restrictions nor hard times in Pittsburgh, my home, at the present time."

His explanation drew from Daniel Webster the remark that "a petition, a memorial, from several thousand citizens as this one was, could not be mistaken in a statement of a fact so obviously true, not only to Congressmen who were aware of the distress prevalent throughout the country generally but to the citizens of Pittsburgh particularly, who were suffering from the stringency of hard times. The present is a moment of spasm and agony. The whole social and political system is violently convulsed. This, if no relief comes, must be succeeded by a lethargy which will strike dead the commerce, manufacturers and labors of the community. This, I think, sir, is the real prospect before us."

A petition signed by 336 persons endorsing the President in his action was also sent to Congress from Pittsburgh. Six hundred citizens presided over by Thomas Fairman met in town meeting in February, 1835, to further protest the action of President Jackson. The resolutions recited the fact that "Congress had contracted with the Bank of the United States in giving its charter that public moneys should remain in the bank and that for this deposit and its charter the bank had paid the Government a million and a half of dollars and that the late removal of deposits, whether done by the President of the United States or by the Secretary, was an arbitrary, unjust and illegal act." It was also recited that the removal of public moneys to various local banks of unknown solvency was an unwise and hazardous measure and that pecuniary pressure was not a matter of opinion but a "painful reality," which was increasing and which resulted from the removal of the deposits, and could be only relieved by placing them again in the bank.

Judge Charles Shaler offered a set of counter-statements embodied in resolutions and spoke in their favor but these were overwhelmingly defeated.

Subsequently a large and influential body of foremost citizens was sent to Washington to call upon the President in behalf of the movement to restore the public moneys to the United States Bank. Senator Wilkins and Mr. Denny presented these gentlemen to the President who "without mincing words" stormily told them of his course with regard to it. Mr. Denny supported the delegation. Senator Wilkins sided with the President.

The Farmers and Mechanics Bank was incorporated under the same act as that which established the Bank of Pittsburgh and began business in 1814. Four years later, in 1818, its vault was robbed of a large sum of money in bills, gold and securities. The bank was compelled to "curtail discounts and ask for all the indulgence that the circumstances would admit." "Eventually the

officers of the bank, July 20, 1819, adopted a resolution stating that because of the embarrassment brought on by the robbery, the affairs of the bank would be wound up as soon as the nature of the case would admit." While settling its business it continued to do business in a limited way. It forfeited its charter in 1821 by failure to pay tax due the state. The Legislature passed an act April 12, 1825, which provided that "all privileges exercised and enjoyed by the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh, under its charter, should remain in full force for the liquidation and settlement of its transactions and accounts until the same were fully liquidated and settled, and no longer, nor for any other purpose."

The City Bank of Pittsburgh, with Rev. Robert Patterson as president, was opened for business in 1817, Anthony Earnest was cashier. This bank was in Wood Street and while it ranked well it closed its business voluntarily in 1824.

The Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of Pittsburgh was established in 1833 by act of assembly. The assembly limited its shares to 12,000 with a capital stock of $600,000.00. The act also prescribed that "these shares be sold at auction in the city, no one being permitted to acquire more than thirty shares, each buyer to pay one-tenth upon purchase in addition to premium."

This bank erected a fine building in Fourth Avenue in which it remained until it was absorbed by the Bank of Pittsburgh. It was an institution that profited by the extinction of the Bank of the United States, when President Jackson directed his secretary of the treasury to divide the public moneys among banks of the several states. This scheme served temporarily to stimulate business but it ended in the disastrous panic of 1837, "by inducing men in all sections to overreach themselves in business and this over-confidence brought about the panic."

The Pittsburgh Savings Institution was chartered by the Legislature in 1834 with the proviso that it was to have a capital of "not less than $25,000.00 nor more than $200,000.00, divided into shares of $25.00 each. Real estate holdings were limited to the value of $5,000.00, except as security for loans. It also provided that the bank should be managed by seven trustees who should be annually elected and who should choose the officials of the bank. This bank began operations in old St. Clair (now Sixth Street) with James Fulton as president, James Anderson, secretary, and Reuben Miller, Jr., treasurer; Harmar Denny, James Ross, Jr., and Alexander Brackenridge were among the promoters. After a few years an act of the Legislature permitted a change of name to the Pittsburgh Savings Fund Company and later to the Farmers Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh. Also to increase its stock to $500,000.00. This was the parent of the present Farmers Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh.

The Bank of the United States, with no connection nor identity with the old Bank of the United States, was chartered by the Legislature in 1836. The charter allowed a capital stock of not more than thirty-five million dollars and was to continue until March 3, 1866. The charter also authorized only two branches, one to be at Pittsburgh. It was opened for business July 6, 1836. The name of the new branch immediately stirred up trouble in business and financial circles. President Jackson's friends, who had gone into it, carried their accounts to the Bank of Pittsburgh. But the old name upon a new bank failed to be financially attractive and as in the instance of its ill-fated predecessor it gradually weakened and died. The story of the end is brief and graphic: "In closing up the business of the old Bank of the United States, its officers were first compelled to suspend specie payments. This induced a run and forced the closing of the doors both in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Similarly there was a run on the principal bank in Philadelphia and coordinately with the branch at Pittsburgh, in the end compelling a suspension. Depressions of all kinds continued until September 4, 1841, when the bank and its branch made assignments. Several years were needed to close it up and in 1853 the Legislature passed a final act authorizing John M. Bickel, state treasurer, to accept $150,000.00 in full satisfaction of all claims."

General William Robinson, Jr., John M. Snowden, W. W. Irwin, Sylvannus Lathrop, W. W. Peterman, Robert Knox, John Grier, David Leech, John F. Wrenshall, and Christopher L. Magee were a coterie of Pittsburgh financiers and business men who organized the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh and procured its charter in 1836. This charter limited the capital stock to one million dollars and fixed the shares at fifty dollars each. B. A. Fahnestock, S. P. Darlington, John Freeman, James E. Ledlie, Sylvannus Lathrop, Tobias Myers, J. W. Brown, George Wallace, Harvey Childs, Samuel Baird, John Grier and W. G. Alexander were its directors. A branch was established at Hollidaysburg. The reason for the establishment of this bank was that Pittsburgh "did not have sufficient banking capital, particularly when its great industry and many factories were considered." The promoters of the bank alleged that Pittsburgh had less than half the banking capital of Louisville, less than Cincinnati, and that all of Pennsylvania west of Chambersburg had less banking capital than the Girard Bank of Philadelphia. Thomas M. Howe and S. P. Darlington, to investigate, appointed a committee to report, found that "the capital of the banks was too small for business in-

terests of the city and that the manufacturers and others who had products for sale, relied too much on the credit system." They also reported that the business of the city amounted to $45,000,000.00 annually while the banking capital was only about one-tenth of that sum." By that time, the early part of 1837, the branch of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States had proved too small, as was thought, and this committee charged it with much of the depression. This bank was urged to increase its capital to three million dollars, but the request was refused at the same time indicating pleasure "at reports of Pittsburgh's increased business."

The Board of Trade continued to urge the establishment of an institution to furnish the money necessary to meet manufacturing emergencies. Business men then called another meeting "to incite interest in the movement to petition the Legislature to authorize the founding of another bank." This meeting asked the Legislature to grant a charter to a bank to be called the "Mechanics Bank," with $3,000,000.00 capital, urging as a reason the bulk of business and the pressing need of greater banking capital in Pittsburgh. This memorial was refused.

Then came the information to Pittsburgh, May 13, 1837, that specie payment had been suspended in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which meant either inability or unwillingness to redeem bank notes in gold. Of course, this news was in the nature of an "arrest of proceedings," and the next meeting that was held was for the purpose of deliberation and to devise "some method of meeting it if the calamity should come to Pittsburgh."

Judge Charles Shaler and David Lynch, the latter a wealthy canal operator, offered the resolutions urging Pittsburgh banks to follow in the wake of those eastern banks that had already suspended specie payment. Bank officers of Pittsburgh banks met and resolved "because of the eastern suspension and having in view their own protection and that of the community, in order to prevent an entire abstraction of specie from Pittsburgh, and being advised to do so by the many citizens at the public meeting, they would suspend specie payment at once, but pledged themselves to guard and restrict their actions with the view of the earliest possible resumption." The historian suggests that as the news of eastern suspensions had come Saturday, the intervening Sunday had given the financiers time to formulate the plan to hold the Monday meeting which made easy the scheme to suspend specie payments in Pittsburgh banks. It is likely that the banks were not equipped to stand the run that would follow the information of eastern suspensions. The Pittsburgh postmaster was officially instructed to "take nothing but specie for letters and furthermore to keep it in his possession and not to deposit it in banks as was his custom."

Dramatic, sometimes dreadful, results succeeded the suspension. The blow fell upon all sections of the union at once and apparently alike. At Pittsburgh canal boats and wagon lines that were the intra-state carriers of freights ceased operations because there was no money to pay for either freight or passenger carriage. Scrip of issue by Pittsburgh, ranging in denominations from twenty-five cents to two dollars, was usually accepted by business men at or nearly par. The Democratic Party, at that time in power with Martin Van Buren as president, was generally charged with responsibility for the suspension of specie payments and Pittsburgh, a Democratic city, as was the community, immediately changed front.

David Ritner, governor of Pennsylvania, issued his proclamation requiring the banks of the state "to immediately resume specie payments, on or before August 13, 1838." This was issued July 10 and was not published in Pittsburgh until the 13th, having come overland by stage coach. The usual public meeting was held at which it was determined to "celebrate August 13, as Resumption Day" and a committee of one hundred was appointed to prepare for it. "The celebration was held on Beale's Island, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, other towns turned out. It was in the nature of a city-county affair. William Leckey was president and W. W. Irwin read the proclamation. Judge Henry Marie Brackenridge was the orator of the day." Meantime, the moral effect of the order of the governor was being felt. Letters were read from all of the local banks by the "eloquent Dr. Edward Gazzam and raised the audience to the highest pitch of excitement." Resumption had been wrought well within gubernatorial prescription. But it was soon found that other evils were at work against their interests. Deep-seated anger had been aroused against the banks and unreasoning animosities raised all over the country as the relief obtained was only temporary. October, 1839, saw even worse conditions than those of 1837-38.

The banks of Pittsburgh again suspended specie payments, the Bank of Pittsburgh among these. Discounting notes was almost abandoned and city business at a standstill. Even the treasury of Pennsylvania was in wretched condition. Banks warned the state authorities that in the event the Legislature should pass a resumption act, no money would be advanced to aid the state. Pittsburgh newspapers attacked the banks virulently and violently and asked the Legislature to repeal all bank charters. Three of the banks, Bank of Pittsburgh, Exchange Bank and the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, published statements of their condition in October, 1840, to show their financial

strength and condition. These three banks with nearly a million dollars of bank notes in circulation had but a few dollars more than $400,000.00 in specie with which to redeem these notes.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the "Resumption Bill of 1840" that made it mandatory on all banks to resume specie payments on or before January 1, 1841, and made it further obligatory "that such banks as had suspended or should suspend specie payments before that date, should loan the state, each one its share as called on, $3,100,000.00." The penalty for non-compliance was forfeiture of their charters. Some banks resumed but soon after again suspended. The banks of Pittsburgh resumed and continued to pay specie. The newspapers of Pittsburgh sustained their banks with greater loyalty than they had before, and in this led general sentiment of the people.

As a result the notes of the several banks of the city circulated side by side with gold and silver, and brought generally a small premium, always, the same premium that specie commanded.

The country had reached the bottom of the abyss to which reckless speculation, over-confidence and over-reaching in business had hurled it. A very potent factor in re-establishing business and public credit was the election of Harrison over Van Buren in 1840.

The three Pittsburgh banks, whose statements are given above, made public their affairs again in November, 1841, and each showed specie on hand in a sum in excess of bank notes in circulation. The Bank of Pittsburgh did not contribute to the $3,100,000.00 loan to the State, for it did not suspend after the passage of the act, but each of the other banks contributed and were permitted to issue one and two dollar notes for three-fourths of the amount. An authority says of this crucial test of Pittsburgh banks:

"The revival of business in 1841-42 practically closed a long and almost continuous warfare on the bank and money question. While it was expensive and unnecessary and might have been avoided by better legislation, it was really the formative period through which banks and people were passing; a period of turmoil that was necessary to work out and to bring into being the more equitable banking laws of modern times."

Almost indiscriminate issue of paper money was not the exclusive province of banks in those days. The charters of banks did not give these exclusive rights to make such issues. "It was common and open to any company, corporation or individual whose credit was sufficient to float this paper. Bridge corporations, turnpike companies and even little trading companies and individuals employed engravers who made plates from which were printed bills in small denominations somewhat resembling our modern paper money, but of very inferior quality. This scrip became very common in Pittsburgh and was the reprobation of all visitors and others who happened here on business and were compelled either to accept or refuse to take it. It had no known redeemer. Contractors for public and private work were accustomed to buy this below-par issue and use it in paying their labor. It reappeared promiscuously in the United States in the dark days of the Civil War and lingered along until the passage of the Resumption Act, January 1, 1879. The closing years of the decade of the fifties witnessed a return to paper money and notes of dubious values and origins, especially when the fury of the panic of 1857 fell upon the United States.

The National Bank Act was a logical expression of the Civil War, and in its sixty years of functioning since has been an outstanding blessing to America in many ways. Pittsburgh was one of the very first cities that recognized the advantages of this act and took hold of them in the strength and sincerity of this belief. The suspension of specie payments, which was sure to come, was discounted by the Pennsylvania Legislature which suspended the bank forfeiture charter act applying to banks which had suspended specie payments in the old days and presently extended suspension indefinitely.

When the Government in 1861 proposed to raise $250,000,000.00 by the sale of these at 7-30 interest, the Exchange Bank subscribed for $100,000.00 of these bonds; the Citizens for $60,000.00 and the Merchants and Manufacturers for $50,000.00. Within a few weeks, more than $400,000.00 of these bonds were taken in Pittsburgh. Early in 1862 gold and silver faded completely from public view and circulation. People soon grew indifferent to the metals and were content to receive their wages and proceeds of sales in paper money, while the profiteers of the day lost or profited in speculations in gold fluctuations as they do to-day in those of stocks and bonds.

The passage of the National Bank Act supervened the state banks' privilege of issuing their own notes. There were in Pittsburgh at this time seven old and nationally known banks. The Bank of Pittsburgh at once began to call in and to cancel their notes of issue, of which it had in circulation 194,966, and by 1864 this was reduced to 28,596. The Exchange Bank added to its bank notes in these years and increased them from $1,032,850.00 to $1,930,000.00 in 1864. The Merchants and Manufacturers Bank having $550,805.00 in 1861 had $1,160,565.00 in 1864; the Citizens Bank circulation increased from $410,500.00 to $928,879.00; the Mechanics Bank increased from $249,380.00 to $965,683.00; the Iron City from $256,325.00 to $770,835.00; Allegheny from $425,430.00 to

$947,144.00. Specie decreased with all the banks except the Merchants and Manufacturers, decrease showing most in the Bank of Pittsburgh because of constant redemption of notes.

All but the Exchange, Citizens and Allegheny banks decreased their loans in those years. The Bank of Pittsburgh increased deposits from $651,203.00 at the beginning of the war to $1,606,422.00 in 1864. The Exchange Bank bought government bonds to the extent of $1,367,000.00 and stood first among Pittsburgh banks in this particular. The Merchants and Manufacturers took over bonds to the value of $1,342.970.00. All banks contributed liberally to efforts made to raise money for bounties, hospitals, feeding soldiers and war progress. The National Bank Act became a law February 25, 1863. The first bank in the United States to obtain a charter was the First National Bank of Philadelphia. Although the Pittsburgh Trust Company whose president was James Laughlin, had written to Hugh McCulloch, comptroller of currency, its intention to become a national bank immediately the new law became operative, he did not send its certificate until many others had received theirs and when it came it was No. 48. James Laughlin was president, John D. Scully, cashier, and the incorporators were, with a capital stock of $400,000.00, James Laughlin, W. K. Nimick, Robert S. Hays, Francis G. Bailey and Thomas Bell. The directors were: James Laughlin, Robert S. Hays, Thomas Bell, Thomas Wightman, W. F. Nimick, Alexander Speer, Francis G. Bailey, Alexander Bradley and Samuel Rea. Thus was the beginning of this time honored institution: The First National Bank of Pittsburgh.

The Civil War was instrumental in widening and deepening Pittsburgh's financial current as well as extending its already great area of business. Immediately after the war, the manufacturing scope became much larger and more inclusive. Steel became a local specialty, Pittsburgh went to the front and has held this position in the world ever since. Gas, oil, coal and other manufacturing products became prominent and within a short time both the area of the business and the population of the city had doubled. Banks began to increase their capital stocks, trust companies were incorporated, independent savings banks and other financial institutions were organized, and within ten years after the war there was a newer, a bolder, a more progressive, a more eager and a very much richer city. New branches of manufacturing were of almost daily record and the several valleys of the three rivers were soon smoking from the stacks of new furnaces and manufacturing concerns. Banks of Pittsburgh liberally supported and encouraged this development.

Among the banks that were organized in the sixties and in the years after the Civil War were: The Second National Bank was authorized February 13, 1864, by the Comptroller of the Currency and continued in business as a prosperous institution until its absorption by the First National Bank of Pittsburgh in the early years of the present century. The Third National Bank of Pittsburgh was authorized to engage in banking on March 7, 1864, and soon opened its doors. The Fourth National Bank was largely originated by leading coal operators early in 1864. James O'Connor was its first president and S. D. Herron, cashier. Its career was astonishing to the banking community. Among its stockholders were John F. Dravo, J. F. Herron, S. M. Bailey, and James O'Connor. The bank was organized May 6, 1864. In April, 1865, its deposits aggregated $1,666,385.19; loans and discounts, $903,888.35; treasury notes and bonds, $663,671.30.

The National Bank of Commerce, afterwards absorbed by the Mellon National Bank, was organized December 6, 1864, with a capital of $500,000.00. Its directors were Alfred Patterson, Joseph H. Hill, Charles Lockhart, Joseph Pennock, Josiah King, Robert Patrick, William Reed, G. W. Smith and W. P. Marshall.

The Iron City National Bank was authorized to begin business as a national bank, December 1, 1864, its officers and stockholders electing to change from a state to a national bank. It was many years afterwards merged with the Bank of Pittsburgh.

The Citizens National Bank was authorized to become a national bank, December 10, 1864. It began business as the Citizens Deposit Company in1853, and was changed to the Citizens Bank in 1857.

The Mechanics Bank was merged into a national bank, December 23, 1864, and on January 11, 1865, its certificate of incorporation was issued.

The Allegheny Bank, doing business as a state institution from 1857, was changed into the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburgh in 1858.

The Tradesmens National Bank, although organized in December, 1864, did not begin business until January 18, 1865. It has been supplanted by the Columbia National Bank.

The Farmers Deposit Bank was merged into a national bank, January, 1865. The nucleus of this great institution was organized many years before. It has had always among its stockholders, officers and directors some of the most powerful and influential of Pittsburgh's capitalists.

The German National Bank received authority to begin business, January 26, 1865. Before this change it was known as the German Trust and Savings Bank.

The Merchants and Manufacturers Bank was changed into a national bank in 1864 but was not opened as such until in 1865.

The Union National Bank was opened February 1, 1865. Its initial name, formed in 1857, was the Diamond Savings Institution but was later changed to the Union Banking Company.

The People's National Bank began business March 6, 1865, at Wood Street and First Avenue. Subsequently it removed to a more advantageous location near Fourth Avenue and Wood Street and recently to Fourth and Wood. Within the last year or two this bank has been absorbed by the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.

The Exchange National Bank, organized in 1839, became a national bank on April 8, 1865.

The First National Bank of Birmingham was opened for business March 31, 1865.

At the end of 1874 there were one hundred banking institutions in and near Pittsburgh as follows: Pittsburgh, national banks 18; Allegheny, national banks 2; Pittsburgh, savings and other banks, 42; private banks, Pittsburgh, 6; banks represented by assets, 3; private banks, Elizabeth, 1; Carnegie, 1; savings banks in Allegheny, South Side, Sharpsburg, McKeesport and Braddock, 27.

"The year 1890 was the banner year in the history of the city, the bank exchanges aggregating $786,694,231.00," says a report of the conditions in that year. This was true despite a great falling off in iron, steel and coke business.

The total exchanges of the clearing house from 1866 to 1897, inclusive, were $13,279,233,752.14.

Private banking houses have been numerous in the Pittsburgh District, the first being N. Holmes and Sons. N. Holmes, the founder, came from the North of Ireland early in 1808 and engaged in merchandising at first but eventually opened a private bank, after having bought out the business of a firm of brokers. When his sons, Thomas R. and Nathaniel Holmes, grew up they became partners, the firm name changing to N. Holmes & Sons. The banking house was organized in 1822. Mr. Holmes died in 1849. In 1857 Thomas R. Holmes sold his interests to James H. Wright and John H. Ebert and retired from active business, the former dying in 1871, the latter retiring subsequently. Nathaniel Holmes, Jr., was intensely interested in developing Pittsburgh. He was active in the incorporation of the Citizens Traction Company. He died in 1866 leaving his sons, John G., William R., and Nathaniel, who were admitted to the firm. James J. Donnell, who had been with this house since 1857, became a member of the firm in 1874, retiring in 1899 to become president of the Bank of Pittsburgh. William R. Holmes withdrew from the house in 1900 and his brother, John G. Holmes, died enroute to Europe several years afterwards. The banking house was removed to the corner of Fourth Avenue and Wood Street in 1900 and in 1905 was merged with the Union National Bank. J. Denniston Lyon was associated with N. Holmes & Sons from 1900 until the merger.

When the Hon. Thomas Mellon retired from the Common Pleas Court bench in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1869, he established a private banking house at 145 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh. He did a general banking business from the start, associating with him his sons, Andrew W. Mellon and Richard B. Mellon. The almost daily increase in the business of this house soon compelled a change of location and in 1872 it removed to 512 and 514 Smithfield Street, a new iron front building wherein it has since, with various enlargements, continued in business. In 1901 the Fifth Avenue entrance was effected and other additions have been made to space until the entire frontage on Smithfield Street between Fifth Avenue and Oliver Avenue has been acquired as far back as the Hotel Henry properties and upon this great site the most impressive as well as the most convenient banking building in America is going up at the time of this writing. Prior to 1902 the banking house of T. Mellon & Sons had been for many years the largest private concern outside of New York in the United States. Its transactions covered almost every phase of commercial activity, and its moneyed operations were of such magnitude as to place it among the foremost private banks in America.

The Mellon National Bank began as a national bank in July, 1902, with a paid-up capital of $2,000,000.00 and no surplus. Within a year, June 9, 1903, its statement to the Comptroller of Currency showed its net earnings to be $410,880.00, a sum equal to more than 20 per cent. of its capital. Its loans at that date amounted to $17,422,637.00, its deposits $20,981,377.00 (the largest line in the city) and its total resources were $24,342,258.00. The first statement to the Comptroller, July 16, 1902, showed deposits to be $13,780,000.00, total resources $15,812,000.00, a net gain of more than 50 per cent. in less than 11 months in both items. This bank absorbed the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce in March, 1903, with a capital of $500,000.00 and a surplus of $1,000,000.00.

The directors of the Mellon National Bank are gentlemen identified with the largest interests and manufacturing concerns in Pittsburgh, indeed, of America.

The ownership of this bank is identical with that of the Union Trust Company and of the

Union Savings Bank. This is, in its threefold aspect, one of the very strongest groups of banking enterprise on the American continent. The most beneficent feature of the Mellon banking interests is the desire and willingness to foster local enterprises. Some of the largest and most important of these in the Greater Pittsburgh area have had their inception and encouragement as well as cooperation in the favor thus extended. It still maintains the facilities it had as a private banking institution for the purchase or underwriting of corporation funded loans and for the handling of investment securities. It also deals extensively in foreign exchanges, makes cable transfers and issues a most convenient form of letters of credit, available in all parts of the world.

Many other private banking houses have dotted the century and a quarter of Pittsburgh's fine financial history. The present day citizen and business man readily recalls Robinson, Rea & Company, William R. Thompson & Company, Ira B. McVay & Company, S. Jones & Company, Cramer & Rahm, Hill & Company, William H. Williams & Company, O'Connor, Brother & Company, R. Patrick & Company, John Woods, Rodgers & Company, and W. A. Herron & Company, the latter eventuating in the Commonwealth Trust Company. Semple & Jones was another influential private bank.

Trust companies in Pittsburgh are mostly of modern meaning and conduct, many of these being impressive institutions, as the Union Trust Company, the Commonwealth, the Colonial, the Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh, besides a great number of smaller concerns. The Union Trust Company is one of the largest in the world and its career has been remarkable in financial annals of the country. It has been a powerful factor in financing manufacturing, mining, commercial and even minor financial organizations in its busy existence. It has been housed many years in Fourth Avenue but is about to remove to its great building at Fifth Avenue, Grant Street, Lincoln Highway and William Penn Way, where it will have one of the finest and most complete banking rooms in the United States. Its vaults will be the largest and strongest in the world.

The Pittsburgh Clearing House Association was organized in January, 1866, and was opened for business February 6, 1866. The venerable John A. Harper, president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, was its first president and R. M. Cust its original manager. H. M. Murray, T. H. Nevin, John D. Scully, G. A. Endly and John R. McCune were the first members of the new Clearing House Committee.

The banking institutions composing this organization in the beginning were: Bank of Pittsburgh, N. Holmes & Sons, Union, German, First National, Third National, Exchange, Allegheny, Tradesmens, Mechanics, Merchants and Manufacturers, Iron City, Farmers Deposit, Peoples and Citizens National Banks, First National of Allegheny, and the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce. The first day's clearings aggregated $150,000.00 and the first month's footings $4,000,000.00, about one-third of the largest day's clearings in 1902.

This co-efficient of the banking houses of the city of Pittsburgh is the daily expression of the city's financial and commercial developments. It has been the business barometer for fifty-seven pregnant, important years in one of the great cities of the world. The largest month, October, in 1866, showed clearings of $9,968,904.00 and for the year an aggregate of $83,731,242.00. Similarly, October, 1900, was also the banner month showing $153,057,626.00; for that year $1,615,641,592.00. The year before, 1899, was the first year to cross the billion line. The two billion mark was made in 1901 when $2,047,605,967.00 was registered, the succeeding year showing $2,147,696,763.00.

The inceptive impulse to the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange was given when the Pittsburgh Stock and Metal Exchange was organized which passed away when the independent oil companies were taken over by the Standard Oil Company. While the Stock Exchange opened up in April, 1894, it was not incorporated until July 25, 1896, when Henry M. Long became president, S. S. Pinkerton, vice-president, and John B. Barbour, secretary and treasurer, these three gentlemen having been the most active agencies in the establishment of the organization. Mr. Barbour remained the treasurer for years and is now president (1923), being the sole survivor of the distinguished trio that launched the organization. Seats in this body that sold as low as $225.00 in 1894-6 each have since sold as high as $15,000.00. Increases in importance and value and volume of business on the floor of this exchange have varied as the years' business have varied but it remains one of the great exchanges of the United States.

The Romance of The Pittsburgh Coal Industry.

By John H. Jones,
President of the Bertha-Consumers Co.

BITUMINOUS coal was discovered, it is claimed, by those Jesuit priests who were reconnoitering the upper reaches of the Mississippi River and its more important influents, especially those in what is now the State of Illinois, as early as 1669. These priests were with the French explorers who in the middle and latter parts of the seventeenth century drifted from Canada by way of the Great Lakes into the United States and made those important discoveries in the Mississippi Valley, the peninsula of Michigan and from Minnesota to Louisiana with lateral excursions into what are now the other States drained by this Great River.

Father Hennepin, the alleged discoverer of traces of coal in the low-lying lands of the upper Illinois river, near the site of the town of Ottawa, Illinois, made descriptive notes of his find and these were published in his other memorabilia of travel and discovery and are among the French historical treasures of record today. Other avid explorers were busy beating up the wildernesses of America concurrently with those restless Gauls and they also found not only traces of coal but the actualities in various localities. The wonder is why the finds were not more frequent and abundant in the light of those discoveries of the last century, most of which were of easy encounter, even in unsuspected localities.

The general ignorance of those explorers, however, of the principles of mineralogy and their preliminary lack of knowledge of the new continent, account for their missing very much that lay concealed into relatively recent years of development. It was nearly a century afterwards that Colonel Croghan, an officer in the service of the British Government, found a "high bank on the south bank of the Wabash River in which were several fine coal mines." Even earlier than this discovery, other prospectors found and assayed specimens of coal in certain sections of what is now the State of Ohio, as did also others in the province of Virginia, who were seriously searching into and sifting the resources of these virgin territories in the quest of minerals of whatever description in all sections of the new continent.

Pennsylvania's vast coal fields, anthracite and bituminous, do not seem to have displayed themselves to those early settlers and explorers who did not tarry long in the eastern sections but hurried up the valleys of the Delaware, the Schuylkill, the Susquehanna, the Juniata, and down those of the Monongahela and the Allegheny in their restless reconnoitre of a situation that was as novel as it was exciting and exhilarating. Notwithstanding that the coal, especially upon the western slopes of the Alleghenies, was obtrusively in sight, these hurrying explorers, either were not aware of its quality and value, or were indifferent to it, bent as they were upon the search for gold, silver or whatever the hills and vales concealed in their forested recesses.

Pittsburgh, itself, probably disclosed to the eye of George Washington the earliest evidences of coal in its abundance in the seams jutting out of Mount Washington above the mouth of the Monongahela River, upon the occasion of his first visit to this locality, because notes he made upon this visit seem to show that he made careful examination of all the resources of the western country for report to his principals, the Colonial Governor of Virginia and the Ohio Company, that historically unfortunate corporation that started so very much and realized so very little in the finality. He was impressed by the abundance of the bituminous coal at various places between the summit of the Alleghenies and the head of the Ohio and ventured some conjectures as to values and future possibilities of this fuel.

Historically, Nicholas Scull's "Map of Pennsylvania," which was published for sale and circulation in 1759 to show the resources of Pennsylvania and upon which were marked the nature and localities of these resources, contains no exhibit of coal in any portion of the colony. However, that map of William S. Scull, published in 1770, distinctly shows that coal had been uncovered both in Berks county and at Pittsburgh, thus proving its presence in each extremity of the State.

Coal was locally known in, and in the vicinity of, Pittsburgh in 1755, as it was to Washington and others in earlier years and was in various uses in the Monongahela Valley in these and succeeding years. Captain Hutchin's map, published in London, England, in 1777, showed the use of bituminous coal in many sections of the Ohio basin, near Pittsburgh, in which coal had been found in abundance. A seam fire that had devastated one region for a period of sixteen years was also a portion of the narrative.

The literature of early coal discoveries was enriched in a note of the report of Lewis and Clarke,

who in the administration of Thomas Jefferson, in the years 1804-5, had made that great trans-continental exploratory expedition that gave the world its first substantial, coherent history of continental extent and content, wherein they reported "the existence of brown coal, or lignite above the Mandan villages of the Indians on the Missouri River near the foot of the Rocky Mountains." They also found a similar deposit in the valley of the Yellowstone River. Two years later, in 1806, the celebrated Captain Zebulon Pike (who gave his name to "Pike's Peak") in his report claims to have found coal in "fine seams" on the Osage River.

Historical honor for opening and operating the first coal mines for commercial purposes in America, belongs to Virginia, because it appears that such mines were opened in 1750 in Chesterfield county on the banks of the James River, not far from Richmond. This and other Virginia coals were extensively used in the years of the Revolutionary War, being boated to Philadelphia and sent variously to the coast colonies below the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, as early as the sixties and seventies of the Eighteenth Century.

Philadelphia was one of the very earliest patrons of this pioneer mine and had it shipped in plentiful tonnage in boats especially built for this traffic, the coal costing, at the Philadelphia wharf, one shilling, sixpence a bushel, about thirty-seven cents, (relatively what the consumer is paying for domestic use today). Philadelphia continued to use this coal until 1812 when the activities of the British fleet in the Capes, the Chesapeake and the Potomac cut off interstate traffic for a season. Fuel destitution in those years tended to develop the anthracite resources of the Schuylkill Valley and these have kept the Quaker City in more or less ample supply ever since.

Coal was uncovered near Baltimore in 1801 and soon afterwards in splendid quantities near Cumberland, Maryland, and the mountainous regions of Virginia (now West Virginia), and these mines, opened in succeeding decades, have served to open up the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, together with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Western Maryland Railroads to market their seemingly inexhaustible products. The values of these mines were appreciated later in the failure of the mines of Eastern Virginia. Virginia furnished the coal for the manufacture of gas for the city of Philadelphia, and when the Virginia mines became exhausted, coal was imported from England. This was used until about 1856 when the Pittsbugh coal was found to be even better and could be laid down in Philadelphia at a much cheaper price and more conveniently by rail than by English boats.

However, Pennsylvania has, both historically and from the standpoint of continuing utility, the paramountcy in both qualities of coal. In the matter of anthracite, it has, until very recent years, kept the eastern cities and States clean and their people comfortable, while the bituminous coal of Pennsylvania, until the vast uncovering of national resources in the few years of the present century, furnished heat and power to the factories and furnaces of America, this resulting in the taking from England her century-old crown in iron and steel production and placing this crown upon the brow of Pittsburgh. History avenged America and England in this coronation in accomplishing it upon the spot where the Gaul and the Savage a century and a half before had massacred the combined English and Colonial troops and dimmed the British star for the moment. While Pittsbugh and its environing regions are still shipping coal to the Northwest and other necessitous sections, she is having needful regard for the present and future of her own factories and manufacturing concerns. Other States with great resources of coal and few manufacturing resources are content to send their millions of tons to those States that need this coal, thus making it possible to conserve for inevitable requisition the still abundant supplies that lie untouched and unmined in the hills and vales of Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia.

The historical importance and value of the discovery and use of coal in Pennsylvania and in its transportation to other States and territories in parts of three centuries, cannot be underestimated and undervalued in the years when mineralogical and manufacturing records come to be made up for the information of a civilized world. The history itself of coal is one of exhilarating interest, almost romantic, indeed, in its consecutive, coherent development.

Pennsylvania, until the waning of English influence and control, was a "Penn Proprietary," handed over by Charles Second to William Penn, in its great acreage containing its vast mineral resources, its incalculable agricultural possibiilities and general physical advantages from the Delaware to the head of the Ohio, in extinction of a debt that England owed the father of the recipient. This man had some altruistic ideas that he imagined could be visualized in the new continent and he addressed himself to this work as much, however, as a business man as an idealist. He came himself with his colonists, made satisfactory arangements with the Indian claimants of the soil, founded Philadelphia, engaged in a boundary contest with the Cecils of Maryland, came and went as he wished and dying left to his posterity the task of real development, following as they might the ideals he had formed.

Thomas Penn, one of his descendants, kept himself as well posted as he might in those days,

was very well aware of the mineral resources of the western hills, especially those near Pittsburgh, as well as being conscious of the values (future) generally exerted himself in a way to contribute to present and future development.

Thomas Penn, therefore, previsioning the importance and value of the general resources of this region, wrote from London to his nephew, Lieutenant-Governor John Penn, in the middle of the Eighteenth Century, "We desire you will order 5,000 acres of land to be laid out about Pittsburgh, including the town, which may be laid out now, and I think from its situation will become considerable in time; and that the land may be laid out to Colonel Francis and his associates, and other gentlemen of whom I wrote, as contiguous as it may be, and in regular right-angled tracts, if possible." He wrote, anent this point, again (this letter was of date, early in 1769) the 12th of May, to Mr. Tilghman respecting this survey, "I would not engross all the coal-hills, but rather leave the greater part to others who may work them."

But the preliminary troubles between Pennsylvania and Great Britain were already on and the Penn instructions came to naught. This was temporary, however, as in 1784 the Penn holdings in Pennsylvania were very large, especially in the Pittsburgh region. Then the town-site of Pittsburgh was surveyed and laid out into building lots and at the same time the mining privileges were sold and leased. The "great seam" of mining coal, "opposite the town" was laid out in lots and sold at L30 (thirty pounds) each, these lots "extending back to the center of the hill" (Mount Washington.) Therein began Pittsburgh's great coal trade that has varyingly subsisted ever since. An expert has summarized this seam as the "most extensively accessible seam in this country." H. D. Rogers asserts that "it spreads uninterruptedly over the whole valley of the Monongahela, from the base of Chestnut ridge to the western boundary of the State and west of the Ohio River."

Immediately the interests of the West and South were aware of the infinite sources of supply of this fuel they clamored for it from every State east of the Mississippi and from that moment until relatively the present, the demand has increased. Discovery of coal in Kentucky, old Virginia and West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and other States east of the Mississippi, however, are gradually diminishing demands from this region but it is still very profitable.

As settlement spread in territorial area west and south of Pittsburgh after the War of the Revolution, the fuel problem faced the people of the newly populated area and the first flat of coal that found its way to Cincinnati and points below met with a fervid welcome. Floating coal to the South in small flatboats was a rushing, profitable business years before the application of steam to this branch of trade and when this came to pass the importance was increased thousands of fold. It was not until about 1850 that steam came into use for coal-towing purposes from Pittsburgh to the Gulf and intermediate points in the South and West.

Before that year boats, two abreast containing about 15,000 bushels, were lashed together and floated to destination. These boats were built of the finest northern lumber and when they reached port were sold at fine prices to the building constructors of the southern cities who made them into dwellings and other structures. This wood is not available for coal-boat construction in its primitive meanings today; the little that is left is priceless. After 1850 the coal-boats were towed down, emptied of contents and brought back for repeated trips.

Slack-watering the Monongahela River by the Monongahela Navigation Company enabled indiscriminate mining from Pittsburgh to New Geneva above Brownsville in the forties of the Nineteenth Century and from that day the coal business of the Pittsburgh vicinity was spoken of in terms of millions of bushels. This company made its first shipments in 1844 and up to and including 1844 and 1877 it mined and shipped 1,076,820,914 bushels of coal.

The damming and locking of the Monongahela River was privately done and proved to be a source of great wealth to its few stockholders, so much so indeed, that coal producers in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny valleys memorialized Congress to free these rivers and in 1896 the property was bought by the United States for $3,761,643.00. At that time there were seven dams and eleven locks. The State of Pennsylvania was primarily interested in the construction of this great work, taking many of its bonds and furnishing money to further building. This money was paid back with handsome interest in the successful operation of the dams in the Monongahela River. The capital stock was $300,000 originally but was increased by $260,600 later on. The first tolls were collected in 1841. Since its acquisition the Government has built a half dozen additional locks and dams and increased the efficiency of this service many times its original efficiency. The river is dammed and locked to Fairmont, West Virginia, the head of navigation in this river.

Within the time of private and government operation scores of corporative, private and individual operators were engaged in the mining and shipping of coal to all parts of the West and South reachable by boats. In the early part of the present century many of these interests were brought

out by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company which thereby acquired nearly all of the coal and coke lands and the steamboats employed in its transportation in the Pittsburgh district. Meantime the great coal companies doing business by rail were taken over by the Pittsburgh Coal Company and these two organizations, at that time not inter-identified, produced and shipped the bulk of production within the Pittsburgh radius. Agencies were established in the West, South and throughout the Northwest, docks and landing places being established at many points on the Great Lakes. Ultimately the shipping of coal in immense quantities to southern cities, towns and landings was found to be inexpedient from many standpoints of view, the most cogent being the need of it at home factories, mills and furnaces in its various forms and gradually the great fleet of the River Company, as it was known, was sold and disposed of and the business of this organization merged into that of the Pittsbugh Coal Company which also owns its mines and lands.

Ostensibly, the shipping of coal by water to the southern waters and cities has become a reminiscence, but really shipments are relatively as large as in the years of the last and the first fifteen of the present century. Railroad traffic has increased the mining area while more coal either as coal or transformed into coke, is being mined and shipped or used at home than at any time within its history. River shipments are, for these reasons, less heavy, but this is only on the upper river. The coal that is mined in the Great Kanawha region and at points contiguous to the banks of the Ohio River below Wheeling is mined more readily and costs less to transport than that of the Pittsburgh district and because of these circumstances permits greater home consumption as well as larger lake shipment, the railroads carrying the coal from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, Conneaut, Ashtabula, Buffalo and other lake harbors whence it is boated to Lakes Michigan and Superior and return cargoes of ore are found. This change brought greater general compensation and more satisfactory conditions have resulted.

Pennsylvania's position among coal producing States of the Union is still impressive and infinitely important, although the younger producing States are forging to the front annually and so forcefully in terms of tons of production as to make this State one of "the averages." An idea of what relations were in 1870 may be had when it is known that Pennsylvania produced sixty-five per cent. of the gross production of the United States. Pennsylvania produced in 1917, 172,448,142 tons of bituminous coal; in 1918, 178,550,741; 1919, 150,758,154; 1920, 168,083,847; 1921, 112,000,000 tons. In the United States in the four years mentioned in the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania 781,840,884 millions of tons of coal were produced and sold. In the other States great production was also made but nothing like that of Pennsylvania. In 1921 West Virginia yielded 71,200,000 tons; Illinois, 67,500,000; Ohio, 32,000,000; Kentucky, 30,000,000; Indiana, 19,000,000 of tons. So it seems that despite the uncovering of vast new areas annually east of the Mississippi River, despite the enterprise and superiority of facilities for production and all other physical advantages, the Pittsburgh district maintains its status and is likely to maintain it because the resources of other districts have been disclosed and can for years to come be discounted. Western Pennsylvania has withstood the drastic demands of a century and a half of national necessity in this particular and it is not assuming too much to predict another of the same description, if conditions be similar or proximately similar to those of the last period. It is likely that the coming decades will develop some rival to coal but this discovery has yet to be made and in the meantime that fuel that has served Pennsylvania and its sister States since the days of the Proprietary will continue to be the standby.

Daniel Bushnell pioneered steam-towing in 1845 when he took three small barges with 6,000 bushels of coal to Cincinnati. Thereafter steam was used to tow millions upon millions of coal southward annually.

The elder William H. Brown, himself a miner, visioned the future of the towing trade and exerted himself to meet the exigencies of the business.

He was a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, worked as a youth on farms on the Pennsylvania canal, dug coal in the winter and saved his money until he had accumulated the price of a horse and wagon when he began selling and delivering coal to customers in his neighborhood. He prospered and soon was the owner of many teams which he used to deliver coal in quantity to several of the Pittsburgh mill furnaces. This coal came from the Minersville mines at the foot of Herron Hill, Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh streets were never fine in those days (the forties of the Nineteenth Century) and the work became so slavish and discouraging that Mr. Brown thought that floating coal down the Ohio River in flats would be less onerous than teaming in Pittsburgh and, borrowing money, he bought a flat and loaded it with a cargo of coal and took it southward. This venture was profitable and he kept at it until he was in a position to buy, in company with others, a mine in the Nine-mile Run vicinity of the Monongahela River and therein began mining and ship-

ping in larger quantities. He failed to agree with his partners relative to operation and he sold out to them. His policy was to sell as much of his product as possible in Pittsburgh and to ship the remainder to the lower markets. The sales in the latter instance were abundant and profitable and money was made in this particular. Directly he turned his attention exclusively to river transportation, his area increased rapidly and he could not find coal in quantities sufficient to supply his demands. His markets were Cincinnati and Louisville. He was towing on a fairly large scale to these ports in those days and selling all he could send to these cities. Louisville was the lower limit of steam towing at that time, the flats carrying the coal to the mouth of the Ohio and to New Orleans. Mr. Brown conceived the idea that he could tow coal to New Orleans at a big profit, but in this concept he encountered the opposition of others. He persisted and found he had vastly underestimated the outcome of his adventure. He sold his coal in the barges carrying it, at New Orleans, loaded his towboats with return cargoes of sugar, molasses, rice and southern products generally and carried these north at a fine profit. He first sent twelve boats lashed together and towed by two steamers in command of his son, Captain Samuel S. Brown, who subsequently became internationally famed in the daring and successes of his racing stables and also because of his success in the conduct of the towing business after the death of his father in 1875. In this trade his principal partner was his brother, Captain W. Harry Brown, who, after Captain Brown's death, became sole owner and operator of the Brown interests.

During the Civil War Captain W. H. Brown, senior, was a national character in the service of delivering coal for the Government at vital Southern points at the crucial moment. He served General Grant in this particular at the siege of Vicksburg and other stations, such as Cairo, Memphis and Ohio and Mississippi and Missouri River ports. He coaled the Federal fleets in those rivers during the Civil War. He had contracts for furnishing coal for the manufacture of gas for the St. Louis gas works and other city utilities. He was tireless, however, in the four years of the War of the Rebellion and therein laid the foundation of his great fortune. He was also interested in the manufacture of iron in those days, being president of the mill of Brown, Reis and Berger of New Castle, Pa.

By death and purchase, Captain Samuel S. and W. Harry Brown succeeded their father as coal carriers and developers of coal territory in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny valleys, some of it bought in the lifetime of their father who previsioned its development years before his death.

Either by comparison or by contrast it is interesting to note the progress of the coal trade in the valley of Pittsburgh. From 1869 to 1874, the last five years of Captain W. H. Brown's life and career, he carried from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels of coal annually to his various markets, while in 1879, four years after his death, 9,000,000 bushels were carried and in 1880 over 12,000,000 bushels were towed. The boats and business of this concern were absorbed by the Monongahela River Coal and Coke Company when it took over the coal business of the Monongahela Valley. The resume of the career of the Browns in the river coal business is but an epitome of that of the Waltons, the Buntons, the Woods, O'Neils, and scores of other mining and transportation firms, corporations and individuals in those stirring years from 1865 to their merger into the River Coal Company.

Within the few years covered by the World War and since, the value and possibilities of bituminous coal have dawned in upon the minds of the men of the world. The great area of coal production within the Pittsburgh district extending into Eastern Ohio, West Virginia in a dozen or more counties, has been largely bought up and is being held for future development. Mines have sprung up in all of this mining zone and very many are sending up the aggregate of local production into amazing footings of figures in successive years and the work is still young.

The gas-producing, steam-producing values of the coal in these sections are, as a rule much better than in many localities. The mines in Ohio, Southern West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, and Alabama are in a sense southern competitors for the local mining interests trade, but thus far the competition has been neither painful nor costly. The United States and Canada in their entirety are customers of growing consumption and they are buying Pittsburgh coal in preference to that of other localities all of the time. Coal both in the ground and upon it is yearly becoming higher in price, despite the uses of other heating utilities.

Coal remains King.

Coke had its origin in the upper reaches of the Youghiogheny River in the fifth decade of 1840-50. Three men, William Turner, Jr., Provance McCormick and John Campbell, built two ovens on the farm of James Taylor, several miles below Connellsville in 1841. They dug or bought coal and in the following year were able to turn out 1,600 bushels of coke which were sent to Cincinnati and sold. This was in the years before the erection of the great furnaces in and around Pittsburgh which now require coke in terms of millions of tons annually. From 1842 the output had increased from

1,600 bushels to 14,138,748 tons in 1903. The H. C. Frick Coke Company, an integer of the Carnegie Steel Company, a component of the United States Steel Corporation, now own towards 100,000 acres of coking coal land and is ever in the market for additional acreage. When in full operation, with well toward 25,000 ovens burning, not far from 50,000 tons of daily capacity is practicable.

The production of the Frick Company has its correlatives in that of other corporations in the Pittsburgh sector. Big organizations of Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Detroit, New Castle, Youngstown, Scranton, the cities of eastern Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and other States own immense acreage in the Connellsville district which include the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene and Washington in Pennsylvania and certain counties in the State of West Virginia in the Monongahela Valley. These lands lie in the valleys of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers and in those of their affluent streams and have increased immensely in value within the last five and ten years. The non-coking coal also in this district generally has been bought either for immediate or remote development.

The English and French explorers came into this locality primarily in quest of gold, silver, copper, minerals generally and diamonds, but in this quest overlooked the coal that bulked blackly in their very faces in millions of tons. This was in the hey-day of their English New Castle, however, and their ships took back no return cargoes of coal. They know better now. These pioneers, the earliest of them, it is true, did not see in the carboniferous lands they crossed and recrossed so many times in their explorations, the coal on the surface, that jutting out of the hills on exposed sides, that uncovered by the wash of streams all over Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, and, if they did, they did not appraise either its present or future value even in terms of English conjecture, but hurried forward in search of less ponderable and much more immediate marketable merchandise. While it is true that the early find near Richmond, Virginia, found ready market at home and in the Philadelphia and other eastern coast sales places, it is also true that that uncovered in Indiana and Illinois was more than a century finding its availability, its value and its general market.

The anthracite coal of Eastern Pennsylvania and the bituminous of Western Pennsylvania in order of development, use and market realization of economic advantage, pioneered the American use of these fuels. As a matter of fact it was not until the necessities of the Southern and Western people in the activities of developing their respective regions, disclosed the possibilities of the values of coal as a national fuel that it began to assert itself in terms of approximate value both in and out of the ground. In Western Pennsylvania the late Henry Clay Frick's repeated purchases of lands in Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties stimulated interest and then conservatism in sales.

Very many of the largest manufacturing corporations in the United States have bought immense acreages in the coke fields in the Monongahela Valley, in Fayette, Washington and Greene counties, Pennsylvania, and as far up the Monongahela River and its various water sources as their heads in order to be abreast demands for years to come. Coke ovens by the thousands have been erected, corporation cars constructed for the transportation of coal and coke, and other conveniences installed for assembling and distributing supplies easily and quickly. The Pittsburgh manufacturers use boats and barges for local and lower rivers transportation, these boats being of special construction with reference to such use. A great deal of coke is made within the city limits of Pittsburgh from which valuable by-products are extracted and placed upon the world markets.

Pittsburgh remains the great theater of the activities of the United States Steel Corporation, the Crucible Steel Company of America and the Jones & Laughlin Corporation, besides the Oliver interests and those of William P. Snyder's estate and various other relatively large manufacturing concerns of universal reputation. This is logical, because where the fuel is there also will be the factories. Besides this, the historic economic value of this site, which when it was a wilderness, was of international interest and covetousness, which set the two great powers of the World by the ears in contest for this site as the gateway to the Pacific, the Gulf and the Lakes, still inheres and will continue to inhere.

Pittsburgh, World's Greatest Steel Center.

By Charles Sumner Howell.

STEEL, as it is understood in the current century, is a new metal, one that within a half century has been born, grown, attained proportions greater than those of the older metals and in this brief term of five decades has made its way in importance and influence to the head of the list. This, however, is its modern story. The metal itself is contemporaneous with all history and is as old as known man. How it functioned, when and where, are distinct statements of history but these statements disclose little of its definite developments and various uses in the centuries gone by. It is likely that one day some interested scientist in his searchings amid the debris of lost cities of perished civilizations, will encounter in concrete form evidences of the uses of this metal and thus disclose its early name, methods of production and the several uses it served before it "fell to sleep among the lost arts."

While it went to this sleep in the oldest of the continents it awoke in the newest of these with a vim and a vigor that declared that this sleep was not the slumber of death but of health, of strength, of perpetual life. The rebirth took place when the head of man needed more than the hands of man to care for the wants of a civilization that was crying for the needs of that civilization, the greatest, the most constructive and most progressive and imperatively insistent of all history. Europe and America had men who had been hearing this Macedonian appeal, who were exerting themselves adequately to answer it and the race was between strong men.

The Anglo-Franco Bessemer was extending himself to give to his English countrymen the boon of steel but had failed after years of experiment and effort to get beyond the mirage of all inventors. He did eventually discover the principle, but it was years after the Pittsburgh William Kelly came upon it in the most startling and dramatic manner.

William Kelly was the son of a wealthy realty man of Pittsburgh who was as practical and forehanded as his son was visionary and (ostensibly) back or behind-handed. He had the brain of an inventor with all of the patience and resources of thought that usually are inherent in such a brain. He had come into young manhood when he married Mildred A. Gracey, daughter of a rich gentleman of Eddyville, Kentucky. Kelly and his brother bought the Suwanee Iron Works at Eddyville, near which were some iron ore mines of precarious value. A very elementary furnace was in blast near the little iron works in this Kentucky forest in which were made the sugar kettles of fine reputation that the brothers manufactured for the Southern sugar planters.

Kelly was then thirty-six years of age and was dreaming of methods of producing "refined iron," not thinking of steel as his objective. He made the pig iron and having melted this cast it into the kettles that he sold to the operators of southern plantations. Directly he began to make iron in order to give a better quality of kettles to his customers. This he did by placing in a small furnace about fifteen hundred pounds of pig iron between layers of charcoal, which, when fired, the blast applied and more charcoal added slowly refined the iron at the cost of cords upon cords of fine timber. The destruction of the forest contiguous to his works warned Kelly that he must discover a cheaper and more lasting fuel if he was to continue and in this fear his invention was born. His nearest charcoal supply was seven miles away, whose transportation costs meant ruin.

It was the darkest hour before the dawning, however. Sitting one day ruminatingly before his "finery fire," he saw an incandescence amid the yellow blaze in his furnace. There was no charcoal, it was nearly gaseous, nothing but the continuing blast of air. He threw his chair from under him, shrieked and threw his hat into the air causing his black helpers to look in terror upon him, "as one possessed." His neighbors attracted by his noisy expressions of emotion rushed from their homes and thought him demented. He paid no attention to them nor did he regard their looks of askance but continued to jump and yell. Composing himself directly, he told the incredulous crowd that he had developed and discovered something that would revolutionize the world of iron production. This declaration confirmed their suspicions of madness but two of the spectators of the scene, English iron workers and the village doctor, saw that he was sincere and sane and convinced the onlookers that he was harmless.

Kelly was a fine metallurgist and readily understood the importance of his discovery. He publicly exploited it and invited examination and just as publicly boasted of its future value to manufacturing and to the commercial world.

He immediately became the victim of unbelief and was regarded as a fool by all of those with whom he was associated. He gave visible demonstrations of his discovery to all of those who desired

to see the novelty and he showed them all day after day that there was nothing obscure or hidden in it; that it was as simple, indeed, much more simple than the old method of melting iron. He even assembled a great number of iron makers from western Kentucky around his little furnace and, thinking little and caring less for patents, he blew air through the molten pig iron agitating it into a white heat to the amazement and amusement of his spectators who regarded him either as a wizard or as a fakir. One of these, a blacksmith, seized a chunk of the refined iron (Kelly did not call it steel) cooled it, and under his hammer in twenty minutes, produced a perfect horseshoe. He threw the shoe at the feet of the crowd and taking another piece forged out some nails which he used in attaching the shoe to the hoof of a horse hitched to a nearby fence. Pig iron which is non-malleable, had been changed into a something that was malleable iron or like unto it. The iron-mongers went away marveling to brag in other years of their history-making view of the first manufacture of steel in the world.

Kelly termed his discovery the "pneumatic process," but it was locally known as the "Kelly air-boiling process." He began to refine iron by his new process, in the meantime sending some samples to Cincinnati for testing and trial, and there no flaws were found in the steel. But this inventor had no present profit or honor in his own country. He had exhausted his supply of fuel about the time he fell upon his discovery; his father-in-law did not believe in his invention and, as this relative was his financier and backer, like Galileo, Kelly had to ostensibly renounce his invention. Kelly also at Cincinnati found doubters and unbelievers among those of his factors who had handled and sold his sugar kettles which had a great vogue in the southern sugar plantations. "We want our iron made in the regular way or not at all," they wrote him and back to the elementary went the wretched inventor. Presently his ore banks petered out and he had to remove his "kit" to productive neighborhoods.

But he had that confidence that appertains to certainty and he took with him his "pneumatic process" and set it up three miles from his other furnace and there at odd times and at night he wrought and thought. Two English immigrants, iron-workers, sympathetic and measurably intelligent co-operated with him and gradually his first converter was finished and set up in 1851. He worked cautiously, curiously, consistently and confidently. This converter was only four feet high with a cylindrical chamber, the bottom perforated for the blast. He would first turn on the blast, and then place the melted pig in the converter with a ladle. His successes averaged three out of five in attempts. He made a second converter with holes in the sides and made much better results, continuing his experiments until he had built seven converters in this frontier forest. He plodded away until 1856 when he was told that Henry Bessemer had been awarded the American patent for the "pneumatic process." He was aroused for the first time in his life and he successfully contested the claim of Bessemer before the Patent Office authorities at Washington. He was named the "original inventor." He had, because of want of money, some time before sold to his father at Pittsburgh his patent, and when he desired its restoration, the elder Kelly refused to re-transfer and dying left it to his daughters, alleging the lack of business capacity in the inventor as his reason. Subsequently the sisters turned the patent over to Kelly's children.

From Eddyville, Kentucky, to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Kelly removed his converter and one day in the ample yards of the great Cambria Iron Works, under the most difficult as well as the most favorable auspices, Kelly beheld the triumph of his patent. He sold a controlling interest to Daniel J. Morrell, his friend and coadjutor in its development, and at the age of seventy retired at Louisville, Kentucky, where he lived until his death in 1888.

Robert F. Mushet, a Scotchman, perfected the remaining inequalities in the Kelly patent, a concept that was worth millions but neglected to patent his idea and died poor. Alexander Holley, Captain William R. Jones, and Messrs. Reese, Gilchrist and Thomas have since improved the patent.

History making was the year 1870 when both Bessemer and Kelly applied for renewal of respective patents backed by selfish interests in each instance in the hands of the greatest patent lawyers in the world. Bessemer, now a Knight of Great Britain in recognition of his invention, had the support of all of the European manufacturers and that of many of those in America, but the priority, the primacy, the historical supremacy of the claim of Kelly were so pronounced, so obvious, so masterful that despite the pecuniary paramountcy of the Bessemer claimants and adherents, the popular verdict was in favor of Kelly, although American sycophants and European upstarts contrived to belittle the humble inventor and to deprive him of the benefits that should have accrued to him.

The new process aroused the ambition and stirred the avarice of manufacturers and capitalists of two continents as well as developed the resources of head and hand rapidly and profitably, directly the arbitrament of the powers that be, was made. The West and East were first in the great field of the United States and rapidly gave expression in huge plants and furnaces to their ideals and ideas

of steel production. Captain Eber B. Ward, of Detroit, whose life has been poetically described as "a crescendo of self-help," was the pioneer, having first made Bessemer steel at Detroit in 1864. His second historical triumph was the rolling of the first steel rails in his Chicago mill in 1865. He began his career as a child, the son of an obscure lighthouse-keeper who set the lad to work in his ninth year when his mother died. From a cabin-boy on a small lake schooner he grew up on lake vessels, saving his money and buying boats which he operated in the lake trade until he was the most powerful and influential factor in this field. He thought he had control of the Bessemer area in his purchase of the Kelly and Mushet inventions but found himself face to face with the claim of Alexander L. Holley, the most active, alert and able man, in the world in the manufacture of steel. Holley controlled the Bessemer patent, the tilting converter and casting ladle, without which the other two were almost valueless. With Captain Ward were Zoheth S. Durfee, New Bedford, and Daniel J. Morrell, Johnstown, Pa., while beside Holley were John F. Winslow and John A. Griswold of Troy. After many months of legal fighting and other contests, Ward accepted a settlement upon a thirty per cent. basis and the war was over.

Holley in this settlement came into a field peculiarly his own and until he wore out his young life was the one man in that field of crescent steel production that blazed the way to American paramountcy. "There was nothing local about his work. He was as ubiquitous as a spirit, erecting plants at Pittsburgh, Chicago, Troy, Johnstown, Joliet, Braddock, Scranton, Bethlehem, Harrisburg and St. Louis. He made the Bessemer process easy and swift. He made possible that immense production that has amazed the world and clogged Pittsburgh with millions. * * * He made war on clumsiness. He taught the steel men what they had never known, the value of a second. He became the leader and inspirer of a body of young men, among whom were Robert Forsyth, John E. Fry, George Fritz, Robert W. Hunt, Owen Leibert, P. Barnes, D. N. Jones and Captain W. R. Jones, the last the head, *facile princeps*, of the legionnaires of steel."

Jones had not Holley's personality, but he had his own, which was sufficient to make Andrew Carnegie the most powerful and potent of all steel makers of record, and to give to steel its world distinction. He died at his post when he fell before the contents of a furnace that had bridged and then let loose, at Braddock, Pa., shortly after he had gone to the rescue of Johnstown, wallowing in the debris of its great flood. His inventions, his methods of increasing production and his invincible courage made him the premier of American producers and furnace men.

American initiative and industry soon spread the steel production over all of the East and Middle West and to the foot of the Rockies, and down into the cotton raising, sugar producing states of the Great South. Ore was found in all of these states in more or less paying quantities and coal never was wanting to complement production. Many new localities were opened and measurably developed before the Spanish-American War and immediately its issue was determined, the money of the republic sought new outlets, preferably in the manufacture of steel, that had almost completely supplanted iron all over. Meantime Great Britain had doffed her steel crown to America, due to the prowess of the Carnegie concerns and the manufacturers of the United States were in hot hunt for the markets of the world.

Explorers under the enterprise and authority of Sir Walter Raleigh, fewer than a hundred years after Columbus' discovery, had found specimens of iron ore along the Atlantic coast and their successors, both explorers and settlers, had discovered it in varying quantities from Quebec to Florida. An early vessel from England returned home with a cargo of American ore that, when smelted, yielded seventeen tons of ore worth twenty dollars a ton. Early efforts at mining and smelting ores were made from Virginia to Massachusetts. Pennsylvania was a pioneer and more or less a very successful one in this branch of industry, in the mines in the counties all about Philadelphia at first, then in Lancaster and Lebanon and thence up the valleys of the Susquehannah and Juniata, over the divide into those of the Conemaugh, Stony Creek, the influents of the Allegheny and those of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela, the trail of ore was followed until Pittsburgh became the "Iron City." George Anschutz was the first Pittsburgh furnace man to come here late in the Eighteenth Century to build a furnace that scarcity of ore and fuel made a failure. Later on he was more successful near Greensburg in Westmoreland county. Others followed him here and hereabouts until the destiny of the community was determined.

The literature of iron and steel has become entirely too voluminous and prolix to produce in every day description. And yet this literature simply parallels that of a hundred other American specialties, such as wool, cotton, glass, oil, gas, etc., each with its own story in various descriptions and diversifications. Literature is ever in the wake of development and development not infrequently makes literature insipid because of its abundance.

It was not so much Kelly or Bessemer, or Captain Ward or Holley or Captain Jones, or any of the "Incomparable Immortals" that made the "empire of steel," as it was the inexhaustible supply

of ore that the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota uncovered to the eye and the avarice of manufacturers of the United States. Coal, coke and transportation had been practicable for years but the ore had been more or less problematical until these untold millions of tons lay revealed in mountainous masses before their greedy gaze. Therein began and continued the source of power and potentiality of the steel manufacturer of the United States. Of course, there are many other sources and bases of supplies but none like the Lake Regions. The story of discovery and development, of progressive shipping improvements and facilities, the impressive methods of changing cargoes of ore for those of coal at the various lake ports, the mammoth vessels used in interchangeable cargoes transportation, are among the marvels of present-day freight carriage and American resources.

The personnel of those who were active in the development and acquisition of these ore mines is no less wonderful than that of their personality. Henry W. Oliver, who came into Pittsburgh under practically the same conditions that Andrew Carnegie did, a poor Irish lad, of fine parentage and promise, was one of these pioneers. He rode horseback for days over the Mesaba ranges and other territory until he was fairly surfeited with data and statistics and geographical information concerning them all. He bought wisely, largely and well, so well indeed that his holdings tempted the desires of the Carnegie officials. Henry Clay Frick approached him with reference to either purchase or other accommodation. Frick offered Oliver the loan of a half million dollars in exchange for five-sixths of his ore holdings for the purposes of developing the ore beds and Oliver accepted. Four years later this combination was strengthened by a combination with John D. Rockefeller who also had impressive holdings in the Ranges. Rockefeller stipulated that transportation should be in the vessels that he owned and controlled and that other ores should be shipped over his railroads that penetrated these regions. He soon disposed of his ore holdings upon a royalty of twenty-five cents per ton in perpetuity, one of his characteristically wise deals. But in these acquisitions Messrs. Frick and Oliver made a greater master-stroke because numerous holders of fine properties, frightened by the deals that had been made and by the sudden reductions in ore prices, weakened and sold out these priceless mines for trifling considerations. After a year of constant acquisition at bottom prices the Carnegie interests figured that they had accumulated more than a hundred millions of tons of iron ore in compact, convenient masses that Charles M. Schwab roughly calculated worth a dollar a ton.

Mr. Oliver's life has been summarized by an experienced biographer "as a series of magnificent climaxes, of startling successes and crashing failures. He packed the experiences of a half dozen lifetimes into one. As a business man he was a marvel of force and elasticity. The harder he was thrown down, the higher he would rebound. His optimism was at all times invulnerable, in his power of recuperation he had no equal in his generation. His horseback ride through the wilds of Minnesota netted him $13,000,000," "the man behind the ore."

Respective inventions gave manufacturing an impulse that found abundant expression in the erection of hundreds of furnaces, all built to conform to new conditions and circumstances from the Atlantic coast to the far West, and steel became the metal of mankind, the structural material of the world in all construction. Andrew Carnegie for months, if not years, was the one "Doubting Thomas" of the great iron masters of the universe but he was finally persuaded and then went to it with a vengeance that made up for any oversights he had previously allowed himself. Reinforced by the vision and masterful workmanship of Captain William R. Jones, directly complemented by the qualities of Julian Kennedy and Charles M. Schwab, Mr. Carnegie could not fail.

The Edgar Thomson works at Braddock, Pa., was soon reinforced by the acquisition of works built by his competitors, first that at Homestead which soon became the greatest in America, then that at Duquesne which was its immediate peer, the combination giving Carnegie a position that speedily uncrowned England and gave to the United States the prestige that has since been augmented until there is and can be no fear of its loss.

The Mesaba Range and other sources of ore supplies upon the shores and contiguous to the shores of Lakes Superior and Michigan and easily transported to the coal, coke and limestone resources of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, together with those of many other Western and mid-Western and Southern States, within a few years tended to build up a series of steel producing sections that easily gave this Republic control of the markets as measurably that of the prices.

Carnegie's acquisition of control of the H. C. Frick Coke Company together with its vast coke acreage and ovens circumjacent to the coking coals of Pennsylvania and West Virginia with rail and river facilities of incomparable value, his railroad to lake ports, with many other up-to-the-minute advantages, made him practically immune to competition, let alone dictation. Later when these were aggressively attempted Mr. Carnegie made ready to enter fields of production not hitherto

tried by him, notably the manufacture of pipes and tubes. This determination aroused both fear and resentment in the bosoms of other manufacturers and when he announced his purpose to construct an independent railroad from Pittsburgh to the Atlantic coast, fear formed in the breasts of those who were becoming aggressive in the organization of the plan to buy Mr. Carnegie's properties and to incorporate them with others already in possession together with those that they would buy from other menacing interests.

Mr. Carnegie will ever remain an unique figure in world biography, in world history, because of what may be figuratively termed his quality of iridescence. He was born of poor parents in Scotland in 1835, with a Scotch hunger and thirst for knowledge which could not in his youthful years be gratified and assuaged. These persisted, however, and stimulated him to activities that enabled him to acquire the means to give continuing generations of poor children easy opportunity of obtaining what he could not. His father was a weaver, his mother a woman of vision and intellectual incisiveness, imparting these qualities to her restless, inquisitive son. His father was, and his brother, a discontent of the I. W. W. type and was of great concern to the peace authorities of Dunfermline before he determined to try his fortunes in America, which happened when young Andrew was below his thirteenth year.

The family was wretchedly poor when it came to Pittsburgh, the father doing catch-as-catch-can work, the boys deprived of schooling, doing odd jobs but always at work. "Barefoot Square, Slabtown, Allegheny, Pennsylvania," was the earliest American address of the immigrants. Andrew found with his father employment as a bobbin boy for a time, the father living only a few years. Before his death he met with a former friend of Dunfermline who was in an official position with the telegraph office in Pittsburgh who gave Andrew a job as messenger boy. His disposition to work and to advance himself soon made it possible for him to become an operator and therein began his good fortune. He took chances against the rules of the company forbidding the boys to take dispatches and for this infraction was promoted to an operatorship at three hundred dollars a year. As such he attracted the attention of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pittsburgh, who made him a railroad telegrapher. Again he took a chance when an accident that served to block traffic occurred, he gave such orders as would obviate this, signing Colonel Scott's name to these orders. For this infraction he was made private secretary to his employer.

Herein he fell into the first commercial opportunities of his life and he hastened to meet and take advantage of all of these. He tactfully and carefully bought shares in many of the best things of his day, such as Adams Express Company, the Woodruff Sleeping Car Company, oil companies, elevator companies, city passenger railway organizations and National bank stocks, few of which were unfortunate buys.

While in the slums of Allegheny he met and loved a lad, Henry Phipps, Jr., son of a poor shoemaker, who lived near him and in his friendship is traceable very much of his subsequent successes. Opportunities continued to multiply while in the service of the railroad company. From 1855 to 1865 he was very busy investing and making money. Meeting Thomas N. Miller, an early iron manufacturer, he bought from him an interest in the Iron City Forge Company, other stockholders being Andrew Kloman and Henry Phipps, Jr. This company made axles. Next thing Mr. Carnegie organized the Keystone Bridge Company thinking, if not actually aware, that he could sell its bridges to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company which he did in abundance. It was the core of the American Bridge Company, a United States Steel constituent of today. Resigning his position of superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company he engaged in manufacturing and looking largely after the financiering of his accumulating and diversified interests. He was hard pushed many times to float several of his enterprises but eventually made all of them productive both of materials and money. Andrew Kloman, who managed the mills, Henry Phipps who looked after the finances and Thomas N. Miller who was the salesman and outlook for the organization, were Carnegie's earliest partners. His brother, Thomas M. Carnegie, also a man of action and vision, was another great asset because of his genial nature and adaptability. Other prominent and influential factors in the persons of Thomas A. Scott, David McCandless, William Coleman (father-in-law of Thomas M. Carnegie), D. A. Stewart, William P. Shinn, George Lauder (cousin of the Carnegies), James Scott, John W. Vandervort, John Scott, Gardiner McCandless, Henry Clay Frick, Thomas Lynch, Charles M. Schwab, William R. Jones, Julian Kennedy, F. T. F. Lovejoy, Thomas Morrison, Alva C. Dinkey, A. R. Hunt, W. W. Blackburn, D. M. Clemson, W. E. Corey, James H. Reed, James Gayley, Homer J. Lindsay, H. P. Bope, W. L. Abbott, Senator Lawrence C. Phipps, W. H. Singer and scores of others, who contributed by co-operation to make the greatest organization in the world.

As has been said it took time and tact to convince Andrew Carnegie of the fulness of promise

of the Kelly-Bessemer methods of making steel and it was not until 1866 while in England that the revelation came to him in its real form. He knew that the world needed cheap steel and when he saw at Derby, England, a steel rail that had withstood the ravages of use and the elements for fifteen years he was convinced and started at once for America determined to make the steel the world was clamoring for. Later he witnessed the marvels of a Bessemer furnace and its splendid production and his scruples were overcome and dissipated.

He organized the manufacturing firm of Carnegie, McCandless and Company with a capital of $700,000, of which he was a subscriber to the amount of $250,000; William Coleman, $100,000; Kloman, Phipps, McCandless, Shinn, Scott, Stewart, and Thomas M. Carnegie, $50,000 each. Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Coleman, without historical consciousness, picked the site of Braddock's defeat near Pittsburgh, containing more than one hundred acres for the purposes of their new enterprise. This site was destined within a few years to be the site of another victory over the English people, this time a commercial, manufacturing victory even more costly and humiliating than its terrible predecessor. Thereupon was erected the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, named because of the admiration and respect Mr. Carnegie felt towards the distinguished president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The talented Alexander L. Holley drew the plans and Captain William R. Jones executed them, thus auspiciously initiating his long and distinguished career, his tragic death putting a period to that career all too soon for him and for his debtor country.

Mr. Carnegie's personality as much as his wares was responsible for their sale and popularity. He had educated himself until he was *persona grata* in any place, in any assemblage in any drawing room in the world. He never was out of character as he was never out of place, because he was the steel maker as well as the steel seller and he felt that where steel was needful there was he also needful. "He was a general of industry." He met and fascinated men like Gladstone, Roseberry, Mathew Arnold, Herbert Spencer, John Morley, Presidents McKinley, Harrison and Cleveland, Thomas B. Reed, James G. Blaine, James Bryce, in short the men among men of his day and they trusted him and loved him.

The personnel of those who conceived and carried to consummation the project of the United States Steel Corporation is as interesting as the scheme itself. With Mr. Carnegie himself in his early efforts to make iron, steel, bridges and other utilities from 1864 until his effacement from the map of manufacturing, were, in succession, A. G. Shiffler, J. L. Piper, Thomas N. Miller, Thomas Pyeatte, John G. Matthews, Walter Katte, James Stewart, Thomas M. Carnegie, Henry Phipps, Jr., Andrew Kloman, George Lauder, William Coleman, D. A. Stewart, John Scott, W. P. Shinn, David McCandless, John W. Vandervort, G. F. McCandless, John T. and James R. Wilson, John Walker, H. W. Hartman, Isaac L. Elwood, Aaron K. Stiles, John W. Calkins, Reuben E. Sears, W. H. Singer, Henry M. Curry, Samuel E. Moore, W. L. Abbott, H. W. Borntraeger, E. A. Maccrum, H. P. Smith, J. H. Simpson, C. F. Forster, H. C. Frick, J. G. A. Leishman, Otis H. Childs, C. L. Strobel, F. T. F. Lovejoy, P. R. Dillon, W. W. Blackburn, W. P. Palmer, Lawrence C. Phipps, A. R. Peacock, J. O. Hoffman, J. C. Fleming, J. H. Simpson and H. P. Bope. These come along chronologically in the order and personnel of the organization of the various organizations.

Those who were more or less prominent in the promotion and organization of the United States Steel Corporation were: J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Steele, Robert Bacon, H. H. Rogers and Daniel O'Day, Marshall Field, John W. Gates, H. H. Porter, John A. Drake, E. H. Gary, W. H. Moore, J. H. Moore, Norman B. Ream, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan, Samuel Mather, Nathaniel Thayer, D. O. Mills, Samuel Spencer, William Nelson Cromwell, A. R. Flower. Besides these there were Messrs. Frick, Schwab, Judge James H. Reed, and many others from the various big cities and states of the United States.

Thus began the manufacture of steel in its class and its historical meaning in the United States. It was not, in this instance, the day of small beginnings, but in the presence of its successors it makes it look like a small beginning. Success came gradually and it was not until 1874 that the Lucy Furnace began to be good for one hundred tons a day. The furnace men of the world declined to believe and it was not until one by one they began to journey from all portions of the manufacturing world to see with their own eyes these hundred tons flowing from this furnace in daily view that they were convinced. A second furnace was built in 1887 and in the succeeding thirty years more than three millions of tons of metal poured out of these twin furnaces. Objective idea may be had of this production in terms of construction when it is known that these tons turned into plates one inch thick would steel plate a boulevard seventy feet wide from New York to St. Louis, the material worth fifty-seven millions of dollars. Production and profit followed in ensuing years until the menace of success and meaning of this great concern compelled those most at interest to take it over.

It was thus by leaps and bounds, not one of these without calculation, that Carnegie became the steel king of the world. One of its historians tells a terse story of steel affairs generally until the Carnegie became a constituent of the United States Steel Corporation. "Even the largest steel corporations have their serious troubles. The Cambria plant was twice in difficulties and once sold by the sheriff. The Joliet works was sold by the sheriff. The Bethlehem company was twice mortgaged. The Chicago steel works was mortgaged and its shares sold for fifty cents on the dollar. The Troy Iron and Steel Company was reorganized several times. Superior Iron Company's shares dropped to less than sixteen. On several occasions the Carnegie company squeezed through such narrow channels that some frightened partners leaped overboard. Many a time Carnegie had to call a halt in some department money-loser. In 1887, for instance, there was a loss of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars on one order for armor plate. Four-fifths of the plates had been rejected."

The one run-in between Carnegie and Frick came in the famous Homestead Strike of 1892 when Carnegie was in Scotland and Frick in charge of home affairs. Frick, determined to run the Homestead works upon a non-union basis, made, as he thought, adequate physical preparation to meet outside attack upon the enclosure of the Homestead steel works. He had employed a corps of Pinkerton detectives to garrison the works and these were being smuggled into the enclosure when the strikers attacked the boat containing them with a cannon, small arms, missiles of all kinds and a determination that was hard to withstand. After a whole day the besieged Pinkertons surrendered and were gauntleted through serried ranks of the strikers who smote them with savage fiendishness and fierceness until the strike-breakers cleared the premises and left the neighborhood. The strikers won the battle but lost the wage contest. Mr. Carnegie cabled an angry remonstrance to Mr. Frick that tended eventually to sever relations. Charles M. Schwab was transferred from the Edgar Thomson superintendency to that of Homestead and therein Homestead came up to the measure of Carnegie expectation. Julian Kennedy had already made it a perfect mechanism. Frick, Schwab and Dinkey made it a mint.

Carnegie made money and fame in his superlative judgment of men and their measure. He was fond of saying that he didn't know much but was fortunate in his knowledge of those who did. He was a wonder in his apparent contradictions. He made money in cheapening staples. While his profits were gigantic, his gifts, his provisions for humanity were more so. "Carnegie did not overcharge his generation," says an admirer. "This would be a story of billions, not millions, if it dealt with the amount saved by the buyers and users of steel."

The dramatic denouement of his manufacturing life is real history. Victor Hugo said, "Napoleon failed because he vexed God." Carnegie quit because he vexed his competitors and these were glad to be rid of him upon his own terms. They gave him a billion rather than fight him with his own weapons knowing full well that the victory was not possible. His business pall was adjusted by the great of the day and never was there costlier funeral. He was not scared out, neither did he fear the combination. He methodically calculated that in his age he was offered the worth of his property and he took the money. At heart he was a real philanthropist and he desired to spend his remaining years in doing good to men.

While Mr. Carnegie was the greatest steel maker and while it is true that he set his stakes farther forward than any of the pioneers or of any contemporaries and individualized its manufacture in a larger personal sense than any other man, it is just as much of a fact that his was but a relatively small part of the steel made in the United States. This is an emulative, competitive country and the patent right upon idea and initiative is scarcely more than ephemeral. The wants, the needs, the demands of a world holding a billion and a half people vary as greatly as the peoples vary and the task of the relatively few is to supply these wants. Fifty years have discovered to humanity the content and quality of humanity and this being true, it sets the pace of this humanity for the first time since the banishment.

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh is the second largest independent steel company in North America and one of the very oldest. Its original organization bore the title of Jones and Lauth, the latter being a pioneer iron manufacturer in Pennsylvania, having established himself here in the forties of the last century. B. F. Jones, who became head of this concern in the early fifties of that century, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where his earlier youth was passed.

Mr. Jones when eighteen years of age walked to Pittsburgh and immediately engaged as clerk with the mechanics line of canal boats plying between Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Samuel M. Kier was president and practically the owner of this line and so thoroughly well did young Jones do his work that when he attained his majority he was half owner of the line. When the Pennsylvania Railroad supervened the canal Mr. Jones bought the Lauth

mill in Brownstown, now the upper ward on the south bank of the Monongahela river in the south side of Pittsburgh. This was the beginning of the present large company. The property was called the "American Iron Works," and was thus operated until ultimately changed to "Jones & Laughlins Steel Company" and more recently to "Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation."

James Laughlin, a wealthy Pittsburgh business man, came into the business in 1861 and became business manager, remaining in this relation until his death in 1882. His descendants are still identified with it. Mr. Jones died in Pittsburgh May 19, 1903. His son, B. F. Jones, Jr., succeeded him and is still at the head of the organization.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company, The Crucible Steel Company of America, the Weirton Steel Company, Follansbee Brothers Company, Shenango Furnace Company, Mackintosh, Memphill and Company, Vanadium-Alloys Steel Company, West Leechburg Steel Company. Apollo Steel Company and the Blaw-Knox Company, are among other large steel manufacturing organizations in the Pittsburgh sector. The great Bethlehem Steel Corporation of which Charles M. Schwab is the founder and head in its Cambria Steel Company near Pittsburgh, is also one of the representative big companies in this sector.

WILLIAM ADDISON MAGEE.

William A. Magee, now (1923) serving his second term as mayor of Pittsburgh, has accomplished much tending to the improvement of the city and his efforts have all been for the progress and general betterment of conditions and the community at large.

Mr. Magee was born in Pittsburgh, May 4, 1873, son of Edward Simpson and Elizabeth (Steel) Magee. He was educated in preparatory schools of the South Side and the Central High School. He served as indictment clerk in the District Attorney's Office from 1893 to 1899, and read law under Hon. Robert S. Frazer, now judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County and was admitted to the bar on June 25, 1895. On July 1, of that year, he was appointed District Attorney and served for a period of two years when he resigned to engage in the general practice of law with C. A. Fagan, with whom he was associated until he assumed the duties of mayor of the city. In February, 1898, he was elected to represent the old twenty-third ward in the city council and served until April 1, 1901, when he resigned. On April 16, 1901, he was elected state senator to succeed his uncle, the late Christopher L. Magee, who died while holding the last-mentioned office. He served the unexpired term of his uncle but declined to be a candidate for re-election. In 1906, he was elected chairman of the Republican County Committee and in 1908, he became chairman of the Republican City Committee. On February 16, 1909, as the Republican candidate, he was elected mayor of Pittsburgh, being the first mayor elected in the Greater City. His majority was the largest ever given to any candidate for any office in the territory mentioned, except that of Theodore Roosevelt for president in 1904. His term expired in 1914, and on May 20, 1915, he was appointed a member of the Public Service Commission, resigning on July 15, 1917. He then devoted his time to his large law practice and, in 1921, was again elected mayor of Pittsburgh.

As the chief executive of the city, Mr. Magee's administration has been characterized by important achievements. He was responsible for the reduction of the "Hump" on Fifth Avenue which had been a subject of discussion for years; raising,

(*Continued on Page 359*)

ANDREW WILLIAM MELLON.

Andrew William Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, son of the late Hon. Thomas and Sarah Jane (Negley) Mellon, was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1855. He was carefully instructed at home by his father, in the public schools of the city and took his collegiate course in the Western University of Pennsylvania, (now the University of Pittsburgh). Leaving school Mr. Mellon and his younger brother, Richard Beatty Mellon, engaged for a few years in the realty and lumber business at Mansfield (now Carnegie) Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Having disposed of this business Mr. Mellon joined his father in the private banking house of T. Mellon & Sons in Pittsburgh and therein began his career. This bank already had a large vogue in the city and county and in the contiguous teritory which, under the stimulus of the initiative and industry of the junior partner was soon largely extended and amplified. Later on, Richard B. Mellon, who had been giving his attention to the outside affairs of his father, came into the organization and added to it his individualism and great industry.

Pittsburgh at this time was first in the world in the production of iron, glass, cork, oil, gas, and coal and was rapidly taking from Great Britain the supremacy of steel. Later, electricity, vanadium and other world conveniences and necessities were added, thus asserting her manufacturing and commercial importance and forcing her to the front as the one cosmopolitan manufacturing city of the universe. The Mellon Bank was first to see and to adjust itself to the demands of this situation which it did in such manner as to get into general relation with those who were foremost in these important developments.

Judge Thomas Mellon retired from banking activities in 1886 and the brothers took over the personal management of the bank, one of the largest private banks in America. In October, 1889, as accessory to the facilities of their bank, they and their associates organized the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, which under their management has become one of the most important financial institutions in the world. With the completion of the Frick Building, the Union Savings Bank was organized as another branch of the Mellon National Bank, the three institutions comprising, under one ownership, the largest and most influential banking organizations in the United States. A number of other financial and industrial interests, under Mellon direction, have been remarkably successful. Long a student of national and international finance, Mr. Mellon is known throughout the world as a business man and banker.

Mr. Mellon is the father of one daughter, Ailsa, who has been his companion and, since his incumbency in the United States Treasuryship, with him at Washington. His son, Paul, is a student in an eastern institution. Mr. Mellon resides in Woodland Road, Pittsburgh, passing his summers at Southampton, Long Island. Riding and golf are his principal recreations. He is very fond of horseback riding, frequently leaving home in the early hours of the morning with members of his family to indulge in this exhilarating enjoyment.

Mr. Mellon's deep interest in the welfare of the University of Pittsburgh finds frequent expression in substantial remembrances, while as a trustee, since 1893, he has given it of time and suggestion most liberally.

Mr. Mellon and his brother, R. B. Mellon, founded in 1913, the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, as a memorial to their father, with the late Robert Kennedy Duncan as its first director. Its object has been skilled research and investigation work into physical science and technology as an aid to industry. It is in no sense a commercial venture as it is independent as to resources, and no financial profits accrue from its investigations. It is said to be a concrete example of practical co-operation between science and industry, with its single object the benefit of American manufacturers. Many of its discoveries have been responsible for the permanent hold by American manufacturers upon the world markets. It is operated in close sympathy with the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Mellon is closely allied with many public and charitable institutions. He is trustee and chairman of the finance committee of the Carnegie Institute; trustee and vice-president of the Carnegie Library; trustee and chairman of the University of Pittsburgh and director of the Kingsley House and Tuberculosis League. During the World War he was a member of the executive committee in Pennsylvania of the council of National Defense; a member of the National war work finance committee of the Red Cross, chairman of the war fund campaign committee for Western Pennsylvania, a member of the advisory committee of the National research council of Washington, a member of the Na ional war work council of the Y. M. C. A. and chairman of the united war work financial campaign for Western Pennsylvania.

When the late President Warren G. Harding was selecting the membership of his cabinet, he

(*Continued on Page 383*)

Andrew William Mellon.

CHARLES MICHAEL SCHWAB.

Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate, financier and captain of industry, exemplifies in his career the fact that not only is the age of opportunity not gone, but that with brains, industry and courage, greater and quicker success is now possible than ever before. He was born in Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa., February 18, 1862. While he was still a boy the family removed to Loretto, in Cambria County, Pa., where he was educated in a local school and at St. Francis College.

His father kept one of the village stores, and the son for a time drove a coach between Loretto and Cresson Station, his father having a contract for carrying the mail. From Loretto he went to Braddock, Pa., and found work in a grocery store. The patronage of the store came from the workers in the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, owned by Carnegie Brothers & Company. His salary was meagre and the work uncongenial, but he did it well and willingly. The whirl and bustle of the Steel Works attracted him, and, as he had a turn for mechanics, he longed for an opportunity to go into the mill and become a factor in its progress and development. He wanted to be a civil engineer, and he sought every means to learn about the methods and processes in the mill. Among the customers of the store was Captain William R. Jones, then superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works of the Carnegie Company, whose important share in the development of the modern steel industry and remarkable genius as an organizer and leader of men makes him one of the best remembered men in the history of steel making.

Captain Jones was impressed by the young grocery clerk's energy and intelligence, and when he heard of his desire to become connected with the mill, asked him if he would take a job driving stakes at a dollar a day. He would, and he did, but not for long. Captain Jones was unsurpassed as a judge of a man's working capacity, and soon discovered the indications of the mechanical genius and capacity for the management of men which were the great factors in Mr. Schwab's later success. So the young man was given new and greater responsibilities month by month, cheerfully assuming every task assigned him, tireless, studious, cheerful. At each new station he learned new details of steel making and steel works management. It was not long after he began his dollar-a-day job as a stake driver that he was superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Works, then the foremost steel-making plant in existence. In seven years he was at the head of the Engineering Department of the Carnegie Company. The great Homestead Steel Works plant, erected under his supervision, and in accordance with his plans, was so arranged as to be a practically continuous mill, so that the raw materials went in at one end and the finished products came out the other.

On the death of Captain Jones through a tragic accident in the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Mr. Schwab was appointed superintendent of that plant, and in 1892, when the Homestead Steel Works plant was re-opened after the historic strike, Mr. Schwab was made superintendent of that plant also. At that particular period the Homestead Works presented a problem in the management of men such as has seldom pressed upon any man for solution. Mr. Schwab proved to be a genius of organization and administrative tact, and his work then and afterwards was so thorough in the management of men that in 1896 he was made a member of the Board of Managers of the Carnegie Company, and the following year was elected its president.

He had thus at the age of thirty-five become the chief executive of what was then the greatest manufacturing corporation in America, and had attained that place in fifteen years from a beginning as a dollar-a-day stake-driver. He had won the place, for in all the thousands that had entered the Carnegie employ he had developed the best knowledge of machinery and men. The years of his employ had been the years when the minds and energies of all the leaders in the industry had been chiefly directed toward the problem of making more steel and better steel, and making it faster. In the solution of this problem it was Mr. Schwab who had achieved the best practical results, and the presidency of the Carnegie Company was the prize he had gained in that competition.

As president he made the position of the company stronger and stronger, and its dominance of the steel situation more and more complete. Smaller concerns were combined into large concerns whose prize and power were still of no avail as compared with the impregnable position in relation to raw materials, to modern equipment and to skillful management held by the Carnegie Company, with Charles M. Schwab, foremost among the world's practical steel-makers, at the head of the corporation.

When the astute business men who had for years been engaged in combining rival plants in order to become successful rivals of the Carnegie corporation found how futile their endeavors were in this direction, and realized that the purchase of the Carnegie interests was necessary for their success, it was Mr. Schwab who was the intermediary between Mr. Carnegie and the other parties to the bargain, and whose cogent arguments persuaded the other negotiators to pay the price, which

(*Continued on Page 383*)

Charles M. Schwab.

RICHARD BEATTY MELLON.

Richard Beatty Mellon, son of the late Hon. Thomas and Sarah Jane (Negley) Mellon was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 19, 1858. He was educated in the several schools of the city and with his elder brother, Andrew W. Mellon, engaged in 1872 in the realty and lumber business in the borough of Mansfield (now Carnegie), in Southwestern Allegheny County, Pa. Later the brothers disposed of this business, the elder to enter the bank of T. Mellon, Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, the younger to attend to the outside affairs of his father. In 1877, together with his brothers, Thomas A. and James Ross Mellon, Mr. Mellon was active in the construction of the Ligonier Valley Railroad from Latrobe eastwardly towards the Somerset County line in Westmoreland County. This road was finished and in operation within about sixty days.

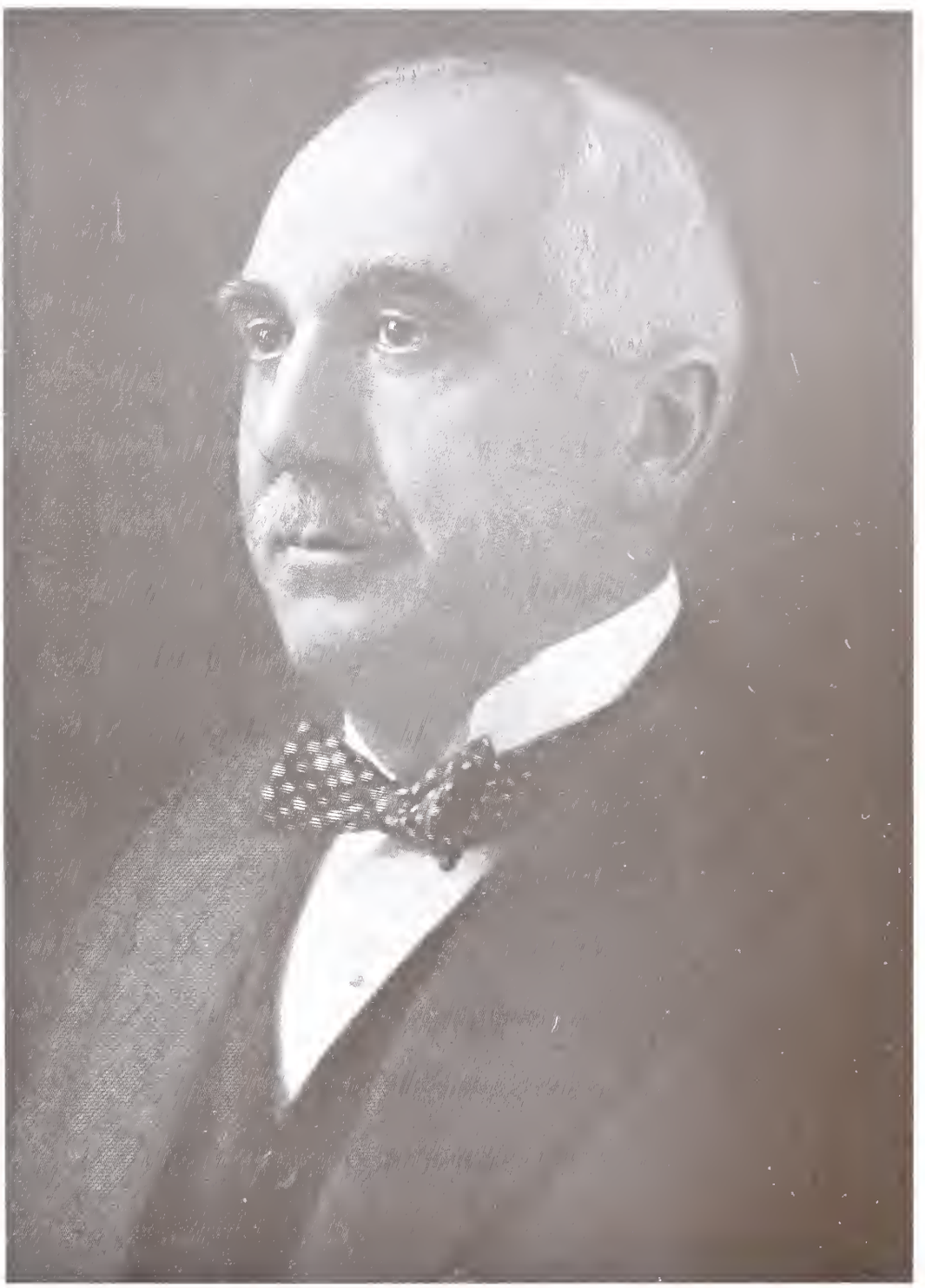
It was soon after the completion of this enterprise that Mr. Mellon became a member of the banking house of "T. Mellon & Sons," Pittsburgh, which continued until the retirement of Judge Mellon in 1886. In these busy years in Pittsburgh's career this institution became one of the greatest of America's private banking houses and in this relation it continued until 1902 when the "Mellon National Bank" was incorporated with a capital stock of $2,000,000.00 and "no surplus." The directory of this bank, then as now, was composed of the foremost business men of Pittsburgh, many of these of America, and this status has since subsisted. The genius and prevision of the Mellons gave this bank an initial impetus that has continued progressively in terms of millions in each succeeding year of its existence, until it is now not only one of the great banks of America but of the world. Its interior content has increased until the old walls between Fifth and Oliver Avenues became too small for the conduct of its affairs and a new home covering the same area but specifically adapted to the intention of the institution has been nearly completed for this purpose and will be opened to the uses of the patrons within a very short time.

This building architecturally and within every item of its intention is probably the last word in bank construction of the day.

The theory of banking as a Mellon concept has been the extension of assistance to manufacturing, mining, financial and commercial projects in the city of Pittsburgh and in its prosperous environs. This was the idea of the founder and has been the practice of his sons and the success of the theory is manifest in the success of the bank. It has taken millions to give to Pittsburgh its prestige and its unique place in the world of manufacturing and mining alone and the relation of this prestige to the Mellon Bank is a gratifying page in the history of Pittsburgh. Among the identities of the Mellon National Bank are the Union Trust Company, the Union Savings Bank and other allied and related banking houses of this city.

In the educational, civic, humanitarian and general affairs of the Pittsburgh area the activities of the Mellon family have been quietly notable in all of the years of residence therein. Their banks were to the front in the needy days of the World War; their activities were at the highest tension in the moments when money was necessary to the successful prosecution of this international struggle in behalf of a world democracy and the assurance of the future safety of this democracy. The Mellon Institute founded and fostered by Messrs. A. W. and Richard Beatty Mellon was a prime factor in the solution of the problem as were almost as prominently other efforts in this direction. The expansion of the University of Pittsburgh is due in more particulars than one to their interest as are the successes of other local institutions. It is difficult to name any one measure that makes for civic and denominational uplift and benefit that has not had the assistance of Mr. Mellon.

Mr. Mellon's Pittsburgh home is at 6500 Fifth Avenue; his summer residence at Watch Hill, R. I. His wife is Jennie, daughter of the late Alexander and Cordelia King, old residents of Pittsburgh. Their children are Sarah Cordelia and Richard King Mellon. Mr. Mellon is a member of all the leading clubs of Pittsburgh.



Richard Beatty Mellon.

HENRY HERMAN WESTINGHOUSE.

Henry Herman Westinghouse, a younger brother of George Westinghouse, the inventor of the air brake, succeeded the latter at his death as president of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, and he is now the Chairman of the Board of Directors of that organization. Of the seven boys in the Westinghouse family he is the only one still living. He was born in Central Bridge, Schoharie County, N. Y., on November 16, 1853. After he had attended the public and high school in Schenectady he entered Sibley College of Engineering at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in 1870, and remained there until 1872, when at the solicitation of his brother he connected himself with the Westinghouse Air Brake Company in Pittsburgh, Pa.

He started here to learn the air brake business, "from the ground up," so to speak. He worked at first in the foundry, then he became a bench hand in the machine shop, learned pattern making and later took a course in the drawing room of the engineering department. After completing his apprenticeship in the practical branches of the business he joined the office force, when he was appointed general agent. From this position he was advanced to general manager of the company in 1887. He remained in this capacity until 1899 when he was elected vice-president. As already mentioned he was elected president at his brother's death in 1914. He held the presidency for one year when he decided to retire from more active work, and assumed the position of chairman of the board.

In April, 1923, he completed a period of fifty years continuous service in connection with the Air Brake Company.

Like his brothers he inherited from his father a love for mechanics and invention. He invented a highspeed, single acting engine for the manufacture and exploitation of which he organized in 1880 the Westinghouse Machine Company. This company developed into one of the foremost and most successful steam engine builders in the world, and its product has been in use in practically every country on the globe.

In the late seventies when electric lighting was just beginning to be introduced, and it became evident that this new form of illumination would rapidly grow in public favor, there arose a demand for a highspeed steam engine to drive the electric dynamo. It was this idea, which suggested to young Westinghouse the thought of constructing his engine. He was very successful, as his machine had several characteristic features, which not only made it quite adaptable for its purpose, but proved itself far superior to any other steam engine of that type. Indeed highspeed engines were comparatively very little in use at that time.

Apart from his activity as an inventor of a steam engine, he created a number of improvements in the air brake, thirty-six patents having been issued for developments in the air brake. As a mechanical engineer Mr. Westinghouse ranks among the leaders of that profession in this country. His peculiar gift is that of a mechanical machinery designer. In this branch he is considered an expert. One of his coworkers in the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, while commenting upon H. H. Westinghouse's abilities along that line, made this statement:

"To listen to his explanation of a machine design, or a drawing, is a delight to any one interested in mechanical engineering."

He was also the organizer and for a number of years the guiding spirit in the management of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr and Company, an engineering corporation, which for a time acted as the selling agent for the product of the Westinghouse Machine Company, and in later years conducted some of the most important contracts in this company, notably the South End Station in Boston and the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York City.

But besides the material triumphs which he achieved in the field of mechanical development his name will ever be remembered with affection by the rank and file of the workers in the Air Brake Company on account of the great personal interest he has always taken in their social and physical welfare. Owing to his own experience in the shops he has been sympathetic with the aims and ideals of the workmen, and there are few executives who have made a greater study of the employee's position and have done more for his personal comfort, welfare and happiness than Henry Herman Westinghouse. He took an active part in all relief measures inaugurated and introduced from time to time by the Air Brake Company. The improvement as well as the promotion of the workingman's condition has always been a matter for his deepest consideration and closest attention.

Personally, Henry Herman Westinghouse is a man who instinctively invites confidence and affection. He has none of the dynamic force, which characterized his older brother of air brake fame, but a temperament that is seldom ruffled, and which looks upon life in a sense of hopefulness and the spirit of the philosopher. His affability never forsakes him, and it is said of him that

(*Continued on Page 362*)

HENRY HERMAN WESTINGHOUSE.

EDWIN MUSSER HERR.

Few people realize that Mr. Edwin Musser Herr is a Pennsylvanian. This is perhaps due to the fact that the president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company went to Colorado when a child and spent a great part of his youth there. He was, however, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on May 3, 1860, and attended the grade schools of that city; then moving to Colorado, he attended the high school of Denver.

His first job was as a messenger boy with the Western Union Telegraph Company. Between errands, he used to sit at the telegraph key and practice the Morse code until he had mastered telegraphy, later becoming himself a telegraph operator.

After working for some time for the Western Union Telegraph Company, he left Denver in 1877 to become operator and station master at Deer Trail on the Union Pacific Railway. It was then that he determined to make something of himself. He purchased books and the position he held afforded him frequent opportunities for study. Finally he took a college examination and passed; then packed his bag and made his way to New Haven, Connecticut, where he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. There he studied mechanical engineering, graduating in the class of '84.

After his graduation, Mr. Herr became a special apprentice with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in the Motive Power Department at West Milwaukee. He later entered the Motive Power Department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as mechanical draftsman and test engineer. In view of his former experience, he was soon promoted to the position of superintendent of telegraph of that system. His work in this department, especially during the Burlington Strike, brought him to the favorable attention of the operating department and led to his appointment as division superintendent of the Galesburg Division of the C. B. & Q.

As master mechanic he was found back with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in 1890, a position he held for two years. He then resigned to become superintendent of the Grant Locomotive Works at Chicago.

Mr. Herr by this time had won nation-wide prominence for his technical knowledge and executive ability in railroad work—so much so in fact that in 1894 big financial interests sent him to Europe to report upon and establish locomotive works in Russia. When he completed this mission—in 1895—he became general manager of the Gibbs Electric Company in Milwaukee. Other concerns were constantly bidding for his services, consequently he was found a year or two later as assistant superintendent of motive power of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and in 1896 went to St. Paul as superintendent of motive power of the Northern Pacific. Here he remained until 1898, when he was called to the assistant general managership of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company of Pittsburgh, later becoming general manager of that Company. In 1905 he was made vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and in 1911 its president.

Not only the industrial world but the educational world as well had by this time become cognizant of Mr. Herr's achievements. Graduating from Yale with the degree of bachelor of philosophy, in 1914 that institution conferred the degree of master of arts upon this son who had gone out into the world and so distinguished himself, while Franklin & Marshall College, situated in his native town of Lancaster, Pa., gave him the degree of doctor of science.

In addition to being president and director of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Mr. Herr holds executive positions with various Westinghouse subsidiaries, among which are the following: Bryan Electric Company, director; George Cutter Company, president and director; Interborough Improvement Company, president and director; Westinghouse High Voltage Insulator Company, director; Pittsburgh Meter Company, president and director; R. D. Nuttall Company, director; Westinghouse Electric International Company, director; Westinghouse Electric Products Company, president and director; Westinghouse Lamp Company, president and director. Mr. Herr is also a director of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Union Switch & Signal Company, Radio Corporation of America, East Pittsburgh Savings & Trust Company and the American Manufacturers Export Association.

Among the clubs of which Mr. Herr is a member are the Duquesne, University, Oakmont and Edgewood Country Clubs, of Pittsburgh; the Engineers, University, Bankers, Railroad and Yale Clubs of New York; the Chicago Club of Chicago and the Graduates Club of New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Herr was married June 14, 1900, to Mary Forsyth. He resides at 140 Hutchinson Avenue, Edgewood, and his main office is at the East Pittsburgh works of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

Edwin Musser Herr.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREY.

The life story of Arthur L. Humphrey, president of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, and officer in a score of other industrial and financial enterprises, is similar to the fireside story of the farmer's son who went out into the world and became a great man—for that is exactly what happened in Mr. Humphrey's case. Everyone who knows Mr. Humphrey may not be aware of the fact that he was a farm boy, but they all agree that he is today one of the outstanding figures in the financial and industrial world.

While he has been an influential force in the Westinghouse interests since 1903, the general public got to know more about this man during the World War when, as a member of several civilian emergency organizations and committees, his counsel was in constant demand on vital steps relating to war activities of various natures. The public learned much about him on this occasion in spite of his characteristically unostentatious and modest manner. There will be no controverting the assertion that no man in the Pittsburgh district, at least, gave more of his time or worked more zealously during those trying days than did Mr. Humphrey.

He was to be found in practically every branch of civilian war work. In all war activities under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce he was conspicuous; he could be found at the headquarters of this organization in the Chamber of Commerce Building day and night, "always with something on his mind," as his associates used to observe.

At the same time he was supervising the unforgettable war work that was being done by the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and its interests and lending his counsel to the war activities of other industrial enterprises, besides acting as special industrial expert on the staff of General C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, in Washington. When he slept, no one seemed capable of figuring out, for he was always "on the job," it seemed.

Mr. Humphrey is one of the truly great self-made men of today, a man who by sheer ambition has risen from the humble position of machinist apprentice in a railroad shop to the front ranks of the industrial and financial leaders of America.

Born in Buffalo, New York, a son of Arthur K. and Hulda Orchett Humphrey, he was reared on a farm, educated in a country school and worked his way through high school by working nights and mornings in a drug store in a western city. He had early cultivated an ambition to become a good mechanic, so at the age of 17 he applied for a job at the shops of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad and was made a machinist's apprentice. But as an example of the "stuff" that was in the youngster, it might be said that it was not long before he had mastered the intricate details of things mechanic and had become a foreman on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Shortly after this he became master mechanic of the Colorado Midland, Colorado & Southern Railroad, and a little later was holding the position of superintendent of motive power of the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

It was in 1903 that Mr. Humphrey became connected with the Westinghouse interests, when he became vice-president and general manager of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, later being elected to the presidency. In January, 1917, when the Union Switch & Signal Company, another Westinghouse enterprise, was merged with the Air Brake Company, Mr. Humphrey was made the executive head of the consolidated concerns.

His other business relations include the American Brake Company, chairman of the board of directors; Carbon Steel Company, director; Fallston Fire Clay Company of Pittsburgh, president and director; Keystone Clay Products Company, president and director; Locomotive Stoker Company, chairman of the board of directors; Massey Concrete Products Corporation of Chicago, director and chairman of the executive committee; National Brake & Electric Company of Milwaukee, Wis., chairman of the board of directors; Safety Car Devices Company of St. Louis, chairman of the board of directors; Westinghouse Pacific Coast Brake Company, of San Francisco, Cal., chairman of the board of directors; Westinghouse Union Battery Company of Pittsburgh, chairman of the board of directors; Westinghouse Traction Brake Company, president and director; Western National Bank of Pittsburgh, director; Swissvale Trust Company, chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Humphrey is also president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, of which he was formerly a vice-president and director; director of the Commerce Housing Corporation of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, and takes a prominent part in the administration of other industrial and financial and charitable activities. He is interested in the civic, social and business welfare of the Pittsburgh district. He is a director of the Employers' Association of Pittsburgh, which has the reputation of being the largest organization of industrial leaders in the world.

(*Continued on Page 359*)

ARTHUR L HUMPHREY.

ARTHUR W. THOMPSON.

Arthur W. Thompson came to Pittsburgh as president of the Philadelphia Company with a splendid record of important achievements as a civil engineer and a railroad official. He had the advantage of a thorough technical and business education and filled many posts of responsibility with distinction.

Mr. Thompson is a son of Sheldon E. and Lavern B. Thompson, and was born at Erie, Pa., May 8, 1875. His early education was obtained in the public schools and for a time he was employed in the Meadville shops of the Erie Railroad of which his father was general manager and master mechanic. He decided upon an engineering career and attended Allegheny College, graduating as a civil engineer in 1897. Prior to this he obtained some practical experience by serving as a rodman on a surveying corps of Wilkins & Davison, well-known Pittsburgh engineers, in the location of the Butler & Pittsburgh Railroad, now the Bessemer & Lake Erie. After graduating from college Mr. Thompson was employed as transit man at Pittsburgh for Wilkins & Davison. In 1898 he became attached to the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad as instrument man. A year later he assumed charge of a surveying party for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Pittsburgh. He was advanced to assistant division engineer in 1900, and became division engineer at Cumberland in 1901. He filled the same position at Pittsburgh in 1902, and in 1904, at Wheeling, where he remained until 1907, when he was promoted to the position of chief engineer of maintenance of way of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in April, 1910, he was advanced to chief engineer. In December of the same year he became general manager and in April, 1912, was elected third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in charge of operation. Later he became vice-president in charge of traffic and commercial development.

Mr. Thompson was an active worker in the interest of the World War. At the outbreak he was senior vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and because of his wide experience and distinguished ability he was selected to fill the office of Federal Manager of the Southern section of the Allegheny Region, which embraced the Baltimore & Ohio lines east, Western Maryland Railroad and other railroads, with headquarters in Baltimore. Mr. Thompson had an arduous task and in handling the then difficult transportation arrangements he rendered splendid service.

On February 1, 1919, Mr. Thompson came to Pittsburgh as president of the Philadelphia Company and Affiliated Corporations. This group of companies comprise the major public utilities of Pittsburgh, including the Duquesne Light Company, serving electric light and power; Equitable Gas Company, furnishing natural gas; Pittsburgh Railways Company, operating street railways system, and Allegheny Steam Heating Company which provides steam and heating.

In 1920 Mr. Thompson was elected a director of the Chamber of Commerce and re-elected in 1923. He has been very active in the affairs of the organization and during his term was made chairman of a committee sent to Washington for the Chamber of Commerce to induce the war department to grant sufficient funds to complete the Emsworth Dam. He was appointed chairman of the Special Housing Committee of the Chamber and president of Commerce Housing Corporation, the object of which being to undertake the solution of Pittsburgh's housing problems.

On June 14, 1921, Mr. Thompson was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by St. John's College, Annapolis, and the same degree by the University of Pittsburgh the following day. He is also president of the board of trustees of Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa.

As chief executive of the Philadelphia Company, Mr. Thompson is an aggressive worker and he carefully plans for future developments. It was through his efforts that the new Colfax Power Plant was erected to anticipate the electric power needs of the Pittsburgh district and provide abundant power that new industries may be attracted to this section. Among his achievements along progressive lines is his plan for the re-organization of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, which has been in the hands of the receivers since 1918, by means of which he hopes to furnish Pittsburgh and contiguous territory better street railway service.

In addition to being president of the Philadelphia Company and Affiliated Corporations, Mr. Thompson is a director of the following: Eastern Rolling Mill Company, Maryland Casualty Company, Fidelities Securities Corporation and Merchants National Bank, all of Baltimore, Md., and chairman of the board of directors of the Warwick Coal Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ARTHUR W. THOMPSON.

JAMES JEWETT TURNER

Singleness of purpose must be an outstanding characteristic of James Jewett Turner. He evidently aspired to a career in railroad affairs and, securing a connection in this line, stuck to it, never once swerving from his course. Entering the railroad business in 1870 as a ticket sorter, he steadily advanced until he became first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, Lines West of Pittsburgh, in 1914; and, in 1920, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His record is one of big achievements and he is a conspicuous figure among men whose splendid efforts have contributed to the making of industrial history.

Mr. Turner was born in Baltimore, Md., April 7, 1853, a son of Joseph and Mary J. (Jewett) Turner. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and the maternal were of the Stockton family of New Jersey. He was educated at the Friends' School of Baltimore, and on February 15, 1870, he began his business career as a ticket sorter for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company. It was an humble beginning, but his ability and strict attention to business soon attracted notice and he advanced rapidly. The following is a list of his many advancements:

April, 1870, to May 1, 1880, on Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway; four years and two months, telegraph operator at Richmond; five years, five months, train dispatcher, and six months, chief clerk to superintendent; May 1, 1880, to October 10, 1885, superintendent, Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad; October 10, 1885, to April, 1888, superintendent, Eastern Division, Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, Richmond, Ind.; 1888 to January 15, 1896, superintendent, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, and its successor, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, Pittsburgh, Pa.; January 15, 1896, to June 7, 1901, vice-president and general manager, Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad (Vandalia Line), St. Louis, Mo.; June 7, 1901, to January 1, 1902, fourth vice-president, Pennsylvania Lines West, comprising the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, the Pennsylvania Company and associated companies; January 1, 1902, to January 9, 1907, third vice-president same lines; January 9, 1907, to February 1, 1914, second vice-president Pennsylvania Lines West; February 1, 1914, to December 31, 1917, first vice-president Pennsylvania Lines West; January 1, 1918, to February 29, 1920, senior vice-president; and March 1, 1920, to May 1, 1923, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On the latter date Mr. Turner retired after more than a half century in the railroad business.

He was a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, and is a trustee of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., and trustee of the Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Turner is a member of the University, Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf and Oakmont Country Clubs, all of Pittsburgh; also, of the Chicago Club of Chicago, Ill., and the Bankers' Club of New York, N. Y.

At the time Mr. Turner retired, he was identified with many corporations throughout the country, among which were:

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, vice-president; The Akron & Barberton Belt Railroad Company, president and director; The Akron Union Passenger Depot Company, president and director; Central Indiana Railway Company, vice-president and director; The Chartiers Southern Railway Company, president and director; Chicago Union Station Company, president and director; The Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railway Company, president and director; Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, president and director; The Cleveland, Akron & Cincinnati Railway Company, president and director; The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, director; Columbus & Xenia Railroad Company, director; Commerce Housing Co poration, director; The Englewood Connecting Railway Company, president and director; Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, director; Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company, vice-president and director; Granite Improvement Company, president and director; Greene County Railroad Company, vice-president and director; Indianapolis & Frankfort Railroad Company, president and director; The Indianapolis Union Railway Company, president and director; The Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Railway Company, president and director; Little Miami Railroad Company, director; Louisville Bridge & Terminal Railway Company, president and director; The Lorain, Ashland & Southern Railroad Company, president and director; The Mackinac Transportation Company, president and director; The Manufacturers Railway Company, president and director; Massillon and Cleveland Railroad Company, vice-president and director; The Monongahela Railway Company, director; The Ohio Connecting Railway Company, president; The Ohio River & Western Railway Company, president and director; Pennsylvania-Detroit Railroad Company, president and director; Pennsylvania Company, vice-president and director; The Pennsylvania-Ontario Transportation Company, president and director; Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny Railway

(*Continued on Page 359*)

James Jewett Turner

EUGENE W. PARGNY

The life of Eugene W. Pargny has been one of constant activity in business affairs. Long before he was of age he was hard at work laying a foundation upon which to build his career—a career which has proved to be a worthy one. While other boys of his age were at play, his mind was on the more serious things of life, for he was ambitious to excel. Perhaps he hoped to follow in the footsteps of some man who had achieved things worth while; if so, that man has had no reason to be ashamed of his imitator. In his own mind Mr. Pargny may not have reached the ultimate goal of his ambition, but he has attained a prominent position in the industrial world for at the present time he is president of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, one of the leading concerns of its kind in the United States.

Kentucky is the birthplace of Mr. Pargny. He was born in Louisville, June 5, 1866, son of Joseph and Louise (Bennier) Pargny. His parents no doubt looked forward to the boy being among the successful and prosperous men of the business world some day, but unfortunately they did not live to see their cherished dreams realized. The lad became an orphan when he was still a mere child. His father died when the son was three years of age and three years later the mother passed away. When a child is bereft of his parents at the age of six years, the future does not seem very alluring, but the boy was taken into the home of an aunt, a most estimable and cultured woman, who raised him and two sisters, taking the place of the parents as best she could. He was first sent to the public schools from which he graduated and then followed a course in a private institution of learning. His aunt, who knew the value of an education, also tutored him. With the aid of this erudite woman he increased his store of knowledge and when seventeen he was as much advanced in learning as many older boys.

As a lad Mr. Pargny was very ambitious to get on in the business world and at the age of seventeen he began to work for a living. It is a matter of fact that few make their start in the business in which they eventually win distinction and accumulate a fortune. They frequently drift from one thing to another until they find their proper groove. Mr. Pargny did not drift much but his early occupations were far removed from that which became his life work. His first position was as an assistant to an insurance agent in Louisville, Ky. He followed this for several years and gained a comprehensive knowledge of the insurance business, but this work did not appeal to him as he did not think it was suited to him. While looking about for a new field, he was offered the secretaryship of the Belle of Nelson Distillery Company, at a salary which would add to his financial resources. He accepted this position and continued the work until he came to Pittsburgh in 1890, to begin a career which was to bring him into prominence in the industrial world. He formed a connection with the Apollo Iron & Steel Company and his ability asserted itself. During his connection with this company he served as purchasing agent, sales agent and manager, respectively.

His excellent work had the desired effect and in 1901 the Apollo Iron & Steel Company was absorbed by the American Sheet Steel Company and he became manager of that company, having charge of all the plants in the Pittsburgh district. Here he had three years of experience which proved invaluable to him. That his efforts were highly satisfactory was evident, for in 1904 he was appointed vice-president of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company. For five years he occupied this office, the business increasing under his able management, and in 1909 he became president of that corporation.

In addition to being president and a director of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Mr. Pargny has various other interests. He is president and director of Apollo Gas Company; director of the Commerce Housing Corporation; president and director of the Ellwood, Anderson & Labelle Railroad Company and director of the Pennsylvania Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, and a director of the United States Steel & Carnegie Pension Fund.

Mr. Pargny is a member of the Pittsburgh Club, Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Americus Club, Allegheny County Club, Pittsburgh Field Club, Country Club and the Chicago Club.

On June 28, 1893, Mr. Pargny married Emilie Tuman, of Pittsburgh.

The family residence is 1054 Beechwood Boulevard and Mr. Pargny's offices are in the Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EUGENE W. PARGNY

EDWARD HENRY JENNINGS.

Pittsburgh has progressed largely through the development of her vast store of natural resources, and in this regard, few of her citizens has done more than Edward H. Jennings, oil operator, financier and industrial expert.

Mr. Jennings was born at Brady's Bend, Pa., August 10, 1852, and is a son of Richard and Katherine (Evans) Jennings. He received his early education in the public schools. As a young man, he became associated with his father in the production of petroleum and was thus engaged from 1872 to 1891. In the latter year he became a member of the firm of E. H. Jennings and Brothers, which for many years has been one of the leading concerns in the oil industry in Pennsylvania.

In 1893, he became associated with the Columbia National Bank, being one of its founders, and at the present time holds the office of president; he is also associated with numerous other companies throughout the state, among the most important of which are: The Delmar Oil Company, treasurer and director; The Dollars Savings Bank, member board of trustees; The Emerald Coal & Coke Co., director; The Citizens' Savings Bank, director; The Jennings Mines Co., president and director; The Kanawha Oil Co., treasurer and director; and the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co., director.

In politics, Mr. Jennings is a strong Independent and takes a keen interest in the economical affairs of the state and nation, but he has never been induced to accept public office. He is a member of the Duquesne Club.

Mr. Jennings was first married September 3, 1879, to Miss Mary J. Caldwell, who was born in April, 1853, a daughter of John A. and Rebecca Caldwell of Kittanning, Pa., and whose death occurred in August, 1896. To this union were born five children, as follows; Richard G., Rebecca, Katherine E., Mary Brooks and Edward H. Jennings, Jr. Mr. Jennings remarried in 1905, taking as his bride, Miss Ella Bailey of Pittsburgh; of this marriage, two children have been born, M. Verna and Barbara Bailey Jennings.

Edward Henry Jennings.

WILLIAM FLINN.

In the industrial and political affairs of Pennsylvania, William Flinn, president and chairman of the firm of Booth & Flinn, Ltd., contractors, the activities of which are not centered in one locality but include many states of the union, has for many years been a powerful factor. In politics his splendid achievements will endure and as state senator and a member of the House of Representatives he wielded an influence that stamped him as a man of remarkable ability and magnetic personality. During his long and busy career his efforts contributed much to the business and civic betterment of Pittsburgh, his home city.

Mr. Flinn comes of Irish parentage and he was born May 26, 1851, in Manchester, England. When he was a year old the family came to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, where his father became prominent in business life. Though the subject of this sketch had a meager education, leaving school at the age of nine, he accumulated wide knowledge in private study. He began his career in an humble capacity being first employed in a brickyard, later learning the trade of brass finishing and gas and steam fitting. Ambitious to advance in the world it was not long until he became a contractor and in 1877 he formed a partnership with James J. Booth under the name of Booth and Flinn, Ltd., a firm that eventually became one of the most prominent and successful in the United States. The concern was engaged in general contracting, their undertakings covering many parts of the country. The Mt. Washington tunnel in Pittsburgh stands today as a monument to the splendid constructive work of this firm.

Mr. Flinn became identified with politics when a young man but the only time he consented to hold a municipal office in Pittsburgh was in 1877, when he was elected to the board of fire commissioners. For twenty years he was chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee of Pittsburgh. His comprehensive knowledge of municipal and county affairs and keen executive ability made his services in these offices invaluable. In 1879 and 1881 he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. From 1890, the date of his first election to this body, through the two subsequent terms for which he received the tribute of re-election, he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, serving until he resigned in 1902. Mr. Flinn's record in Harrisburg was characterized by unrelenting activity. A man of marked versatility and a convincing speaker he played an important part in all legislative measures. He willlong be remembered as the author of the "Good Roads Law" which proved to be of great benefit to the State.

From 1884 to 1912, Mr. Flinn served as a delegate to every Republican National Convention. He won national renown in 1912 for his ardent support of Theodore Roosevelt's nomination, and followed him into the Independent or "Bull Moose" party. In the following campaign, Mr. Flinn was a potent power and a valiant fighter throughout the contest. The battle was well worth while for Mr. Flinn had the satisfaction of seeing Colonel Roosevelt carry Pennsylvania.

With a brilliant record both as a business man and a political power, Mr. Flinn, who presents a striking personality, has always worked in the interest of good government and civic virtue.

He is president and trustee of the Elizabeth Magee Hospital, a director and member of the executive committee of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, a member of the advisory board of the Industrial Home for Cripples and a director of the Pittsburgh Maternity Dispensary. His clubs are the Duquesne, the Union and the Oakmont Country.

In addition to his interest in Booth & Flinn, Ltd., he is president and a director of the Duquesne Lumber Company and the Pittsburgh Lumber Company; president and a director of the Sharon Water Works Company; director of the Arkansas Fuel Oil Company, the Arkansas Natural Gas Company, the Gulf Oil Corporation, the Manufacturers Light & Heat Company and the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

In 1874 Mr. Flinn married Nancy Galbraith. They are the parents of George H., Ralph E., Alexander R., Mary S., and Edith G. The family occupies "Braemar," a beautiful residence in the East End district of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Flinn takes special delight in his country place "Beechwood," a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres situated on the Kittanning road. On his spacious farm he breeds Guernsey cattle, prize chickens, Flemish rabbits, and pedigree dogs. He also cultivates flower and vegetable gardens which are numbered among the finest in the country. When he seeks to forget the cares of business and politics, he retires to his beautiful estate, where, amid ideal surroundings, he finds rest and recreation.

William Flinn.

CHARLES DICKEY ARMSTRONG.

Charles D. Armstrong, president of Armstrong Cork Company, was born in Pittsburgh, N. S., October 12, 1861, son of Thomas Morton and Martha Jane Armstrong. He was educated in Pittsburgh, graduating from the Central High School in 1878, and commenced his business career two months later as clerk with Armstrong, Brother & Company, of which firm his father, Thomas Morton Armstrong, was the head. He gradually made himself familiar with the industry in its various departments, and when the business was incorporated in 1891, he was chosen vice-president, and on the death of Mr. Thomas M. Armstrong in 1908, succeeded to the presidency, which office he has held since that time.

Thomas Morton Armstrong founded the business in 1860, associating himself in partnership with John D. Glass, the firm trading as Glass & Armstrong. Mr. Glass died shortly thereafter and a new firm, Armstrong, Brother & Company, was formed, the partners being Thomas M. Armstrong, Robert D. Armstrong (his brother) and William L. Standish.

Mr. Thomas M. Armstrong lived to see his small enterprise develop into one of Pittsburgh's important industries. Originally beginning as manufacturers of cork stoppers, other commodities have been added from time to time and the present varied line comprises corks, cork specialties, cork board, cork tile, cork pipe coverings, linoleum, linotile and numerous other kindred products. It owns and operates six manufacturing plants, the original or parent factory being located in Pittsburgh, the others being at Beaver Falls, Pa., Oakdale, Pa., Lancaster, Pa., and Camden, N .J. The company also owns numerous stations in Spain, Portugal and Algeria for the collection and preparation of corkwood, corkwaste, and similar materials. It operates two plants in Spain—one in Seville and one in Algeciras—for the manufacture of corks and cork insulation.

The authorized capital stock of Armstrong Cork Company is $10,000,000 preferred and $20,000,000 common; the amount outstanding is $3,000,000 preferred and about $12,000,000 common.

Charles Dickey Armstrong is identified with—

Armstrong Cork Company as president and director
Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co. as president and director
Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co., Ltd. of Montreal as president and director
Armstrong Cork Company of Spain as president and director
Union National Bank as chairman of board of directors
Consolidated Lamp & Glass Company as director
Western Penna. Hospital as director and member of executive staff
Pittsburgh Citizens Committee on City Plan as president.

He is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Club, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

On November 19, 1885, Mr. Armstrong married Miss Gertrude Virginia Ludden, of Wilkinsburg, Pa. They have two sons and a daughter, Charles Dudley, Dwight Ludden, and Mary Martha Armstrong. Both sons are identified with the Armstrong Cork Company, Charles Dudley being vice-president and Dwight Ludden being connected with the Linoleum Division.

Charles Dickey Armstrong.

COL. CHARLES ALEXANDER ROOK.

In the newspaper activities of Pennsylvania and the United States there has been no more conspicuous figure than Col. Charles A. Rook, editor-in-chief and president of the "Pittsburg Dispatch" for many years. This publication enjoyed a national reputation, especially during Col. Rook's administration of its journalistic and editorial policy and was designated by a committee of newspaper publishers of the United States as one of the seventeen greatest daily newspapers in the country and which included among the others the New York "Tribune" and "Herald," Chicago "Daily News," Boston "Globe," Philadelphia "Bulletin," Washington "Post," Brooklyn "Eagle" and Atlanta "Constitution."

Republican in national politics, the "Dispatch" under the guidance of Col. Rook was one of the most important factors in the successes achieved by the Grand Old Party in Pennsylvania, and this was signally evidenced in the campaigns of Garfield, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, Philander C. Knox and many others.

With the retirement of Col. Rook from active newspaper work in February, 1923, this valuable newspaper property, that had been identified with every phase of the upbuilding of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania for nearly eighty years, was sold to a combination of the other Pittsburgh daily papers consolidated for this transaction under the name of the Union Publishing Company, and by them the publication of the "Dispatch" was suspended.

On February 1, 1923, a few days prior to the sale of the "Dispatch," Col. Rook was appointed Director of the Department of Public Safety of Pittsburgh by Mayor William A. Magee. His administration brought to this important office a high standard of efficiency and modern business technique that was reflected not only in the Bureau of Police and Bureau of Fire, but in the other departments of the city government under his jurisdiction.

Col. Rook is a native of Pittsburgh, son of Alexander W. and Harriett L. (Beck) Rook. On September 1, 1880, he entered the office of the "Pittsburg Dispatch," following the death of his father, who was for many years the senior member of the firm of Rook, O'Neill & Company, publishers and editors of the "Dispatch"; becoming secretary of The Dispatch Publishing Company in 1888; treasurer in 1896, and on March 10, 1902, he was appointed president and editor-in-chief. He was a director of The Associated Press and a member of the executive committee from 1910 to 1923.

In national politics Col. Rook is a Republican but independent in city, county and state politics. He was endorsed by every labor union in Pittsburgh in 1905, for mayor of the city, but because of his belief that he could serve Pittsburgh best at the helm of the "Dispatch," he declined to become a candidate. This was again true in 1907 when he was urged to become a candidate for an important office in the Pennsylvania state government, but for the same reasons which guided his decision not to become a mayoralty nominee, declined this honor. On February 14, 1907, he was appointed on the military staff of Edwin S. Stuart, governor of Pennsylvania, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and on the election of Gov. Brumbaugh was re-appointed. On January 17, 1908, he was elected by the judges of Allegheny County, a member of the board of inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania; and upon the change in the act governing the penitentiary, was appointed by Governor Stuart, and reappointed by Governors Tener, Brumbaugh and Sproul. He is an honorary member Typographical Union No. 7.

The Pennsylvania state convention elected Col. Rook delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1908, and he was appointed by the Pennsylvania delegation to represent Pennsylvania on the national committee to notify William H. Taft, of his nomination for president. He was endorsed and urged by every labor organization of Pennsylvania to become a candidate for the United States Senate. He was appointed by President Taft, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to represent the United States at the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States of Mexico, in 1910; appointed by Governor Stuart to represent the state of Pennsylvania at the convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, held in the city of Washington, December, 1906, and at the conference with President Roosevelt at the White House May, 1908, on the conservation of the natural resources of the United States, and in 1912, was urged by the Republican organization of Pennsylvania to be its candidate for congressman-at-large, but declined to allow his name to go before the convention. He was appointed by the inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, a member of the Prison Labor Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Col. Rook was invited by Great Britain to join a group of eleven American newspapermen to visit England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium and the battle fronts as the guest of Great Britain. The party sailed from New York, September 25, 1918. While abroad, Col. Rook was

(*Continued on Page 359*)

Col. Charles Alexander Rook.

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JAMES J. DAVIS.

From a puddler's helper to Secretary of Labor of the United States is the record achieved by James J. Davis. His advancement from a millman to a position in the cabinet of the president was the result of natural ability and hard, unrelenting work. There were no influential sources to help him on his way and whatever he may have attained is due solely to his own efforts.

Mr. Davis was born in Tredegar, South Wales, October 27, 1873, son of Davis James and Esther Ford (Nicholls) Davis. He attended the public schools until eleven years of age and later took a four months course in a business college. The family, including the parents and six children, came to the United States in 1881, locating in Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Davis became a puddler's assistant shortly after his eleventh year and at the age of sixteen he was a puddler.

He moved to Elwood, Indiana, in 1893, and was employed in the various steel and tin plate mills. In the meantime he became interested in politics, eventually taking part in political affairs. He was city clerk of Elwood from 1898 to 1902. In 1903 he became recorder of Madison County, Indiana. He occupied this office until 1907.

Mr. Davis joined the Loyal Order of Moose at Crawfordsville, Indiana, October 27, 1906, becoming the two hundred and forty-seventh member then in good standing in the entire order, which had been organized in Louisville, Ky., in 1888. After completing his term of office as recorder of Madison County, he became director general of the Loyal Order of Moose, which position he occupied continuously from 1907, and the wonderful growth of the organization has been due to his indefatigable efforts and aggressive methods. He has seen the membership grow from two hundred and forty-seven to five hundred and fifty thousand. Mr. Davis was chairman of the Moose War Relief Commission in 1917. In his official capacity he visited the American, French, British, Belgian and Italian battlefields. He returned to France in December, 1918, when he again visited all the battlefields. He is the founder of Mooseheart, Illinois, the home and school of the order. President Harding appointed Mr. Davis Secretary of Labor March 4, 1921. He is well equipped to fill this position on account of being

(*Continued on Page 362*)

COLONEL JAMES ALEXANDER McCREA.

Colonel James Alexander McCrea, vice-president of the Central Region of the Pennsylvania System, is among the leading railroad officials of the country. He began his railroad career as a rodman and in his subsequent advancement to various positions of importance he gained a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the railroad business in all its ramifications.

Colonel McCrea was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on May 26, 1875, son of James and Ada (Montgomery) McCrea. He received his early education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and was graduated from Yale University with the class of 1895. He at once prepared for a railroad career and entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as rodman in the office of the chief engineer of the former Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh in November, 1895. In December of the following year he was transferred to the Maintenance of Way Department of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Division of the Lines West and in May, 1897, was transferred to the Philadelphia Division of the Lines East. Another promotion came in May, 1898, when he was appointed assistant engineer, Maintenance of Way of the Eastern Division of the Lines West, and in August of the following year he was advanced to the office of engineer of Maintenance of Way of the same division. In June, 1901, he was promoted to superintendent of the Cincinnati Division, which position he occupied until January, 1906, when he was appointed general superintendent of the Long Island Railroad and in November, 1911, he became the general manager of the road.

Colonel McCrea rendered his country services of incalculable worth during the World War, first as general manager and later in the post of deputy director general of transportation of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, with the rank of colonel. In recognition of his splendid work he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States and was made an officer of the French Legion of Honor.

Upon returning from France in July, 1919, Colonel McCrea left the railroad service to accept the position of vice-

(*Continued on Page 382*)

JOHN H. JONES.

From a coal miner to the presidency of the Bertha-Consumers Company, one of the largest and most important coal corporations in Pennsylvania, epitomizes the brilliantly successful career of John H. Jones. He has been identified with the coal mining industry since a boy and his advancement from the lowest to the highest position in the gift of the business is an achievement mutely testifying to his sterling ability and unwavering ambition.

Mr. Jones was born in Greenock, Pa., on October 7, 1866, son of James and Ann Agnes (Ivill) Jones and received his education in the public schools of Monongahela. The Jones family have been in the coal industry for over half a century and at an early age the subject of this sketch became a coal miner. He familiarized himself with all the details of mining operations and when a lad of thirteen his father placed him in charge of duties performed by outside foremen. At seventeen he was directing the operation of the mines and selling their output.

The Bertha-Consumers Company is the result of merging five coal companies producing six million tons of coal annually and involving ten million dollars, a deal which was consummated April 26, this year (1923), with John H. Jones as the presiding officer. The merger included the Bertha Coal Company, Consumers Coal Company, Consolidated Fuel Company, Marshall Fuel Corporation and the Jewel Coal Company. President Jones, with his characteristic enterprise, announced that it was his intention to develop the properties to eight million tons annually.

The Bertha-Consumers Company also operates and markets the output of the Margaret Coal Mining Company, at Heshbon; the Amerford Coal Mining Company, at Dilltown; the Johnetta Brick & Coal Company, at Johnetta and Jamisonville, all of Pennsylvania. The following mines are operated by the Bertha-Consumers Company: In Pennsylvania: Bertha mine and Jean mine, at Dinsmore; Gould mine, at Wilson. In West Virginia: Rachel mine, at Downs; Eureka mine at Randall; Louisa mine, at Louise; Frances mine, at Moundsville; Sara mine, at Dana. In Ohio: Goucher mine, at Brilliant; Kelly mine, at Rayand; Maple mine, at Nelsonville. In Kentucky: four mines known as Elsie Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, the first three located at Dalna and the last at Blackey.

The evolution of the present corporation follows the merging of a number of companies. In 1918, the Louise Coal Company, Rachel Gas Coal Company, Quality Cement Coal Company, Miners' Co-operative Company and the Frances Coal Company united in making the Consumers Fuel Company. Mr. Jones was its president also. In the same year the Consolidated Fuel Company was incorporated from a similar number of smaller organizations. The remaining companies were smaller.

Mr. Jones, who has fostered the various movements leading up to the final big merger, has been a pioneer in the creation of model mining towns, making Louise, near Wellsburg, W. Va., a mecca for social science workers from many nations. His methods applied in practically every center where his interests are located, have been employed in British and Welsh mining camps. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Country Club, as well as the Union Club, of Cleveland.

On December 25, 1889, Mr. Jones married Sarah Walker, of Monongahela, Pa., who died in January, 1903. Children: Bertha, married Dr. S. P. Pearce, president and director of the Wholesale Coal Company and director of the Bertha-Consumers Company, who was lieutenant in the medical corps, U.S. Army, for two years, during the World War; Johnetta J., wife of J. Lloyd Grimm, also an official of the Bertha Coal interests; Marshall J. H., formerly president and director of the Marshall Coal Company, now vice-president and a director of the Wholesale Coal Company and a director of the Bertha-Consumers Company, who was in the aviation section of the Army during the war. Rachel E. and Frances S. Jones are the youngest children of Mr. Jones. The family residence is at 5614 Aylesboro Avenue and the headquarters of the Bertha-Consumers Company are in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., where Mr. Jones has his offices.

JOHN H. JONES.

JAMES BUCHANAN YOHE

James B. Yohe, vice-president, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, was born June 24, 1856, near Bentleysville, Washington County, Pennsylvania, son of David Yohe and Eliza (Zook) Yohe.

Mr. Yohe became identified with the railroads on June 10, 1870, when he began the study of telegraphy in the Pittsburgh & Connellsville (now Baltimore & Ohio Railroad) office at West Newton, Pa. Although just in his 'teens when he took up his duties as an operator it was not long before Mr. Yohe had qualified as an expert operator, and on February 4, 1871, he was assigned to a regular position as telegrapher at Shaner Station, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His promotion thereafter was rapid and consistent. His first advancement was from telegrapher to chief clerk to the trainmaster, and following that he became train-dispatcher on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Then he was made chief train dispatcher on the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, and subsequently filled the positions of train master, Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad; chief train dispatcher, superintendent, general superintendent and latterly, general manager of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad and its leased lines. Due appreciation of his services was evinced when, on July 15, 1920, Mr. Yohe was elected vice-president of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad and to executive positions in charge of operations on various other railroads controlled by the P. & L. E. system, as follows: Vice-president and general manager, Lake Erie & Eastern Railroad; vice-president and director, Monongahela Railway Company; vice-president and director, Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny Railroad Company.

During the World War, when the United States Railroad Administration began to function and the railroads of the country were operated by the government, Mr. Yohe received the appointment of Federal Manager in charge of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, Monongahela Railroad, Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad, West Side Belt Railroad and Lake Erie & Eastern Railroad. His achievement in fulfilling the duties of this great responsibility in the face of then existing chaotic conditions occasioned by the emergencies and requirements of warfare is too well known to necessitate elaboration. However, it should be remarked that his breadth of vision and ability to deal with the thousands of men under his supervision was a prime factor in the success of that great wartime responsibility. As was true of war times, the same condition exists, though in a less exaggerated form during times of peace. To the policies maintained by Mr. Yohe may be attributed the loyalty of the men under his charge. No employer could be found who is more considerate than he of his men—whether associates or subordinates—and meritorious services, general worth and ability are always rewarded.

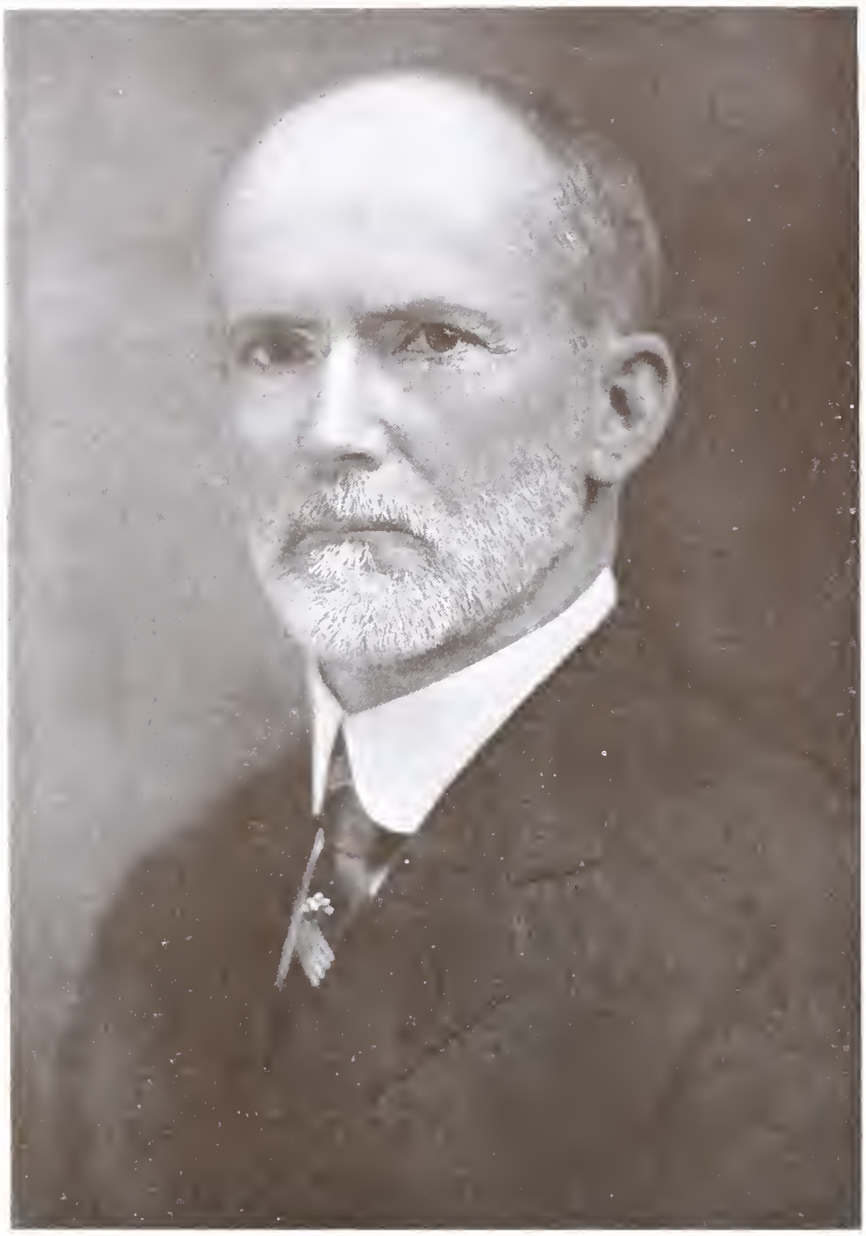
His popularity as a business executive is equaled in social life as a citizen, for there are certainly few men possessing the undying friendship of as great a number of personal admirers as does Mr. Yohe. He is identified with a number of social organizations, including the Pennsylvania Society, Old Time Telegraphers Association; Masonic Order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, Shriners and Knights Templar; Duquesne Club, of which he is a director, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is also a director of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and of the South Side Hospital of Pittsburgh, and is a member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Yohe married, December 13, 1877, at West Newton, Pennsylvania, Mary Margaret Sykes. To this union has been born the following children: Hugh Sisson, who died in infancy; Jesse Bennett (deceased), James Harold, and Curtis Miller.

Jesse Bennett Yohe, who died in Pittsburgh, March 25, 1923, was superintendent of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, line east of Pittsburgh. He was born in Connellsville and had resided in Pittsburgh more than thirty-five years. He had been associated for more than fifteen years with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad. He was consecutively inspector passenger transportation, assistant train master, passenger train master, and assistant superintendent before being appointed superintendent of the line east of Pittsburgh. He was a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, Syria Temple, Oakland Lodge No. 535, F. & A. M., Pittsburgh Country and Traffic Clubs of Pittsburgh and was formerly a member of the board of governors of the Traffic Club. He leaves his widow, Sarah Keil Yohe; a daughter, Mary Gertrude; a son, James Keil; his parents and two brothers.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Yohe are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They reside at the King Edward Apartments and Mr. Yohe maintains his offices in the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

James Buchanan Yohe



ROBERT WARDROP.

Close observers who follow the progressive stages in the careers of various successful men of business and affairs, have noted that leaders in their various lines of endeavor may be divided into two classes: those who achieve their positions through engaging in a number of enterprises often bearing no economic relation one to the other, and the other class being comprised of equally successful men who specialize in one certain calling, profession, or enterprise.

Robert Wardrop, chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank at Pittsburgh, may be classed with the men who have attained a substantial position by concentration of their energies on but one field of activity. Banking was the career which Mr. Wardrop chose for himself in youth, and to which he has since consistently applied himself.

Robert, son of James and Elizabeth Thompson Wardrop, was born in Allegheny City, now within the corporate limits of greater Pittsburgh, removing to Sewickley, Pennsylvania, in childhood, where he has since resided. After receiving an excellent preliminary education, he became in 1868, a student at Western University (now University of Pittsburgh).

Mr. Wardrop began his banking career with a private banking house, Ira B. McVay Company, Pittsburgh, with which concern he was identified from 1869 until 1873. During the winter of 1873-1874 he assisted the late Judge J. H. Bailey to settle the affairs of the National Trust Company, which had failed during the panic. In 1874 he was tendered a tellership with the Tradesmen's National Bank, this connection continuing until 1877. It was in 1877 that Mr. Wardrop effected his only connection outside of actual banking affairs, but despite the fact that the position of treasurer for the Pennsylvania Lead Company, which he then accepted, was of a strictly financial nature, he did not diverge from the principles which he had apparently laid down for himself.

Mr. Wardrop remained with the Pennsylvania Lead Company until 1891, and thereafter his rise to greater eminence in the banking business was notably more rapid. He became vice-president of the Tradesmen's National Bank (of which he had formerly been teller) in 1891 and remained with that institution until 1899. Then, and until 1903, he was vice-president

(*Continued on Page 359*)

HARRISON NESBIT

Financial, commercial and social Pennsylvania has no more outstanding figure than Harrison Nesbit, director of many of the state's most important corporations, prominent in the leading clubs and perhaps best known as president of the Bank of Pittsburgh National Association and chairman of the financial section of the Democratic National Committee.

The son of Scott and Annetta (Johnston) Nesbit, Mr. Nesbit was born at Osceola, St. Clair County, Missouri, September 15, 1875. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of Osceola, the Episcopal High School of Virginia and the Berkeley School. He later attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the National University Law School of Washington, D. C., receiving the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M. After completing his studies, Mr. Nesbit was special attorney for the United States Bureau of Corporations in 1903 and 1904 and from 1904 to 1908 assistant solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor. In the latter year, he was made a national bank examiner and was chairman of the fourth district which included Ohio, West Virginia and a portion of Pennsylvania. He was elected first vice-president of the Bank of Pittsburgh National Association on May 12, 1909, and on the hundredth anniversary of the founding of that institution, February 10, 1910, he was elevated to the presidency, in which position he remains.

Mr. Nesbit is also a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh National Association, director of American Refractories Company, director Four States Coal Company, director Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, director and chairman of the board of the Pittsburgh Lamp, Brass and Glass Company, director Weirton Steel Company of Weirton, W. Va., director Columbia Syndicate, president and director of the Clydesdale Brick & Stone Company, and director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland (Pittsburgh branch).

His clubs are the Duquesne, University, Pittsburgh Athletic, Oakmont, Railroad Club of New York, Woodmont Rod and Gun Club of Hancock, Maryland, Pope's Island Club of Baltimore and the Warrenton Country Club and Farquier Club of Warrenton, Va.

(*Continued on Page 361*)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM B. RODGERS.

Captain William B. Rodgers of Bellevue and Pittsburgh is one of the hundreds of thousands of the alumni of Pittsburgh's great College of Endeavor. These alumni in their vision and in their accomplishments have combined to make their alma mater the greatest in the world in its every representative meaning. This college furnishes the opportunity to those who have the ambition, the courage and the will to do and this has been sufficient for the myriads who have taken their tuition in this school of schools.

The advantage of this institution is that it is the greatest school of electicism on the face of the earth and in this advantage the pupil is able, if he is willing, to elect a career that will earn him those things or that particular thing he most desires. His head, his hand and his heart are his text books and out of these and with these he must win or lose. His consciousness of possession of these assets must be assured, as well as their value and the student must be able to realize this possession ere he begins the course.

Captain Rodgers was born on a houseboat which was lying in the mouth of French Creek, at Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, on February 27, 1851, the son of Joseph and Charlotte (Crawford) Rodgers. His preparatory education he appears to have acquired in the school of adversity in those troublous days immediately preceding the War of the Rebellion, that war breaking out when he was ten years of age. He was born to work, hard work and he accepted the arbitrament of circumstances and took the situation as it was presented to him by doing his dole honestly and well. He learned to read and to write and to understand the essential parts of arithmetic as he grew and to differentiate their values as applied to himself as his mentality began to keep step with his physical development. He early began to see the difference as well as the distinction between employer and employee and while still in the latter class to prepare himself for the change in conditions he felt was sure to come. He began work on a steamboat when ten years of age and from this beginning promoted himself to a captaincy, with ability to operate any boat on inland rivers.

In 1881 he built his own boat and engaged in the purchase, sale and delivery of coal on the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh. He was at first slowly but surely successful and gradually worked his coal business up to large proportions, owning extensive mines and boats. In 1899 he disposed of his coal interests to the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal Company. Meanwhile, seeing the possibilities in the sand traffic, he engaged in the sand, gravel and general builders supplies business. The Rodgers Sand Company has become one of the largest and most important river sand enterprises operating on Western rivers. Captain Rodgers incorporated the business years ago and took his sons in as partners.

The development of the Pittsburgh rivers has been the ideal of Captain Rodgers for forty years. In his efforts to give his city the fullest benefits of these streams he has wrought and thought constantly. He and his loyal associates have done their utmost to have the rivers dammed and locked, to assure a year round harbor with all its obvious advantages. To this end he headed the fight to raise the bridges on the Monongahela, Ohio and Allegheny Rivers to a height that would not hinder navigation.

He understood, as few river men did, the essentials to make Pittsburgh as important as a river center as it was a railroad terminal. His efforts and those of his associates have been measurably successful and the officials of the War Department have been impressed with the necessity for the improvements suggested. A number of bridges have been raised and others are now being corrected. The fidelity of Captain Rodgers and associates to this principle gives ground for belief that within a few years their ideals will be accomplished.

Politically, Captain Rodgers is a Democrat but he has never aspired to public office. He has been a delegate to several National conventions of his party.

Captain Rodgers resides in Bellevue, that beautiful suburb of Pittsburgh, northwest of the city. He married Alice Ophelia Jackson of Clarington, Ohio, January 7, 1873. Their children are J. H. Rodgers, general manager and treasurer of the Rodgers' Sand Company, J. Norwood (died in 1905); Isla F.; Alice O.; William B.; Philander Knox; and H. C. Frick. Isla F. is the wife of Dr. John Donaldson of Pittsburgh; Alice O. married T. H. Hamilton, Bellevue. William B., Jr., of Bellevue is a director of the Rodgers Sand Company; Philander Knox has charge of the retail yards, H. C. Frick is superintendent of the Rodgers' Sand Company's yards at Woodlawn and Ambridge. J. Norwood, the second son, who is deceased, was married to Dora Browning of Philadelphia.

Captain Rodgers is president and a director of the Rodgers Sand Company with executive offices at 1 Wood Street, Pittsburgh. Besides sand, this organization deals in gravel, builders' supplies and coal. It has extensive wharves in Pittsburgh, Woodlawn and at various points on the

(*Continued on Page 360*)

Captain William B. Rodgers.

WILLIAM McCONWAY.

When one speaks of the business, educational and philanthropical activities of Pittsburgh, the name of William McConway looms big. Despite his exacting duties as president of the McConway & Torley Co., he has interested himself in affairs outside the corporation which he heads and he occupies a high place in the esteem of the community.

Mr. McConway was born in Desertmartin, County Derry, Ireland, February 14, 1842, son of John and Isabella (Kissick) McConway, who also were natives of County Derry. He came to the United States with his parents in 1849. The family settled in Pittsburgh and the son attended the public schools until at the age of twelve years, he went to work. His first employment was with the old Novelty Iron Works, a company of considerable prominence in those days. Here he remained for a period of six months, leaving to accept a position with Olnhausen & Crawford, manufacturers of malleable iron castings. He remained with this concern until the Civil War, leaving to join the army, but resuming his employment with the firm when hostilities had ceased, becoming, in 1866, a junior partner in the firm.

On September 15, 1861, he was mustered into service as a private soldier in Company M., One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers. During the winters of '61—'62, this regiment was in camp before Washington and in the spring of '62, was sent to the Virginia Peninsula with McClellan's army. Early in his service he was promoted to the rank of sergeant major, and on July 2, 1863, was commissioned second lieutenant. On September 2, 1864, he was honorably discharged and returned to civil life, taking up a business career which has since been one of marked achievements. In 1869 he organized his present business under the firm name of Lewis & Co. He was the general manager and the concern prospered. In 1870 the name of the firm was changed to McConway & Torley Co., manufacturers of malleable castings, etc. The activities of the company developed in the succeeding years and today the plant of the McConway & Torley Co. is the oldest of its specialty in the country. The firm was incorporated in 1882. Public spirited, Mr. McConway became identified with various city institutions, working for their welfare and giving them the same careful attention which has always characterized his own business. Hospitals and other institutions have been benefited by his interest in them. He has traveled extensively here and abroad and has a comprehensive knowledge of business conditions in various parts of the world.

Mr. McConway was a member of the Board of Education when it was reorganized and a director of numerous corporations, but in recent years he resigned from a number of them. He is now president and director of McConway & Torley Co., president of Allegheny Cemetery; a trustee of Carnegie Institute and of Carnegie Institute of Technology; a trustee of the Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital and a director of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. McConway's clubs are: Duquesne, of which he was president 1899-1901, Pittsburgh Club, Union Club, University Club, Athletic Club, Country Club, Engineers Club of New York, the Loyal Legion and Americus Republican Club.

In speaking of his sterling worth a leading lawyer and jurist said this of Mr. McConway: "He is a very quiet, reticent and unassuming man, one of those rare men who prefer to act than to talk. His services are in constant demand in public, educational and charitable enterprises, and when he is put upon a committee it means with him the same care and attention that he gives to his personal affairs. It is a very easy matter for a wealthy man to be charitable with his check book, but Mr. McConway is not satisfied with that kind of giving. In any philanthropic work that is worthy of the name, there are many important problems to be solved, which require more thought and careful attention than most business and professional men are willing to give to them. Among his colleagues, Mr. McConway is known and respected as one who never neglects a public trust, even at the sacrifice of his own personal business. He is a lover of good literature, has a fine library and is an omnivorous reader. Having a remarkably retentive memory, his mind is stored with a fund of information that often surprises his most intimate friends. The wonder is, how a man directing such a large manufacturing business, and giving careful attention to the financial enterprises with which he is connected, can find time for so much reading.

"In conclusion I would say that the keynote of this well-rounded life is a reputation for scrupulous honesty and integrity that is as solid and immovable as the rugged hills of his ancestors."

Mr. McConway married Margaret J. Lytle, November 9, 1865. Their children are: William, Jr.; Laura, now Mrs. Laura M. Scoville, of Northampton, Mass.; Anne, now wife of A. W. McEldowney, of Pittsburgh; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Allen Hazen, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Joseph, now Mrs. E. L. Cheyney, of Cleveland, Ohio; Margaret, now the wife of S. McLean Buckingham, of Watertown, Conn. Mrs. McConway died March, 1877, and on January 14, 1880, Mr. McConway married Josephine Alden Eaton, daughter of F. H. Eaton, a leading merchant in Pittsburgh more than half a century ago.

William McConway.

HOWARD HEINZ.

Howard Heinz is president of the H. J. Heinz Company, with executive offices and main plant on the North Side of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This company is the world's largest manufacturer of food products of their particular kind, and it does business in every civilized portion of the earth.

Mr. Heinz is entitled to and receives due credit as the executive head of this vast commercial organization, and he has an international reputation for his noteworthy achievements as the director of a number of relief organizations which played a large part in preventing suffering among the many millions in the various European and Asiatic countries devastated by the World War.

Howard Heinz is the son of the late Henry John Heinz, founder of H. J. Heinz Company. His mother was Sarah Sloan Heinz. His parents have passed away but, for their good deeds, they retain a place in the memories of the people of Pittsburgh.

Howard Heinz was born in Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, where he attended the public schools. Later he attended Shady Side Academy and was graduated in 1900 from Yale College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From the time of his fourteenth year, he spent his summer vacations during his school and college years in the factory, learning the practical end of the business. At the age of seventeen he was entrusted with the management of a small raw products factory in Indiana. Upon the completion of his college course, he entered the Pittsburgh offices of the Company, and from 1900 to 1903 he worked in the various departments of the business. In 1905 he became advertising manager, and in 1907 he was appointed vice-president and sales manager of the Company. In 1915 he became chairman of the Board of Directors, and when his father died in 1919, he was elevated to the presidency of the H. J. Heinz Company. Other interests of Mr. Heinz include directorates of the Pennsylvania Railroad, of the Union National Bank and of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh.

The philanthropic activities of Mr. Heinz in Pittsburgh are many and varied. He is president of the Heinz House, a settlement house located on the North Side of Pittsburgh, which was erected in 1914. The work now carried on in this building was started by Howard Heinz in 1901, when he organized a boys' club in a small building on Progress Street. This work was undertaken because Mr. Heinz realized the need of supplementing the combined work of home, school and church, and the necessity of providing adequate and suitable recreation quarters for the young people of the East North Side. In 1903 Mr. Heinz added a girls' auxiliary, the younger girls being organized as a sewing school and the older girls becoming members of evening clubs. Heinz House has no connection with the H. J. Heinz Company but has received its entire support from Howard Heinz and his brother, Clifford Heinz. It has never solicited the public for funds.

Mr. Heinz is a trustee of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind. Educational institutions receive a great measure of his time, he being a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Shady Side Academy of Pittsburgh, and a member of the Educational Foundation of New York.

When in 1917 the United States espoused the cause of the Allied Nations and declared war on the Central powers of Europe, men were sought who had the ability to direct the operations of the various food conservation bodies which war time conditions made imperative. Mr. Heinz was well known, both as a business executive and as a welfare director, so it was natural that he should be chosen to take part in this work. He was first appointed United States Food Administrator for the State of Pennsylvania, as well as chairman of the Food Supply Committee, National Council of Defense of Pennsylvania; Zone Chairman of the United States Food Administration for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia; and a member of the War Industries Board of Philadelphia.

The scope of his activities was later broadened by his selection as a director of International Relief Operations. From January to July, 1919, he was the director of the American Relief Administration for Southeastern Europe and Asia Minor and agent of the United States Grain Corporation in these countries.

Later on he was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Relief Administration and of the European Children's Relief.

He is a member of the Pittsburgh, University, Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf, Allegheny Country and Oakmont Country Clubs of Pittsburgh and vicinity; and of Yale, University and Recess Clubs of New York City; and of the Racquet Club of Philadelphia.

On October 3, 1906, Howard Heinz was united in marriage to Elizabeth Granger Rust, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rust of Saginaw, Michigan. To them have been born two sons, Henry John II and Rust.

HOWARD HEINZ.

J. LEONARD REPLOGLE.

J. Leonard Replogle was born in New Enterprise, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1876, a son of Rhinehart Z. and Mary A. Furry Replogle. His life has been one of the romances of American business. He received a public school education and entered the employ of the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown, Pa., as a boy. Step by step he advanced until he was appointed Vice-president and General Manager of Sales, spending 25 years with the corporation.

In March, 1915, Mr. Replogle purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company 240,000 shares of the Cambria Steel Company, a controlling interest, and sold them to the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, one of the biggest deals in recent years in the steel business. In the same year he became Vice-president and General Manager of Sales of the American Vanadium Company, and in 1917 its president.

In 1919 he was chosen president of the Vanadium Corporation of America which purchased the plant and assets of the American Vanadium Company. In 1919 he also organized the Replogle Steel Company and became chairman of its board. The company took over the business of the Wharton Steel Company, at Wharton, N. J., and in 1921 purchased the capital stock of the Empire Steel & Iron Company, and its subsidiaries.

During the war Mr. Replogle was director of steel supply, of the War Industries Board, Washington, D. C., and was decorated by the United States Government and by the Republic of France.

Mr. Replogle is a member of the American Iron & Steel Institute, the Bankers' Club, Duquesne Club, Links Golf Club, New York Yacht Club, Piping Rock Club, The Pennsylvania Society, the Recess Club, the Racquet and Tennis Club and the Seaview Golf Club.

Mr. Replogle was married January 10, 1905, to Blanche Kenly McMillen of Johnstown. His home is at 927 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and his offices at 120 Broadway, New York.

JAMES DAWSON CALLERY.

JAMES DAWSON CALLERY.

James Dawson Callery, chairman of the board of the Philadelphia Company, Duquesne Light Company and Pittsburgh Railways Company, and president of the Baragua Sugar Company, has for many years been one of the influential factors in the industrial progress of Pittsburgh and has taken a prominent part in banking, railroad, street railways, electric power and window glass enterprises.

Mr. Callery was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1857, the son of James Callery, prominent leather manufacturer and railroad builder. He was educated at the University of Notre Dame and after learning the leather business became a pioneer in the adoption of electricity for street railways. He converted the Second Avenue Passenger Railway from a horse-car line into the first successful electric street railway in Pittsburgh. He organized and became president of the United Traction Company in 1898 and the Southern Traction Company in 1900, and was one of the leaders in the merger of the street railway, electric light, artificial gas and natural gas interests under the Philadelphia Company, becoming vice-president of that corporation and president of the Pittsburgh Railways Company and Duquesne Light Company.

Mr. Callery relinquished his active management of the street railways of Pittsburgh to enter the banking business with M. K. McMullin, devoting his time later to the Baragua Sugar Company.

Mr. Callery is a director of the Diamond National

(*Continued on Page 383*)

DAVID LINDSAY GILLESPIE.

A Pittsburgh product in every respect and a typical successful business man of his native city is David Lindsay Gillespie, lumber manufacturer and dealer, and director in numerous commercial and industrial enterprises. He was born in Pittsburgh, October 20, 1858, a son of James G. and Diana (Mitchell) Gillespie.

His early education was obtained in the public schools, and in the early 70's he began work as a telegraph messenger boy. While thus employed, he learned telegraphy, and in 1876 became a clerk and operator He was employed by Gillespie Brothers from 1879 to 1882, and was with the Philadelphia Company from 1883 to 1886 or 1887. Since then he has been at the head of his own lumber company, one of the city's largest. He is a director of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the Aluminum Company of America and subsidiaries, and the Commercial Sash & Door Company.

Mr. Gillespie's philanthropic and welfare interests are many. He is a director of the West Penn Hospital, Mercy Hospital, and the Tuberculosis League. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

During the World War, he served on the finance committee, American Red Cross, and on the general committees, Liberty Loan drives. He was a liberal participant in all wartime activities.

Though he has never accepted public office, Mr Gillespie has always been interested in politics and has several times been a delegate to National Republican conventions.

He is a member of the following clubs: Pittsburgh,

(*Continued on Page 362*)

DAVID LINDSAY GILLESPIE.

JOHN ARNER BELL.

In the ranks of Pennsylvania's representative citizens, John A. Bell, a man whose activities cover a wide field, is a conspicuous figure. Not only is he admired for his broad vision in business affairs, but is greatly beloved for his humanitarian qualities. An orphan at the age of eleven, he started out to make a living as a clerk in a store, in his fifteenth year. Having conquered many hardships which were his lot in boyhood, he subsequently made a place for himself among the men whose splendid efforts contribute to the industrial success of the country. Though sixty-eight years of age, Mr. Bell has the vigor and vitality of the average man of fifty or less, and he works with all the enthusiasm of a youth.

John A. Bell has been a success since the day he obtained that job as a clerk in a store, back in the sixties. At the outset, he was handicapped by the lack of opportunity for an education, but he had an impressive personality and an unconquerable ambition. Thrift was a strong characteristic of the lad. He saved his money at the expense of many personal sacrifices, at the same time acquiring, by diligent study, a sound commercial education. After a few years' experience as a grocery clerk, he returned to Carnegie, purchased a flour mill and operated it until he was thirty-three years of age.

In 1888, Mr. Bell was appointed chief clerk in the office of County Treasurer William Hill, whom he later succeeded, holding the position during 1891-1892-1893. When his term of office expired in 1894, he was tendered the office of vice-president of the Freehold Bank of Pittsburgh, which he accepted, becoming president of the institution a few years later. In 1902, when the Freehold Bank was merged with the Colonial Trust Company, he retained the presidency of the former and was elected vice-president of the latter. In 1916, he was elected president of the Colonial Trust Company, and still retained the presidency of the Freehold Bank. Back in 1901, he organized the Carnegie Trust Company and became its president, which position he holds today, together with the presidency of the Colonial Trust Company, Freehold Bank, First National Bank of Carnegie, Grove City National Bank, and Burgettstown National Bank.

Mr. Bell has done more to develop the "Pan Handle" coal field than any other individual. He has purchased at various times approximately fifty thousand acres of coal lands in that region, extending from Burgettstown and Hickory on the East, to the Ohio River at Wellsburg, West Virginia, on the West. In 1914, he became president of the Carnegie Coal Company, and of its subsidiary, the Carnegie Dock & Fuel Company.

In 1923, Mr. Bell effected the consolidation with the Carnegie Coal Company of a number of his other coal interests, the Harmon Creek, Burgettstown, Verner, Tasa, and Sulkeld Coal Companies and became the owner of the entire consolidated interest which is capitalized at $20,000,000.00 and owns and controls over 20,000 acres of coal land in the "Pan Handle" district, with twelve deep mining and five stripping operations, having an output of 6,000,000 tons per annum. The Carnegie Dock & Fuel Company, subsidiary of the Carnegie Coal Company, has docks at Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., with a handling capacity of 1,500,000 tons per year. Mr. Bell has numerous other and varied interests in the Pittsburgh district and in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Kentucky and elsewhere.

Mr. Bell was a large contributor to all war-time drives and issues. In the Red Cross drive in Pittsburgh, he was one of the large subscribers and personally worked on all campaigns. He is an elder in the United Presbyterian church at Carnegie, Pa., and has the distinction of having held the superintendency of the Sabbath School for thirty-seven years and during that time has built up, from a very small beginning, the largest United Presbyterian Sabbath School in the denomination, now having an attendance that has reached more than a thousand. It is said that out of his private means, Mr. Bell built the church, which is one of the most beautiful in the country.

During the World War the members of this church and its Sabbath School organization, distributed a fund of some thousands of dollars to the families of Carnegie, whose fathers, husbands and brothers were called to the defense of the nation, in some instances leaving their dependents in destitute circumstances.

Mr. Bell is prominent in national affairs of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary Board and also of the Board of Publication. As chairman in Allegheny County of the New World Movement sponsored by his church, he personally subscribed $100,000.00 and worked for the cause which was a brilliant success. He is a trustee of the Elizabeth Magee Hospital, president of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum Board and has many other interests of a philanthropical character. Mr. Bell is a Republican and takes an active interest in national and civic affairs. His home is in Carnegie where his great-grandfather, one of the pioneers in that region, settled in 1768 and where the Bell family have always

(*Continued on Page 360*)

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JOHN ARNER BELL.

HARRY PHILLIPS DAVIS.

Genius has been described as "an infinite capacity for taking pains." Harry Phillips Davis, vice-president Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., could well have been the example the author had in mind when writing this definition. That he has genius, is conceded by all who know him. His list of achievements proves it. But he did not wait for a spectacular opportunity to manifest genius. Quietly and unobtrusively he approached every problem confronting him—and overcame it. Many times this demanded that he invent some complex device and the long list of useful inventions to his credit are proof of the assertion that "necessity is the mother of invention."

Two outstanding traits are characteristic of Harry P. Davis. First, he has an uncanny sixth sense that seems to tell him the necessity for developing new devices or making improvements in existing devices, in his chosen field of electrical manufacturing, long before the commercial world awakes to the need for these very devices. Second, he invariably gets results.

He has won his way to the position of vice-president in charge of manufacturing and engineering of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, employing 50,000 men and women and $125,000,000 of capital. He has vision; he has executive instinct; he lays out his policies, provides his organization and produces—results. Not sometimes, but always.

Mr. Davis is best known to the engineering world by virtue of his contribution to the development and advancement of applied electricity. He supervised the development, design and installation of the electrical equipment for the electrification of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Hoosac Tunnel, St. Clair Tunnel, and the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York City. In doing these tasks he invented many detail items, such as circuit breakers, switches, insulators, controllers, fuse blocks, etc., upon which the project largely depended. He visualized the necessity for developing new types of motors, generators, transformers and their combinations to meet the ever-changing necessities of the electrical industry.

He is best known to the public at large as the originator of radio broadcasting. He first visualized the broad possibilities for wide publicity and utility offered by the radiophone, and the opportunities it presented for education and entertainment. He induced the Westinghouse Company to install and operate on a daily schedule the world's first broadcasting station (KDKA). Today more than 600 stations are operating in the United States for the enjoyment of many millions of listeners everywhere—all within a period of less than three years. Truly this is vision.

A remarkable example of accomplishment, but in an entirely different field, was Mr. Davis' wonderful work in transforming a large electrical manufacturing works into a huge munitions plant during the days of the country's critical needs, and from which large quantities of ordnance materials were furnished to both the British and the United States Governments.

Harry Phillips Davis was born at Somersworth, N. H., July 31, 1868, son of Harrison B. and Helen M. (Horne) Davis. He was educated in the public schools of Worcester, Mass., and graduated from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1890, taking a post-graduate course in electrical engineering the following year.

After a few months as a student in the works of the Thomson-Huston Electric Company, at Lynn, Mass., he began his professional career with the engineering organization of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh, Pa. Here his advancement was rapid and continuous. He was appointed assistant chief engineer, August 1, 1904; manager of engineering, April 15, 1909; assistant to first vice-president, January 29, 1910, and on August 1, 1911, he was elected vice-president in charge of manufacturing and engineering, which position he now holds (1923).

Mr. Davis was married June 29, 1892, to Agnes L. Taylor of Worcester, Mass. They have two children, Louise and Harry R.

Mr. Davis is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the University Clubs of New York and Pittsburgh, Railroad and Engineers' Clubs of New York, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Oakmont and Edgewood (Pennsylvania) Country Clubs. He is also affiliated with the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and Pittsburgh Board of Trade, and has been, since its organization, a director of the Employers' Association of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Davis has his office at the works of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, and resides at 4917 Wallingford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARRY PHILLIPS DAVIS

HENRY DAMON SHUTE.

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company occupies a foremost position in the electrical industry throughout the world and its success is largely due to the sound common-sense of its executives. It is well known that only men of unusual ability find permanent employment with this vast concern which uses rare judgment in the selection of official heads. Among those who have played no small part in many of the important and successful undertakings of the company, Henry Damon Shute, vice-president in charge of commercial operations, is an outstanding figure. He began his business career with this concern and his advancement to his present responsible position is due solely to ability and a capacity for hard work.

Mr. Shute is a native of Somerville, Mass., where he was born August 1, 1871, a son of James Madison and Helen Augusta (Damon) Shute. His education began in the public schools of Boston and he graduated from the English High School of that city. From boyhood he looked forward to a professional career and with this in view he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he graduated with the degree of bachelor of science. He rounded out his studies with a post-graduate course at the Polytechnic School in Dresden, Germany, leaving there in 1893. Mr. Shute returned to the United States equipped with a thorough technical education and he immediately sought the desired practical experience.

He was fortunate in securing a position in the old Westinghouse shops in Garrison Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. This was when the Westinghouse concern was extending its activities and on the way to attaining an international reputation and there were splendid opportunities for employees of real ability. The young engineer began as a student, learning the details of the business in which he was in later years to become a prominent figure. That he learned rapidly there can be no doubt, for in 1895, he was advanced to the position of foreman of the works, a job requiring a man of ability. He continued to progress and two years later he became the designing engineer of the company. In 1900, he entered the sales department and was made chief of the alternating current division. It appeared that he had no sooner mastered one position than he was called upon to advance to another and in 1903, he was appointed assistant to the vice-president. He held this office with excellent results until 1910, when he became acting vice-president. Four years later he was treasurer of the company and in 1917, he was elected vice-president in charge of commercial operations, a position which he still holds.

Though the multifarious duties of his executive position with the Westinghouse Company claim much of his time, Mr. Shute has many other interests, being an official in numerous corporations. In addition to holding the vice-presidency of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, he is identified with the following: Electric Railway & Equipment Corporation, director; George Cutter Company, director; Krantz Manufacturing Company, director; Nernst Lamp Property, trustee; New England Westinghouse Company, director; Pittsburgh High Voltage Insulator Company, director; Pittsburgh Meter Company, director; Stevenson Company, vice-president and director; Turtle Creek & Allegheny River Railroad Company, vice-president and director; Westinghouse Electric Products Company, director; Westinghouse Inter-Works Railway Company, director; Westinghouse Lamp Company, director; and Standard Underground Cable Company, director.

He is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Club, Pittsburgh Golf Club, Edgewood Golf Club, Oakmont Golf Club and University Club, all of Pittsburgh; and the Bankers, Railroad and University Clubs of New York.

Mr. Shute, who is unmarried, resides at 424 Emerson Street, Pittsburgh, and his office is at the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY DAMON SHUTE.

WILLIAM KNOX DUNLAP.

To W. K. Dunlap, acting vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, has been entrusted the important work of managing the service department of that great electrical concern not only in the United States but throughout the world and the task of directing the mammoth organization which installs and stands behind Westinghouse products after they are made, sold and used. Under his direction have been carried out the installation of some of the largest generating and railway electrification projects of the country.

Service to Mr. Dunlap means maintenance and efficiency and it is Mr. Dunlap who sees to it that Westinghouse customers are supplied with the means for renewal and repair of the company products even though the need for such work may not arise until many years after the sale is made.

William Knox Dunlap was born in Rochester, N. Y., on December 5, 1869, the son of James Boyd Dunlap and Permelia M. Amidon Dunlap. He received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of that city and later was a student in the University of Rochester.

With the same humble start that every young electrician makes today in the ranks of the graduate student at the Westinghouse Works, Mr. Dunlap, by his initiative and perseverance, soon became identified with two undertakings of first rate importance in the engineering history of the United States. He served as an engineering apprentice at the Westinghouse Works during 1892 and in 1894, became resident engineer at Niagara Falls in charge of the installation of the generating apparatus for the Niagara Falls Power Company. He held this position for the Westinghouse Company until 1899 when he spent the greater part of a year investigating the generating and transmission installations in the various countries of Europe.

In 1900 Mr. Dunlap was promoted to superintendent of construction of the Westinghouse Company and in 1904 was appointed managing director of the Westinghouse interests at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In 1905 he was made assistant to the vice-president. This position he held for fifteen years and, in 1920, he was appointed acting vice-president, which position he still retains.

Mr. Dunlap is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the Engineers' Club, of New York. He also is a member of the Oakmont and Edgewood Country Clubs, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Dunlap was married October 25, 1906, to Elizabeth Berger and is the father of two children, Elizabeth Berger Dunlap and William Berger Dunlap. He resides at 516 South Highland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. His business address is Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. K. Dunlap.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WILDIN.

The young man who aspires to a high place in business, but is poor and without influence and has to depend wholly upon his own resources and determination to surmount the many obstacles that tower in his path, will find inspiration in the trials of George Washington Wildin, General Manager of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Wildin worked on a farm when a boy, but his one ambition was to win distinction in the world of affairs. His early struggles to obtain an education which he realized was necessary to attain the goal of his ambition, his success and subsequent important achievements, all combined to prove that genuine ability, pluck and tenacity of purpose, will not be denied no matter how discouraging the situation may appear at the beginning.

Mr. Wildin is a son of the late George M. and Adaline Wildin, and was born in Decatur, Ill. In the early seventies the family moved to Kansas and in 1880, the subject of this sketch was working on his father's farm near Melvern. It was thought by his father that a limited education was all a farmer boy required and only for short periods between farming seasons was the lad able to attend the district school. He determined to go to college, however, and knew that if he did so it would have to be through his own efforts. Leaving home in May, 1887, he started out to obtain employment that would enable him to earn enough money to enter an institution of learning the coming Fall. The only work he could secure was feeding a stone crusher, making ballast for the Santa Fe cut-off which had been recently constructed between Kansas City and Emporia. It was a man's job, but being strong he managed to hold it. He accumulated some wearing apparel, a trunk and about fifty dollars in money, and on September 13, 1887, was admitted as a freshman in the Kansas State Agricultural College. During the first three years of his college course he occupied a room in the "Old Loan Star House," where he slept and did his own cooking. He boarded in a college club during the last two years in the institution. It was necessary for him to do odd jobs about the college, and in the summer vacations he was employed as superintendent for Joe Farley, a bridge and building contractor. The Christmas holiday season was devoted to work in the college shops and he never had a rest period. On account of his limited opportunities in the country school he was necessitated to take up several additional studies in what was then termed the "B" grade, requiring extra effort and study to enable him to catch up with the rest of the class in "A" grade. He also took up literary work as a "Hamilton" and military drill. His principal study during the first four years was mechanical engineering and his fifth year was devoted to civil engineering. He is a past president of the Hamilton Society, the first student major the college ever had. He was among the first editors of the staff of the Industrialist and one of the eight undergraduates selected to deliver orations the night previous to commencement, an honor for high standing in college work. During his last two years he was student instructor in trigonometry and surveying and an assistant superintendent of shops, and shop instructor.

After graduation Mr. Wildin spent three weeks in completing a survey and charting the lines of the sewage system of the entire college layout. He bade adieu to college life and then went to Topeka, Kansas, arriving there with only twenty dollars in money. He began his business career as draughtsman in the Topeka shops the A. T. & S. F. R. R., at forty-five dollars per month; served in various capacities for the road as freight car repairer, machinist, assistant in testing laboratories and locomotive fireman. During the World's Fair he was for six months a Columbian Guard in Company 19. He subsequently filled railroad positions in various parts of the country. He was engineer on the Mexican Central Railroad in old Mexico and also a draughtsman for the same line; superintendent in the steel windmill plant of the Aermotor Company, in Chicago; locomotive engineer on the Chicago and Alton Railroad. On the Plant System of Railroads, Savannah, Ga., he filled the positions of machinist, general locomotive inspector, general car inspector, and mechanical engineer, respectively; was mechanical engineer of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in 1901-1904; assistant mechanical superintendent and later mechanical superintendent of the Erie Railroad; assistant superintendent of motive power of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; and was eleven years with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, first as mechanical superintendent, then as general mechanical superintendent and finally as general manager. Shortly after the railroads had been placed under government control he retired from the New Haven Railroad to accept his present position of general manager of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company in charge of engineering and production. In speaking of George Westinghouse, the founder of the company, he said, "He did more to build up our modern system of transportation than any other man in history did for any industry, and I consider it a distinct honor to be a member of the executive staff to carry on and improve the work so splendidly and nobly begun."

(*Continued on Page 363*)

GEORGE WASHINGTON WILDIN.

WILLIAM G. CLYDE.

By Padraic Gavin-Duffy.

From operator of a steam shovel, not so many years ago, to the vice-presidency and directorship of the great Carnegie Steel Company, largest and most important unit of the United States Steel Corporation, is the story, succinctly told, of the dramatic career of William G. Clyde. But the real story of this man's life lies in how he attained such eminence. It is a story just as instructive to the ambitious youth as it is inspiring and engrossing to the man of today who himself has attained success.

The psychologist would undoubtedly attribute Mr. Clyde's success to the fact that he is even-tempered, has a deep sense of brotherly love and an abiding faith in the golden rule as an infallible guide in life, to his insatiable desire for work and his ability to competently perform the tasks set before him. To those who work for and with Mr. Clyde, his success is defined in two words: "He's a prince!" "Bill" Clyde, as he is known to thousands, has as many enemies as an egg has hairs. A newspaper invited votes to ascertain who was the most popular man in Pittsburgh. It is declared that the first mail brought in so many votes for "Bill" Clyde that by request of the president of the Carnegie Steel Company, the contest was abandoned; it was feared that "Bill" might be called upon to run for Governor of the State—and, of course, the Carnegie Company could not afford to lose "Bill." Mr. Clyde has not changed the size of his hat since the day he got a job running a steam shovel over in Baltimore.

It has been declared by people within and without the United States Steel Corporation that he is the best steel salesman in America, if not the world. It would be as justifiable as it would be broad to say he is the best salesman of anything in America, if not the world, for with his personality, his charming character, he could sell peanuts, apples and pop to a Grand Opera audience. Mr. Clyde may not admit this himself because he is a very modest man, like all men of his type, but you need not go further than the special officer on duty on the main floor of the Carnegie Building to confirm it.

(*Continued on Page 361*)

WILLIAM WALLACE BLACKBURN.

In the history of industrial achievements, the Carnegie Steel Company provides one of its brightest pages. In its far-reaching activities it dominates the steel world and its product practically girdles the earth. Pittsburgh has good reason to be proud, for the company had its origin in this city and it was here that it established a record of unparalleled success. The Carnegie Steel Company is also distinguished for having discovered and developed brilliant men who rose from an humble beginning to high places in the world of affairs. The case of William Wallace Blackburn is a forceful illustration.

Forty-two years ago he entered the employ of the company and started at the bottom of the ladder. He gradually worked his way up until today he occupies the position of vice-president and secretary of the organization. Persistent effort through the passing years won deserved recognition.

Mr. Blackburn was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., February 1, 1859, son of Joseph H. and Sarah Jane (McConnell) Blackburn. Graduating from the Hollidaysburg High School, he came to Pittsburgh and took a business course in Duff's College. The steel business appealed to him as a vocation and as soon as he had finished school he became identified with the Carnegie interests as a bookkeeper. This was in 1880 and as he advanced from one position to another, he gradually absorbed a knowledge of all the departments.

He is interested in civic and charitable work and he has done much along these lines.

Mr. Blackburn is identified with the following: Carnegie Steel Company, vice-president, secretary and director; Athalia Daly Home, president and director; Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, trustee; Carnegie Institute, trustee; Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, trustee; Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, member of board of managers; Connellsville and Monongahela Railroad Company, director; H. C. Frick Coke Company, director; Pennsylvania College for Women, director; Pennsylvania and Lake Erie Dock Company, secretary and director; Trotter Water Company, director; United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund, director; Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, director; Youghiogheny Northern Railway, director. Mr. Blackburn is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Golf Club and the University Club, all of Pittsburgh. In politics

(*Continued on Page 361*)

WILLIAM WHIGHAM.

Born in Mifflin Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1866, the son of Hiram and Christine Fritzuis Whigham. Attended common school, and graduated from Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, 1888, with degree of mechanical engineer.

In July, 1892, entered the employ of Carnegie Steel Company as draftsman in the armor plate department of Homestead Steel Works; later worked in the same capacity in the engineering offices of the same plant and was promoted later to the position of steam engineer, which position he held until 1902. In that year he took the position of superintendent of Howard Axle Works, and in 1905 was appointed assistant to president of the Carnegie Steel Company, in which position he continued until 1915, when he was elected vice-president and a director of the company.

In addition to all other important improvements during the past ten years, he was responsible for the location, engineering and construction of the Clairton By-Product Coke Works and its connecting river and rail transportation systems. This plant already is the largest of its kind in the world and is now being added to; when fully completed it will be more than twice its present size.

Besides being a vice-president and director of the Carnegie Steel Company, Mr. Whigham is a director of the H. C. Frick Coke Company; Sharon Coal and Coke Company and the Bessemer Electric Power Company. With these activities, he finds time to serve as chairman of the Waterways Committee of the Citizens Committee on City Plan of Pittsburgh.

During the World War he was a member of the United States Steel Corporation's Committee on construction of the Neville Island Arsenal, abandoned at the closing of the War.

Mr. Whigham is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Automobile Club of Pittsburgh and of the Edgewood Country Club, and actively interested in the work of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh.

He was married to Esther Frew Scott in 1895 and to Mrs. Helen Gillespie Wilson in 1914 and has two children: William Whigham, Jr., and Esther Jane Whigham.

BENJAMIN THAW.

Benjamin Thaw, principal trustee of the estate of the late William Thaw, is a descendant of one of the oldest families, a family which is noted in the oldest historical annals of the state of Pennsylvania.

The Thaw family came to America about 1700, Philadelphia, Pa., being their place of settlement. It was there that John Thaw was born in 1710. His son, Benjamin, married a member of an old Quaker family, Hannah Engle. They were the parents of John (2) Thaw, who sailed the seas of the globe, and eventually settled in Philadelphia and married Elizabeth Thomas, in 1802. The United States Bank of Philadelphia commissioned him to establish a branch bank in Pittsburgh, and he was associated with it during the remainder of his life. It was later merged with the United States Bank and in 1837 ceased functioning by order of Andrew Jackson.

William Thaw, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Thomas) Thaw, and father of Benjamin Thaw, the subject of this sketch, was born in Pittsburgh, Oct. 12, 1818. He married Eliza Burd Blair. Benjamin (2), son of William and Eliza Burd (Blair) Thaw, was born March 14, 1859, at Pittsburgh. He attended the public schools, Western University of Pennsylvania (A. B., 1878), and Yale University.

For some time he was a railroad clerk and then went into the coke manufacturing business with his elder brother and the Darsie brothers, and organized the Hecla Coke Company. This concern was merged with the Frick Coke Company in 1905 and Mr. Thaw thereafter devoted most of his time to attending to the affairs of the William Thaw estate, and to his varied philanthropic and financial interests.

His clubs include the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Duquesne, University and Automobile Clubs, of Pittsburgh, the Automobile Club of America, Aero Club of America, University Club of New York and the Graduate Club of New Haven.

On January 28, 1886, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Mr. Thaw married Elma Ellsworth Dows, daughter of Stephen Leland and Henrietta (Safely) Dows. Children: Rev. Stephen Dows Thaw, born April 12, 1887; Benjamin, born December 11, 1888, now

(*Continued on Page 361*)

JUDGE FREDERIC PALEN SCHOONMAKER.

Frederic Palen Schoonmaker, judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, was nominated for his present position on December 20, 1922, by President Harding. The nomination was confirmed by the United States Senate, December 22, and the appointee was inducted into office January 2, 1923. In military life he has the title of colonel, having thus served during the World War, and is now a reserve officer and subject to recall.

Judge Schoonmaker traces his descent from Hendrick Jochemsen Schoonmaker, who came to New York State in 1654, a lieutenant in the military service of the Dutch East India Company, having been sent to Fort Orange (now Albany, N. Y.) with his company. He was subsequently conspicuous for bravery in battles with the Indians. Lieutenant Schoonmaker married Elsie Janse Brustete, widow of Adrian Pietersen Val Alemer, and from that marriage sprang the family line of which Judge Schoonmaker is a twentieth century representative.

Frederic Palen Schoonmaker was born in Limestone, N. Y., March 11, 1870, son of Elijah and Eliza (Palen) Schoonmaker. His father, a lumberman, was a member of the New York House of Representatives and supervisor of the town of Carrollton. He died in 1909. Judge Schoonmaker's mother, also descended from an old and estimable family, passed away in 1870.

The subject of this sketch received his collegiate education at Alfred University, the University of Minnesota, and at Cornell University, graduating from the latter institution in 1891, with the A.B. degree. He read law under a distinguished relative, Judge James Schoonmaker, of St. Paul, Minn., and under Colonel William Wallace Brown, a resident of Bradford, Pa., leading lawyer, soldier and statesman. At the commencement exercises held at Alfred University, in 1917, he delivered the doctor's oration and received the degree of LL.D.

Admitted to the McKean County bar in 1894, he formed a partnership with Colonel Brown, with whom he had studied. As Brown & Schoonmaker, they practiced until 1913, when F. M. Nash joined the firm, which then became Brown, Schoonmaker & Nash. This is one of the most prominent law firms in Western Pennsylvania and has an exceedingly large general and corporation practice. Judge Schoonmaker was formerly city solicitor of Bradford, Pa., serving from May 1, 1897, until his appointment to the Federal bench. A man of distinctive ability and a learned student of the law, his appointment to a judgeship in the Federal Courts met with the most hearty approval of those versed in civil and professional affairs.

In 1912 Judge Schoonmaker entered the military service of his state and commanded Company "C," Sixteenth Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, and served in that capacity on the Mexican border in 1916. In January, 1917, the regiment was ordered north and demobilized, only to be again called into Federal service on July 15, 1917. The regiment went into camp at Camp Hancock, Georgia, as a part of the 28th Division and was renumbered as the 112th Infantry. The colonel was detached from the Division in February, 1918, and ordered to duty at the Army General Staff College at Langres, France. He subsequently served with various commands, notably the 2nd Canadian Division, Headquarters 1st Army Corps, the 28th Division and the 92nd Division, and was in active service on the Somme, in the Vosges Mountains, at Chateau-Thierry, in the Champaigne-Marne defensive, in the Argonne and in the Marbache Sector, facing Metz, being in the latter sector when the fighting ceased upon the signing of the Armistice.

As to the character of his service, the discharge certificate of Colonel Schoonmaker contains the following notation: "Performed duties of chief of Second Section, General Staff, Ninety-second Division, for eight months both during and after operations. His services were efficient, faithful and most satisfactory." Judge, or Colonel Schoonmaker, is one of the list of officers eligible for general staff duty and is therefore retained on the reserve list. At the conclusion of the war he returned to the practice of law with the firm of Brown, Schoonmaker & Nash, at Bradford, Pa. From November 10, 1922, and until his appointment as Federal judge, he served as an additional member of the War Department General Staff, upon a committee of regular and reserve officers convened by the Secretary of War for the purpose of studying the strength and organization of the National Guard.

Judge Schoonmaker is affiliated with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, all of Bradford, Pa. Also, he is a member of the Bradford and the Bradford Country Clubs. His college fraternities are Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa. He is prominently identified with both civic and business affairs of Bradford.

On June 23, 1892, Frederic Palen Schoonmaker was united in marriage to Jessie L. Brown (now deceased), only daughter of William Wallace Brown, his associate in the practice of law. Three children were born to the union, as follows: Susie Rae, married Walter G. Blaisdell, of Bradford, Pa.; Fay, now a student at Syracuse University, and Max, who is in attendance at Cornell University.

JUDGE FREDERIC PALEN SCHOONMAKER.

CHARLES L. MILLER.

Charles L. Miller, vice-president and general superintendent of the American Steel & Wire Company, is a product of the old school of steel men. Beginning as a chemist in the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, in Braddock, back in 1886, he has since held positions of prominence in the industry here and in the West and is widely known for his practical skill as well as for his executive ability.

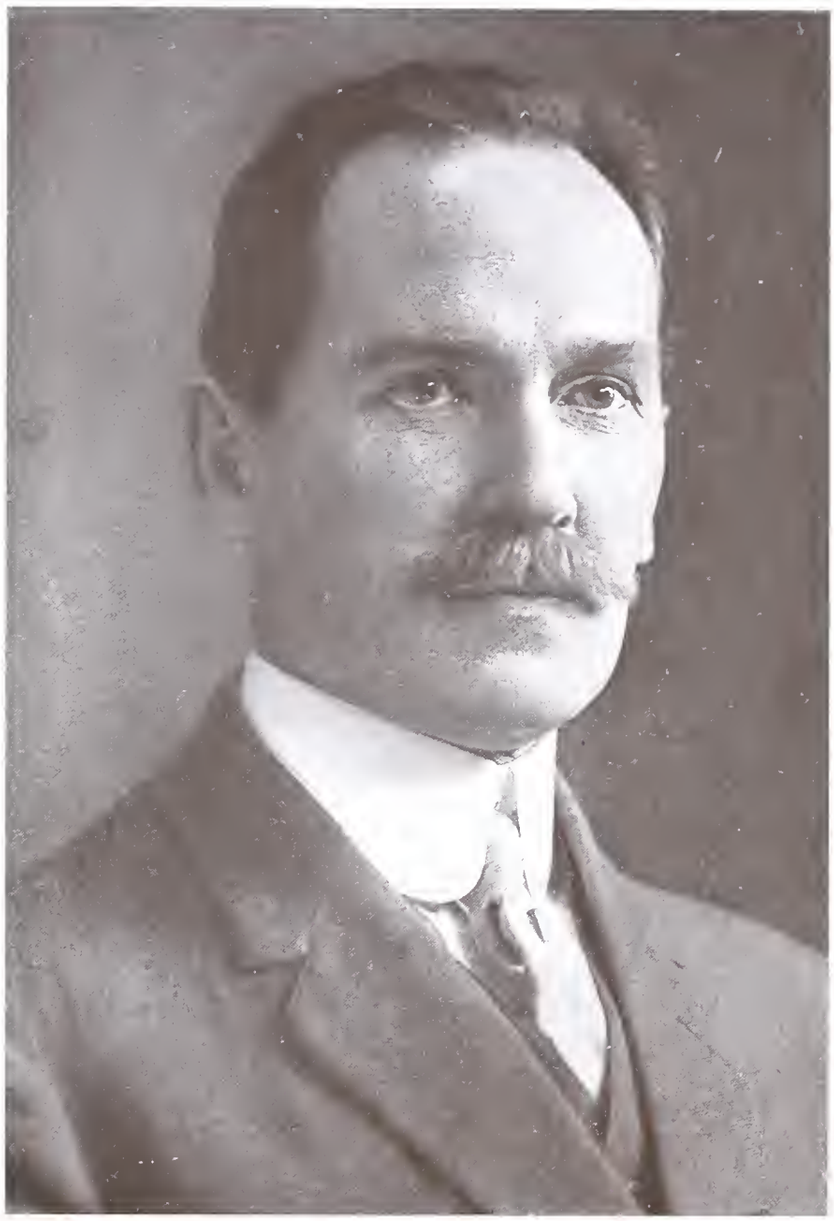
Mr. Miller has witnessed the growth of the steel industry in the Pittsburgh district from a few widely scattered mills of small capacity to its present proportions—and today it is universally recognized as the world's steel center.

It was this same ability that Mr. Miller applied to the expansion of the industry in the West when it was in its incipiency. Mr. Miller is a native of Reading, Pa., having been born September 30, 1861, a son of Christian and Wilhelmina (Stein) Miller. His parents moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., when he was a child and he attended the public schools of that city.

With the object of entering the scientific field, he studied at Columbia University, from which institution he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of Engineer of Mines. Coming to Pittsburgh shortly afterward, he became a chemist in the Edgar Thomson Steel Works in 1886, and here made such progress that one year later he was offered the position of chemist and assistant superintendent of the Carbon Iron & Pipe Company. The West was then engaged in the making of steel and Mr. Miller in 1888, accepted the superintendency of the Missouri Furnace Company, at St. Louis, from which he resigned, after two years, to go with the Illinois Steel Company, where he held various positions of responsibility from 1890 to 1899.

In the latter year he became connected with the American Steel & Wire Company with which he now holds such a position of eminence.

Mr. Miller is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Iron & Steel Institute. His clubs are the Duquesne, Union and Pittsburgh Athletic Association, of Pittsburgh; the Union of Cleveland, the Engineers of New York and the Athletic of Chicago. He is married, has two sons, Lyman H. and Kenneth P. Miller and lives at 6420 Beacon Street. His offices are in the Frick Building.



ROBERT M. GIBSON.

Robert M. Gibson, appointed in 1922 United States Judge by the Federal Attorney General to occupy the post at Pittsburgh, formerly filled by the late Judge Orr, was born in Duncanville, Blair County, Pa., on August 20, 1869, son of the late Rev. Dr. William J. Gibson, a Presbyterian minister and Elizabeth (Murray) Gibson.

Judge Gibson received his earlier education in the schools of Blair County, and attended the Pennsylvania State College and Washington & Jefferson College (Washington, Pa.), graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1889.

Following completion of his scholastic education he studied law under the tutelage of prominent attorneys and was, in 1894, admitted to practice at the bar of Washington County. He came to Pittsburgh in 1902, where he has since been active in his profession, both in various public positions and in private practice.

Judge Gibson was appointed to his first official public position in 1903, the year following his arrival in Pittsburgh, then becoming assistant United States District attorney, which appointment he received from the late Judge James S. Young, then United States District attorney. He was active in the discharge of the duties of this office until 1914, with the exception of 1911, in which year he was special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States for trial of certain cases in Alaska. In 1914 he left the Federal service as First Assistant District Attorney, and was made an assistant District Attorney of Allegheny County, Pa., which position he continued to occupy until his appointment, in July, 1922, to the Federal judgeship.

Judge Gibson is a member of the Masonic order. His favorite diversion has long been the game of chess, in which pastime he had at one time achieved recognition among local devotees of that game. In his youth and young manhood he enjoyed a reputation as a baseball player, and has since actively participated in various sports in an amateur way, in later years, notably, swimming and track athletics.

In 1897 Judge Gibson was married to Miss Lorena G. Core of Washington, Pa., and now resides with his wife and seven children at 6750 McPherson boulevard, East End, Pittsburgh. His offices are in the Federal Building, that city.

JOHN CURRY BANE.

John Curry Bane was born in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, November 6, 1861. He is a son of Aaron and Mary Wick (Curry) Bane.

He received his preliminary education in the public schools, which he attended during the several winter terms and certain summer terms, between 1865 and 1876. Between May 22, 1876, and the summer of 1880, he attended Hoge's Summit Academy, in Somerset Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, under the instruction of John C. Messenger. In September, 1880, he entered Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, as a junior, and pursued special studies during the following two years as a member of the class of 1882.

In June, 1914, Duquesne University of Pittsburgh conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

On November 22, 1886, he was registered in the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, Pennsylvania, as a student at law, under the preceptorship of John D. Braden, Esq.; and he was admitted to the bar of Washington County, Pennsylvania, on Monday, January 13, 1890. Afterwards he was admitted to the bars of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States in the Third Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the United States. On December 29, 1904, he was admitted to the bars of the Court of Common Pleas and the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Between January 13, 1890, and March 31, 1901, he had his office in Washington, Pennsylvania, and practiced law at the bar of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and in the Supreme Court and the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. On March 31, 1901, he moved his office to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and since that time has practiced law at the bar of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and in the Supreme Court and the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and in the Federal Courts.

Between 1912 and 1921, he was a lecturer on Evidence in the Law School of Duquesne University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In politics he is a Democrat. He never held a political office, and he devotes his time and energies exclusively to the law.

He is a member of the Washington County Bar Association, at Washington, Pennsylvania; the Allegheny County Bar Association, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Bar Association; and the American Bar Association.

He is a member of the University Club of Pittsburgh; the Union Club of Pittsburgh; the Pittsburgh Athletic Association; the Pittsburgh Press Club; the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society.

He is a Mason, a member of Washington Lodge, No. 164, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Washington Chapter, No. 150, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Jacques de Molay Commandery, No. 3, K. T., of Washington, Pennsylvania; the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, 32d degree, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

On June 26, 1901, he was married to Katharine Miller, a daughter of John M. and Agnes (White) Miller, of Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He has five children: Edith Bane, John Curry Bane, Jr., Agnes Bane, Donald Bane, and Katharine Bane. His home is in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

He has one brother, Albert G. Bane, and one sister, Edith Bane.

His paternal ancestors were Quakers. His paternal great-grandparents, Nathan Bane and Charity (Nelson) Bane, settled in the district since included in Amwell Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, prior to 1750; his paternal grandfather, Joseph Bane, was born in that township on October 22, 1776; his paternal grandmother, Rhoda (Peck) Bane, wife of Joseph Bane, was born in that township on November 11, 1785; and his father, Aaron Bane, was born in that township on September 14, 1824. Also, his maternal grandfather, John Curry, whose name he bears, was born in that township in 1795; and his mother, Mary Wick (Curry) Bane, was born in that township on November 28, 1832. All of his ancestors were farmers.

JOHN CURRY BANE.

CHARLES A. FAGAN.

Charles A. Fagan was born in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the son of Thomas J. and Mary McLaughlin Fagan.

He was educated at St. Mary's Academy, Ewalt College, and the Pittsburgh Catholic College (now Duquesne University). He was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar in 1887. He served as Deputy District Attorney under District Attorney W. D. Porter, now Justice of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and the late District Attorney Richard H. Johnston. He was appointed by Governor Robert E. Pattison Assistant District Attorney to fill the unexpired term of Honorable John C. Haymaker, now judge of the Court of Common Pleas, when the latter resigned the Assistant District Attorneyship which he then held.

Retiring from this position, Mr. Fagan and W. A. Magee became associated as partners, the firm name being Fagan and Magee, this partnership subsisting until the election of Mr. Magee to the Pittsburgh mayoralty. The firm was then reorganized under the name of Fagan, Dillon & Fagan, with offices in the Frick Building.

In Mr. Fagan's earlier career he took an active interest in the affairs of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, incidentally giving attention to that party's welfare in national affairs. He was a presidential elector of the 22nd Congressional District of Pennsylvania in 1892, and was Chairman of the Democratic County Committee in 1894, 1895 and 1896. He was a Delegate-at-Large to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1896. Again he was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1916, and a Delegate-at-Large to the San Francisco Convention in 1920.

During the time that Mr. Fagan was actively concerned in the advancement of the Democratic principles, he was a director and vice-president of the Post Publishing Company of this City, owner of the Pittsburgh "Post," and also of the Sun Publishing Company, publisher of the Pittsburgh "Sun," and in the shaping of the policies of these publications he was a potential factor.

His business engagements have been numerous and important. He is president of the Iron City Sanitary Manufacturing Company, director of the Lake Erie Canal Company, of the Anthracite Coal Company of Wilkes-Barre, of the Mt. Carmel Railroad Company of Scranton, the East Williston Colony, Inc., of New York, the Lake Erie Realty Company, of Ohio, the Logansport Coal Company and the Gracemont Coal Company, as well as other corporations. Mr. Fagan is one of the three receivers of the Pittsburgh Railways Company.

He is president of the Duquesne Club and a member of the Oakmont Country Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and a life member of the Pittsburgh Press Club.

He was one of the founders of the Pittsburgh Hospital and served for twenty-five years as chairman of its Board of Directors. He is likewise a director of the Boys' Industrial School of Allegheny County, and a member of the Board of Trustees of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Fagan has resided in North Highland Avenue for many years and he and his family are members of St. Paul's Cathedral.

CHARLES A. FAGAN

GRANT McCARGO.

Grant McCargo, industrial, business and mining executive of Pittsburgh, who is interested in varied business and industrial activities of the Greater Pittsburgh district and elsewhere, is a native Pittsburgher, having been born in that city, a son of Ellen S. (Morrison) McCargo, and the late David McCargo, prominent nationally during past years as a railroad and telegraph executive.

David McCargo, a descendant of Scottish ancestry, inherited from his forbears the strong, aggressive, dominant traits peculiar to the race, combined with a modest and retiring disposition and a faculty of making and retaining many deep and lasting friendships.

Born in Pittsburgh June 6, 1835, David McCargo was a son of Nathaniel, who was born and bred in Wigtonshire, Scotland, in Kirkmaidan Village. Coming to America in 1819, Nathaniel located in the vicinity of Pittsburgh and was engaged mainly in agricultural pursuits. He married Isabella A. Sayle, born at Ramsey, Isle of Man, who died on September 15, 1844. The date of their marriage was January 14, 1825.

Nathaniel died in Pittsburgh May 29, 1870. His children were:

John, who served for some years as comptroller of the city of Pittsburgh, leaving at his death, December 25, 1867, two sons, John and Wallace, the latter being still living and a resident of St. Louis.

Robert, for many years professor of music in the Pittsburgh schools, whose children were:

Charles, who at the time of his death, February 2, 1891, was general freight agent of the Allegheny Valley railroad at Pittsburgh.

Ella, wife of Harrison D. Mason; Edith, wife of H. M. Williamson; Clara and Gertrude.

The only surviving member of this family is Gertrude.

William Frank McCargo, the third son of Nathaniel, died December 13, 1859, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Isabella, died in 1870 and 1873, respectively.

Nathaniel McCargo was in his earlier life a member of the Presbyterian church but subsequently became identified with the Methodist Episcopal denomination of which his wife and her parents were active members, having on many occasions entertained the Reverend Charles Wesley.

David McCargo attended the Pittsburgh public schools and Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh). He became identified with the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company at the age of fourteen years and three years later qualified as an operator. In 1852 he was appointed assistant operator with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville Telegraph Company. In 1859 he became superintendent of telegraph for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having been chosen for this position by the late Col. Thomas A. Scott, who at that time was general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with offices at Altoona, Pa. Shortly after the Civil War began, David McCargo, at the request of Col. Scott, organized the first corps of military telegraphers, which organization was formed from operators employed by the Pennsylvania Lines. He sent his corps to Washington, D. C., which became his headquarters.

Mr. McCargo was the inventor of the screw glass insulator, which is still in general use by telegraph and telephone companies. His associates in the telegraph business were Harry W. Oliver, Robert Pitcairn, Andrew Carnegie and other young men who attained prominence in the business world.

Mr. McCargo was located in Altoona in 1864. He then became assistant superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division, Pennsylvania Railroad, on which Andrew Carnegie was then superintendent. Soon afterward Mr. McCargo became superintendent of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad; in 1866 he became division superintendent of the Northern and Horicon Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad which position he occupied for about two years. In 1867 he became superintendent of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, thus remaining until 1875, when he was elected general superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which office he filled until his death at Atlantic City on January 25, 1902.

During his long service on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, extending over a quarter of a century, his associates were John Scott, William H. Barnes, Thomas R. Robinson, John H. Hampton, John Dalzell, Harrison D. Mason and other men who contributed to the up-building of Pittsburgh.

For a brief period prior to entering the service of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, he was vice-president and receiver of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, later re-organized as the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad Company.

David McCargo was an active factor in the development of his native city, always remaining a private citizen, and devoting his life fully and whole-heartedly to his chosen work. He was active as a trustee of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh, and his lifelong friend, Andrew

(*Continued on Page 382*)

GRANT MCCARGO.

ALBERT M. LYNN.

Albert M. Lynn was born in Indianapolis, Ind., October 12, 1875, son of P. A. and Clara (Ross) Lynn.

He attended the public schools in his native city. In 1889 the family removed to Pittsburgh. Here he resumed his studies in the public schools, later attending the Pittsburgh Central High School. He left at the beginning of his third year in this institution and began his business career as office boy for the Star Union Line. He remained here from October 1, 1892, to February 1, 1893. On the latter date he entered the employ of American Water Works & Guarantee Company, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, with which company he remained until May 31, 1914, then becoming identified with the American Water Works & Electric Company, a successor company with headquarters in New York City, with which company he continued until October 5, 1917.

Mr. Lynn's advancement with the water works company and its successor, American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc., was rapid. His first position with the first named company was the one next above office boy; then map work; then inspector; then purchasing agent; then acting superintendent of City Water Company at Chattanooga, Tenn. Then came the position of assistant to the general manager; then the presidency of a number of subsidiary water works companies. This work required looking after numerous public utility properties located in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio.

On October 5, 1917, he returned to Pittsburgh to accept the presidency of the various West Penn Companies.

Mr. Lynn is president and director of the following: The West Penn Company, West Penn Railways Company, West Penn Power Company, West Penn Monongahela Company, West Virginia and Maryland Power Company, Allegheny Valley Light Company, Allegheny Valley Street Railways Company, West Penn Realty Company, Steubenville Bridge Company, Wheeling Bridge Company, Wheeling Traction Company, Allegheny Pittsburgh Coal Company, Windsor Power House Coal Company. He is also a director of American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc., of New York, Commerce

(*Continued on Page 359*)

THEODORE AHRENS.

A successful executive must necessarily have a thorough knowledge of the business in which he is engaged. Theodore Ahrens is what is popularly regarded as a self-made man. He received only a limited education in school, but since, has had a very extensive education in the great things that count—commercially and otherwise—in that great school of experience. His is a strong personality, and his energy of the dynamic kind.

As President of the Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., since its inception, January 1, 1900, his has been the strong and able hand to guide the Company in its almost phenomenal expansion, and the Company is the largest manufacturer of plumbing supplies in the world. That company, with its headquarters in Pittsburgh, as from the very beginning, has two large factories producing sanitary enameled ware in the Pittsburgh district; viz., Pittsburgh proper and New Brighton, Pa., one large factory at Louisville, Ky., producing sanitary enameled ware and plumbers' brass goods, with sanitary potteries at Tiffin, Ohio, and Kokomo, Indiana. In addition, the Company has branches for the distribution of plumbing and heating goods in twenty-five cities in this country, with sales offices and showrooms in other principal cities as well. In the Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Ltd., of Canada, the Company has a subsidiary corporation, which is the leader of the industry in the Dominion also.

Theodore Ahrens was born in Baltimore, Md., the son of German immigrants, on September 21, 1859. The family moved to Louisville when he was only six weeks old, and he has resided there ever since. He attended the public schools of Louisville, Ky., until he was fourteen years of age, then went to work as an apprentice in the small brass works which his father operated. He worked two years in the brass foundry, and four years as a brass finisher, then went East and worked as a brass finisher in Haydensville, Mass., and in New York City.

When Mr. Ahrens arrived at his majority his father called him home to become a partner in the plumbing and steamfitting business of Ahrens, Welker & Ryan. In the five years that followed he obtained a thorough practical knowledge of

(*Continued on Page 360*)

DAVID IGNATIUS McCAHILL.

By Padraic Gavin-Duffy.

One of the most celebrated criminal cases in the annals of political America was that in which Mayor Eugene Schmidt and Abe Ruef, San Francisco political bosses, were involved. On the final day of the trial, which had commanded the attention of the reading public throughout the country, something smacking of the dramatic took place, when a modest youngster, in his early twenties, who had up to this time taken no part in the case, and who was practically unknown to the legal profession in the city where he practiced, submitted a bill of exceptions on behalf of the defendants, which caused the older members of the bar to "sit up and take notice."

This youngster—his name was David Ignatius McCahill—only a few days before had pawned a watch and a ring to buy his admittance to the San Francisco bar. As he stood there in the court room, whose tense silence was broken only by his soft though penetrating words, he was all the more conspicuous because of his unusual attire—corduroy trousers, a white vest and a misfit coat that was turning green with age. More than a character in the drama of real life, he looked like one who had just stepped from a Dickens novel—middling tall, gaunt, shy, his well-shaped head covered with a wealth of blond hair that rebelled against the morning comb.

His sudden and dramatic appearance at this trial was in keeping with the peculiar and romantic life which this youngster had led from the day he left his father's farm out in Iowa, and became a sweeper in a Chicago machine shop. He next joined the United States Navy, which took him, still a mere strip of a lad, into the Philippine insurrection, into the Boxer uprising in China, into the far reaches of the world. Then dame fortune—that magic weaver of great destinies—led him by the hand into Drake University, where, by waiting on table, he earned his tuition.

Beginning as a freshman law student, with conditions, he studied law in the forenoon, devoted the afternoon to preparatory work, and in the meanwhile, found time to wait on table morning, noon and evening. So rapidly did he work that at the beginning of the third year he qualified not only as a senior, but was made, in the face of stiff competition, a member of the university faculty. Graduating with high honors at the end of three years, he decided he would go to Yale. He counted his financial possessions—just $4.32. That was not sufficient to take him to New Haven from Des Moines. But no obstacle was a barrier unsurmountable to Dave McCahill. He made his way to a freight yard, and attaching himself to the rods of a box car, arrived in due time in New York City—and walked the rest of the distance to New Haven. You can't stop a fellow like that can you? But wait—Dave McCahill did more of what most fellows would consider the impossible.

He got a job as waiter in one of the exclusive clubs at Yale, matriculated in the law school of that university, and, within the time when most students are just beginning to get their bearings, he had been appointed law school librarian, had been made supervisor of underclassmen examinations, had organized the Model Senate and was winning recognition as an orator. Graduating with the master's degree in law, he made his way back to Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar.

Hardly had he been admitted to the Iowa bar, when his brother, Samuel S. McCahill, who after working his way through Yale, settled in San Francisco, wired Dave that there was a job for him, if he wanted it, in the Lawyers' Title Company, of the Golden Gate City, at $100 a month. Dave again sought out a "side door Pullman" and finally landed in San Francisco. He was told that his work would consist of trying establishment of land titles. That required a membership of the bar, and Dave had only 75 cents in his pocket. His brother, Sam, handed him over his watch and ring with, "See what you can get on that." The next morning Dave applied for admission to the bar and was licensed to practice.

The celebrated Abe Ruef and Mayor Eugene Schmidt case was then on trial in San Francisco. Henry Ach, chief of counsel for these political leaders, heard the young farmer boy trying a land title case and marveled at the lad's grasp of the law and his eloquence. He met him in the elevator of the building that afternoon, and took him into his office. What he said to young Dave McCahill was something like this:

"We're up against it in the Ruef-Schmidt case. We need a fellow with brains like yours. Will you come into the case immediately?"

"Yes," replied the seedy-looking youth without hesitating. "What do you want me to do?"

And like a bomb exploding before the young lawyer's eyes, came this:

"We want you to prepare and present the bill of exceptions."

There was nothing too big or too difficult for the youthful Iowan to tackle. He immediately resigned from the Lawyers' Title Company, began that evening to study the Ruef-Schmidt case from all angles, sitting up all night in conference with Mr. Ach, and a few days later presented his appeal—consisting of 3,500 typewritten pages.

(*Continued on Page 360*)

David Ignatius McCahill.

FRANK S. LOVE

Frank S. Love of Pittsburgh, coal operator, railroad executive, financier and manufacturer, was formerly a resident of Somerset and of Johnstown, Pa. He was born at Somerset, Pa., on February 2, 1874, the son of the late George H. Love, who was a prominent factor in industrial and banking affairs of that section. His mother was Anna B. (Logan) Love. Frank S. Love acquired his earlier education in the schools of Somerset and was graduated in 1890, from Somerset High school. He is an alumnus of the class of '95, Washington & Jefferson College (Washington, Pa.) and a leading member of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

Mr. Love became a resident of Pittsburgh in 1906 and has since that year been actively identified with social, commercial, industrial and business affairs of the Pittsburgh District and Western Pennsylvania. He is president and a director of the Union Collieries Company, vice-president and a director of the Bessemer Coal & Coke Company with offices in the Oliver building, Pittsburgh; vice-president and a director of the Indianola Coal Company; president of the Unity Railroad and of the First National Bank of Russellton, Pa., chairman of the board of directors of the F. S. Love Manufacturing Company, and a director and organizer of the Union National Bank of Johnstown, Pa.

Mr. Love is chairman of the social committee of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church. He is a trustee of Washington & Jefferson College, and is a member of the Duquesne Club, Oakmont Club, and Bankers' Club of Pittsburgh, Sea-View Club of Atlantic City, Everglade Club of Miami, Rolling Rock Club of Greensburg and others hereafter mentioned.

With Mrs. Love and their daughter, Rebecca Frances, aged five years, Mr. Love resides at 5657 Bartlett Street, Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Love is a director of the Y. W. C. A., a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Pittsburgh and of other organizations. Both Mr. and Mrs. Love retain membership in the Greensburg Country Club, Greensburg, Pa., and Somerset Country Club of Somerset, Pa.

Mr. Love maintains a suite of offices in the Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, from which he directs the operations of his varied interests.

AUGUST E. SUCCOP.

In the commercial and industrial history of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania August E. Succop has been an active factor since 1880. As a banker, business executive and a director in numerous enterprises of an important character he has won distinction. At the present time (1923) he is the president and a director of the Citizens Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, one of the city's old and reliable financial institutions, and is interested in other well known enterprises.

Mr. Succop is a native of Pittsburgh and was born June 7, 1847, son of John Henry and Mary E. (Kuhlman) Succop. He was educated in the public schools and his first business experience was obtained in the store of his father, a prosperous merchant and a man of sterling character. In 1872, he went to Woodville, Ohio, where he engaged in the general merchandise business for several years, meeting with success, and then returned to Pittsburgh to become identified with the firm of E. H. Myers & Company, pork packers. He did this for the reason that he thought a large city offered better opportunities and a wider field for business activities to an ambitious young man.

In addition to being the president of the Citizens Savings Bank, Mr. Succop is the president and a director of the Globe Insurance Company; a director of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, of the Parkersburg Iron and Steel Company, and of the New Cumberland Water & Gas Company. He is also financially interested in various other concerns.

In politics Mr. Succop is a Republican. He belongs to the Duquesne, Americus and Lincoln Clubs and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

In 1874, Mr. Succop married Louise F. Myers, daughter of E. H. Myers, his first business associate in Pittsburgh. They are the parents of Charles H. E., Irene E., and Louise R. The family residence is 5700 Ellsworth Avenue, and Mr. Succop's office is in the Citizens Savings Bank, Wood and Diamond Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM JACOB HOLLAND.

William Jacob Holland, clergyman, educator, naturalist, Pittsburgh, Pa., was born August 16, 1848, in Jamaica, West Indies, son of Francis Raymond and Eliza Augusta (Wolle) Holland. He graduated from Moravian College and Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa., in 1867; A.B., Amherst, 1869; A.M., 1872; graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary, in 1874; Ph.D., 1886; Sc.D; 1902, Washington & Jefferson; D.D., Amherst, 1888; LL.D., Dickinson, 1896; New York University, 1897; Bethany, 1905; St. Andrew's, Scotland, 1905.

He was principal of the High School, Amherst, Mass., 1869-1870, Westborough, Mass., 1870-1871. He was ordained to the Moravian ministry in 1872. He was pastor of Bellefield Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, 1874-1891; permanent clerk Presbytery of Pittsburgh, 1876-1890; chancellor Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh) 1891-1901.

He was trustee of Pennsylvania College for Women, 1874-1905; trustee Western Theological Seminary 1877 (vice-president, 1880-1896); trustee University of Pittsburgh, 1888; trustee Washington and Jefferson College, 1889-91; trustee Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, 1889-90; Trustee Carnegie Institute 1896-1901; vice president Carnegie Hero Fund, 1904-1922, president 1922; trustee Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1922. Member Pennsylvania College and University Council, 1895-1901; Belgian Consul for Western Pennsylvania, 1918-22; Ritter (III Kl.) Royal Order of the Crown, Prussia; Officer Legion d'Honneur; Offizier Franz Josef Orden.; Commander Order of Crown of Italy; Knight (II Kl.) Order of St. Stanislas, Russia (with the Star); Commander Order of Alfonso XII, Spain; Commander of the Order of the Crown, Belgium.

He was vice-president of the American Association of Museums 1906-09, president 1909-10; member Cambridge Ent. Club (president, 1889); president College Association of Middle States and Maryland, 1896; fellow A. A. A. of S.; fellow Ent. Soc. of Amer.; Amer. Geol. Soc.; Amer. Anthrop. Soc.; Amer. Pal. Soc.; Ent. Soc. of London; Royal Soc. of Edinburgh; corresponding member Amer. Ent. Soc.; N. Y. Ent. Soc.; Ent. Soc. France, Germany, Russia, etc.; corresponding member Royal Acad. of Sci., Bologna, Italy; honorary member The Acad. of Nat. Sciences, Madrid; honorary member Acad. Sciences, La Plata; honorary member Roy. Swedish Soc. of Anthrop. and Geography; honorary member Ent. Soc. of Brazil; member Wash. Acad. of Sciences; member Acad. of Nat. Sciences, Phila.; member Penna. Hist. Soc.; Hist. Soc. of West. Penna.; Moravian Hist. Soc.; honorary member Hist. Soc. of Northampton County, Pa.; member Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh; member of Council of Simplified Spelling Board; Councilor Assn. for International Conciliation; University Club, Junta (Pittsburgh, Pa.); Cosmos (Washington); and Authors Club (New York).

He is author of "The Butterfly Book," 1898; "The Moth Book," 1903; "To the River Plate and Back," 1913; "The Butterfly Guide," 1915; and of many scientific papers published by the United States Government, Zool. Soc. of London, etc. (over three hundred titles); editor of "Annals" and "Memoirs" of Carnegie Museum (25 vols.) and has traveled extensively in North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

His elder son, Moorhead B. Holland, is one of the vice-presidents of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank and Trust Co. His younger son, F. Raymond Holland, is a painter, residing at Darien, Conn. He resides at 5545 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Offices: Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., and 2310 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAMUEL BLACK McCORMICK

As a pastor, lawyer and educator, Samuel Black McCormick, chancellor emeritus of the University of Pittsburgh, has long been an outstanding figure in Pittsburgh. A man of erudition in widely contrasting activities, he occupies a distinctive position and is one of the city's most progressive and representative citizens.

Mr. McCormick was born in Irwin, Westmoreland County, a comparatively short distance from Pittsburgh, May 6, 1858, son of James and Rachel Long (Black) McCormick. He attended the public schools of Irwin and was tutored by his father for the sophomore class in Washington & Jefferson College, where he received the A. B. degree in 1880. He attended the Western Theological Seminary and in 1890 took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. In the meantime, however, he also studied law and was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar in 1882. He then became identified with the legal profession and practiced in Pittsburgh and Denver, Colorado, continuing his legal activities until 1887. From that year to 1890 he was in the Western Theological Seminary. After graduating from that institution, he became pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Allegheny (now the North Side of Pittsburgh). He filled this pastorate from 1890 to 1894, when he went to Omaha, Nebraska, to become the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of that city. Here he served until 1897, when he resigned to accept the position of president of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He remained in this office a number of years and then returned to Pittsburgh, becoming Chancellor of the Univer-

(*Continued on Page 361*)

SAMUEL BLACK McCORMICK

COL. HENRY P. BOPE.

For many years Col. Henry P. Bope has been a conspicuous figure in the steel industry. Peginnirg on the ground floor he advanced to positions of importance and attained distinction as an executive of marked ability. For 39 years his activities were centered in Pittsburgh and in all matters pertaining to steel and its manufacture, he is recognized as an authority.

Col. Bope was born in Lancaster, Ohio, September 19, 1859, son of Philip and Eliza A. (Weaver) Bope. He attended the public schools and completed his education by private study.

The steel business appealed to him and his career from 1879 up to the present time has been devoted to this industry. It was in 1879, that he secured a position with Carnegie Bros. & Company as a stenographer and his ability soon gained recognition. His career with the Carnegie interests was one of worthy achievements and his advancement rapid. He occupied various offices of importance and was Assistant General Manager of Sales under Alexander R. Peacock until the United States Steel Corporation was formed when he became vice-president and General Manager of Sales for the Carnegie Steel Company.

Col. Bope remained in this capacity until April 1, 1918, when he retired from the Carnegie Company to organize the American Steel Corporation, which, through his able efforts has been completed. This organization promises to become one of the most important in the steel industry. Plants of the most modern equipment are being built in Sandusky, Ohio, and the northern part of Alabama, where the concern has large and valuable coal and ore interests. The corporation will employ from five hundred to six hundred men at the Sandusky plant and three thousand in Alabama.

Col. Bope is a Republican but has never sought public office as his activities are centered in the steel industry in which he has won a high distinction. He is a member of the Duquesne, Americus, Pennsylvania, Society and New York Clubs.

On April 15, 1880, Colonel Bope married Miss Katherine Spencer, who died March 16, 1921. Two children were born to them, Harold S., and Laura E. (now Mrs. Wheeler B. Horner.)

GEORGE A. BLACKMORE.

George A. Blackmore, first vice-president and general manager of the Union Switch & Signal Company, Swissvale, Pa., was born at Wilkinsburg, Pa., on January 7, 1884, son of George H. and Elizabeth Bealafeld Blackmore. He was a student in the Wilkinsburg public schools.

Mr. Blackmore discontinued his studies at school in 1896, and in July of that year became employed by the Union Switch & Signal Company as office boy, at the same time pursuing his studies through the medium of a night school. In 1901 he was made chief clerk of the engineering and estimating department of the company at Swissvale. He was transferred, in July, 1904, to New York City, where he gained experience of value in connection with the installation of railway signaling and interlocking systems for the Interborough Rapid Transit subways, the Long Island Railroad electrification, the New York Terminal electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and various other large and important enterprises carried out by the Union Switch & Signal Company.

He was appointed, in March, 1909, assistant eastern manager, and later eastern manager in charge of the New York, Montreal and Atlanta offices, being in this capacity responsible for sales and construction activities of those districts. In 1916 he became general sales manager of the Union Switch & Signal Company with headquarters at Swissvale, and continued in the latter capacity until January, 1917, when he was elected second vice-president of that corporation, becoming first vice-president and general manager in June, 1922. He is also vice-president and general manager and a director of the Union Signal Construction Company, a director of the Westinghouse Union Battery Company, and a director of the Massey Concrete Products Company of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Blackmore is identified with the Railroad Club of New York, New York Railroad Club, American Railway Association and Signal Appliance Association. He is chairman of the Signal Appliance Association. Mr. Blackmore is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and of the following social clubs of Pittsburgh and vicinity: Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Oakmont Country Club and Edgewood Country Club. He is a Blue Lodge Mason.

(*Continued on Page 361*)

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HON. GUY EDGAR CAMBPELL, M. C.

The esteem in which Guy Edgar Campbell is held in Allegheny County, is shown by study of the results of the elections in his Congressional District, during the past six years. In 1916, he was the Democratic Washington and Roosevelt Progressive Parties' Candidate for Congress and won by a narrow margin of 46 votes. His record in the National legislative body was such that in 1918 he was re-elected with 17,000 votes to spare. Two years later, this sweeping majority was more than doubled, his count being 35,000 above his opponent and in 1922, he was nominated by both the Democrats and Republicans and re-elected without opposition. Under the re-arrangement of districts, Mr. Campbell will represent the 36th., comprising all of Allegheny County south of the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers outside the city limits, instead of the 32nd.

Mr. Campbell was born in Taylor County, W. Va., October 9, 1871, being the son of William W. and Elmina (Straight) Campbell. His first position after graduating from the common and high schools and course in business college, was with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In 1896, he entered the General Insurance Business in which he was successful, but in 1903, he became interested in oil and gas development and operated extensively in West Virginia, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Louisiana.

Mr. Campbell is a member of all Masonic bodies, the Elks, Eagles, and Moose Lodges, the St. Clair Country Club, South Hills Country Club, Congressional Country Club and the Chartiers Valley Country Club.

He was married December 16, 1896, to Miss Edith Phillips, daughter of the late Prof. Alexander Phillips of Crafton, Pa. Mr. Campbell is the father of four children: Guy Edgar, Jr., Lois E., Gretchen E., and Alexander P. Campbell.

The family resides at 11 North Linwood Ave., Crafton, Pa.

EDWARD PURCELL MELLON.

Edward Purcell Mellon, who has been a conspicuous figure in the development of numerous business enterprises in Western Pennsylvania was born in Pittsburgh, March 13, 1875. His father was Thomas Alexander Mellon, son of Judge Thomas and Sarah Negley Mellon. His mother's maiden name was Mary Caldwell, a sister of Ex-Senator Caldwell, of Kansas. Mr. Mellon is also a nephew of the Hon. A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Mellons have been no small element in contributing to the industrial growth of Pittsburgh. Thomas Mellon located here shortly after its municipal incorporation and up to the time of his death, at the age of 95, he was one of its most valued citizens. Distinguished as a lawyer, banker and philanthropist he left as a monument to his sterling worth, the Mellon National Bank, one of the leading institutions of the country.

In accordance with the family custom to enter business at an early age, Edward Purcell Mellon followed traditions and his subsequent achievements have stamped him as a man of distinctive, constructive and executive ability.

Mr. Mellon received his education in the Pittsburgh Public schools and the Shady Side Academy. During the vacation period for several years he served as a messenger for the Mellon National Bank, and at the age of seventeen he became identified with a business career which was destined to cover a wide field and to be one of unrelenting activity. With his brother he organized the Diamond Ice Company, erecting a modern factory for wholesale manufacturing purposes. In 1894, the Diamond Ice Company was sold to the Consolidated Ice Company and Mr. Mellon turned his attention to the oil industry, in which field he soon became a factor in the oil developments of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. His operations were conducted on a large scale and his efforts were attended with successful results. For a number of years he was treasurer of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company and several other oil and gas concerns. He still retained a directorship in some banks and corporations in the Pittsburgh district. Despite his numerous duties Mr. Mellon found time to engage in extensive real estate operations and he accomplished much in purchasing and re-organizing water companies in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

A man of artistic tastes, Mr. Mellon had long been interested in architectural work and he looked forward to the time when he could give it his undivided attention. With this object in view he resigned all his directorships and official positions in various corporations in 1908 and went abroad to study architecture. He delved deeply into the subject from the ancient styles to the architectural creations of modern history. During his seven years abroad he had the advantage of associating with the most famous authorities and he returned home well equipped for the work to which he has since devoted his time and energies.

During the war, Mr. Mellon was active in the cause of his country. Among other things he served in New York in organizing drafted men into war service for selling government securities.

Mr. Mellon is a trustee of the American Academy in Rome, and a Fellow of the American Geographical Society. He is a member of the following clubs: Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburgh Club, Duquesne Club and Pittsburgh Golf, of Pittsburgh; Rolling Rock Club, of Westmoreland County; the Union Club and Racket and Tennis Club of New York; Southampton Club, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, the Meadow Club, all of Southampton and the National Golf Club, of Long Island.

On June 28, 1913, Mr. Mellon married Ethel Humphrey, daughter of Judge Alexander P. Humphrey, of Louisville, Kentucky. They have two children: Mary Churchill Mellon, born in Switzerland, December 20, 1914, and Jane Caldwell Mellon, born in New York, February 7, 1917.

Mr. Mellon's business addresses are 350 Madison Avenue, New York, and Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. His residence addresses are: 120 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York, and "Villa Maria," Southampton, Long Island.

EDWARD PURCELL MELLON.

HARRY HAMILTON ROWAND.

Harry Hamilton Rowand, judge, Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny County, and formerly district attorney of that county was born April 8, 1871, in Verona, Pa., son of the late Archibald Hamilton and Sarah M. C. Rowand. He attended the public schools, Western University of Pennsylvania (now preparatory department, University of Pittsburgh) and was graduated in 1892 from Washington and Jefferson College.

Returning to Pittsburgh, he read law in the offices of his father, one of Pennsylvania's leading lawyers. He was admitted to the Allegheny County bar in 1893 and became a general practitioner, specializing in Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts cases. District Attorney Harry Goehring, recognizing his ability, appointed Mr. Rowand assistant district attorney. After Mr. Goehring's death, his successor, the late Wm. A. Blakely, made him the chief assistant, he being assigned to prosecute a number of the councilmanic clique of the city of Pittsburgh, who had attracted general attention by the boldness and scope of their graft operations. Several of these offenders were convicted, receiving long sentences and heavy fines.

Five years ago Mr. Rowand was nominated and elected by a large majority as district attorney. His able and vigorous conduct of the affairs of his office resulted in his re-election in 1921. His knowledge of city and county affairs, his prosecution of varied types of criminals, his conscientious conduct of his office, combined to make Mr. Rowand one of Allegheny County's most conspicuous prosecutors.

The detective department of the County is appointed and directed under the supervision of the district attorney, and in this agency Mr. Rowand accomplished much of both repressive and suppressive work of value to this county. Mr. Rowand, during his career as district attorney, took up and disposed of a greater number of cases than any of his predecessors.

On December 15, 1922, Mr. Rowand received his commission as a judge of the Common Pleas Court, taking office on December 18th. He was elected for full term November, 1923. In his present capacity, he has the fullest confidence of the public, which believes that he will render equally valuable services as a judge compared with his accomplishment as district attorney.

(*Continued on Page 361*)

JOSEPH HENRY BIALAS.

Joseph H. Bialas, prominent member of the bar at Pittsburgh and interested in a number of business and industrial enterprises of the City and vicinity, was born September 10, 1881, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, son of R. F. and M. S. Bialas. He received his elementary education in the public schools and high school, and was graduated in law in 1903, from the law school of the University of Pittsburgh.

He was admitted to the bar on January 4, 1904, and since that year has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Pittsburgh. In 1916 he formed a law partnership with T. F. Ryan under the firm name of Bialas & Ryan. In addition to being attorney for a number of the largest estates of Pittsburgh, Mr. Bialas, who is an authority on corporation law, represents many of the large industrial and business corporations of Pittsburgh. Aside from his legal practice, his personal business interests are many. He is a director of the following: San Toy Mining Company, Joyce Catering Company, Bethlehem Laboratories, Inc., of which he is also president; he is also a member of the Advisory Board of the Magee Hospital.

His clubs include the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Longue Vue Country Club, Country Club of Pittsburgh; Bachelor Club and Art Club of Philadelphia, Pa.

He proffered his services when the United States entered the World War; he was commissioned captain, being first sent to Camp Upton, New York; he served in France and after the Armistice was assigned to Base Section 6, Marseilles. On March 27, 1919, he was invalided home, receiving his honorable discharge April 20, 1919.

Mr. Bialas is a widower and has no children. He resides on Baum Boulevard, at Broughton Street. His offices are in Suite 1201 to 1206 Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES LEIDY SNOWDON.

Charles Leidy, son of John Nelson and Eliza J. (McSherry) Snowdon, was born June 25, 1854, in Brownsville, Pa. He attended grammar and high schools, then clerked, from 1870 to 1876, in a general store in his native town. He was next teller of the Dollar Savings Bank of Brownsville until 1878, succeeding former Senator P. C. Knox. In the latter year he became a clerk on the steamer "Geneva," of the Pittsburgh, Brownsville & Geneva Packet Company, plying the Monongahela River. He remained on the "Geneva" for two years, then became associated with the J. S. Cunningham Company, coal operators, who owned the Umpire mines, Brownsville, Pa. Mr. Snowdon purchased the interests of Mr. Cunningham in the mine in 1881, thus becoming its managing owner. In 1885, with his brother-in-law, Frank T. Hogg, he acquired the Albany mines, near Brownsville, selling both properties in 1899 to the Monongahela River Company.

The interests of Mr. Snowdon are most comprehensive. He became a director of the Brownsville Gas Company in 1887; a director of the Monongahela National Bank, Brownsville, in 1889 and president of same in 1893. This bank is one of the oldest financial institutions in Western Pennsylvania. It was chartered in 1812 and has paid dividends without interruption since 1813, having never suspended specie payment. Mr. Snowdon, in 1890, became president of the Pittsburgh, Brownsville & Geneva Packet Company. He organized, in 1889, the Brownsville Water Company and the Bridgeport Water Company, becoming president of each; helped organize, in 1889, and became president of the Queen City Coal Company, Cincinnati; in 1891, was organizer and chosen as president of the Pacific Coal Company, and the New Orleans Coal Company, transporters of coal to lower river markets. In addition to the above interests, he is president of the Snowdon Coke Company; a director of the Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh; director of the Fidelity Title & Trust Company, president and director, Redstone Cemetery Company, Brownsville; president and director, St. Margaret's Memorial Hospital, Pittsburgh; and Brownsville General Hospital; director, Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad and Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad Companies, Peoples Coal Company, American Fruit Growers' Association. For many years he

(*Continued on Page 362*)

WILLIAM MEHARD DAVIDSON.

William Mehard Davidson, superintendent of the Pittsburgh Public Schools, was born May 8, 1863, in Jamestown, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, son of Thomas Houston and Anna (Mehard) Davidson. He spent his youth and younger manhood in the State of Kansas. He graduated from its State Normal School in 1886, and from Kansas University in 1902. He taught in the rural schools of Kansas and was principal of the schools of the city of Atwood, Kansas, and later elementary school principal in the city of Topeka. He was superintendent of the Public Schools of Topeka, Kansas, from 1892 to 1904. He was superintendent of the public schools of Omaha from 1904 to 1911, and of the public schools of Washington, D. C., from 1911 to 1914. He accepted the superintendency of the schools of Pittsburgh January 1, 1914, which position he occupies at this date (1923).

Besides the degree of Bachelor of Arts which he received from Kansas University, his Alma Mater, the following institutions have conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him: the University of Nebraska, Miami University, Pittsburgh University, and Bethany College of West Virginia. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society—Alpha Chapter, William and Mary College, Virginia. He is also a member of the Phi Delta Kappa Society, University of Pittsburgh. He is an honorary member of the American Legion.

He is a member of the National Education Association, has served as its treasurer and a member of its Executive Committee. He served one year as president of the Department of Superintendence, and has been president of the following named State Associations: State Teachers' Association of Kansas, State Teachers' Association of Nebraska, Federal School Men's Club of the District of Columbia, and the State Education Association of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the American Historical Association, the National Council of Education, the Academy of Political Science and Art, and several other societies and associations of national scope.

He is the author of a History of the United States and the editor of a series of School Classics. He has served as editor

(*Continued on Page 360*)

HENRY DALZELL WILSON.

Henry Dalzell Wilson, president and active head of Wilson-Snyder Manufacturing Company, was born in Hazelwood, November 5, 1879, son of Robert James and Ella (Dalzell) Wilson. His elementary education was obtained in the public schools of Pittsburgh, followed by a preparatory course in the Shadyside Academy. He then entered Lehigh University, graduating with the class of 1901, and receiving a degree of mechanical engineer.

His first employment was with the Buffalo Forge Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., and after a short apprenticeship course in Buffalo, was sent to their New York office. In 1902 he was made sales manager of the Pittsburgh office of this company, and in 1903, was given charge of the Cleveland office also. In 1905, he resigned this position to accept a similar one with the American Blower Company of Detroit, and was given charge of the same territory.

In 1906, Mr. Wilson entered the employ of the Wilson-Snyder Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, a company organized by his father in 1875, serving as a salesman until 1912, when he was made vice-president, and later general manager of that company; he was elected to the presidency in 1914.

Mr. Wilson is also president and director of the Wilson-Snyder Centrifugal Pump Company, which he formed in 1912, of the Erie Ball Engine Company and the International Valve & Piping Company. He is vice-president and director of the Pittsburgh Supply Company and the Ross Mechanical Supply Company. He was a director of the Pittsburgh Manufacturers Association from 1911, until it was succeeded by the Employers Association in 1917, and was its president in 1912 and 1913; has been a director of the Employers Association since its formation and was its president for the years 1919 and 1920; he was councilor of the National Metal Trades Association in 1914 and 1915; was president of the Alumni Association of Lehigh University in 1922-23; and was made a trustee of Lehigh University in 1923.

He is a member of the Psi Epsilon Fraternity, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Duquesne Club, the University Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Oakmont Country Club, the Bethlehem Club, the Bankers Club of America, and the Pasadena Country Club.

On February 4, 1908, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Janet Bryce, of Pittsburgh. They are the parents of one son, Bryce.

Henry Dalzell Wilson.

FOSTER BROOKS PARRIOTT.

Foster Brooks Parriott, president of the Transcontinental Oil Company, has been active in the business and industrial life of the nation for a number of years and while his headquarters are in Pittsburgh, Pa., he has numerous interests in various parts of the country. Oil, gas and coal have claimed his attention and he has a comprehensive knowledge of these products.

Mr. Parriott is a native of West Virginia. He was born in Marshall County, March 15, 1878, son of George W. and Jane C. Parriott. He received his education in the public schools and immediately after leaving school began his business career. He was interested in oil and gas, probably because he was familiar with the fields in his native state. An oil derrick had a certain fascination for him and the life of an oil producer no doubt appealed to the young man. At any rate, at the age of nineteen he entered the employ of M. L. Benedum, who operated extensively in oil and gas in various sections of the country.

Mr. Parriott was fortunate in his selection of a vocation for the work proved to be most suitable to his tastes and ability. For the last twenty-five years he has been with Mr. Benedum. He is thoroughly in touch with all of the Benedum interests, and for years has held important executive positions in many of them.

Mr. Parriott has an interest in many enterprises of which he is an executive. He is president and director of the Transcontinental Oil Company and is also an officer or director in the following well known concerns: Arkansas Natural Gas Company, Carbo-Oxygen Company of America, Maple Oil & Gas Company, Pittsburgh-Wheeling Coal Company, Wayne Coal Company.

In 1915, Mr. Parriott married Ethel M. Winnett. They are the parents of one son, Robert. The family residence is 1038 North Negley Avenue, and Mr. Parriott's office is in the Benedum-Trees Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Parriott is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Field Club, Union Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Longue Vue Club. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

CHARLES ALEXANDER ROOK, JR.

Charles Alexander Rook, Jr., of the advertising firm of Rook & McSweeney, began his career in the newspaper business and his training covered practically every branch in this far reaching and important field of endeavor, with the result that when he originated the agency which plans and handles high-class advertisements he was well equipped with experience and astute judgment for the work. The offices of Rook & McSweeney are at 324 Bakewell Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., where the firm caters to a large and increasing clientele.

Mr. Rook is a native of Pittsburgh and was born December 16, 1893, son of Charles Alexander and Anna (Wilson) Rook. His father, now (1923) Director of Public Safety of Pittsburgh was for years President of The Dispatch Publishing Company and an outstanding figure in the newspaper world.

The subject of this sketch was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and Harstrom's, Norwalk, Connecticut. On account of his father's prominence and activity in the newspaper field, it was quite natural for the son to become interested in this business and on October 1, 1913, he entered the employ of The Pittsburg Dispatch, the elder Rook being the guiding spirit of the paper at that time. He started in a modest capacity of clerk and he learned the business from the ground up taking in the various departments as he advanced from one responsible position to another. The advertising branch created in him more than a passing interest and to it he gave thorough and conscientious study. He finally retired from the newspaper to devote all his attention to advertising. When he resigned from The Dispatch he was assistant to the President, Circulation manager and a Director of The Dispatch Publishing Company. He then entered into a partnership with Daniel McSweeney, conducting an advertising agency under the firm name of Rook & McSweeney.

Mr. Rook was active in the World War. In August, 1917, he enlisted as a sergeant in the Gas Defense Division, Chemical War-fare Service U. S. A. On August 2, 1918, he was commissioned Lieutenant and was honorably discharged from the service January 9, 1919. He is a member of the Crescent Lodge No. 576, F. & A. M., and the Edgeworth Club.

(*Continued on Page 361*)

RICHARD MORLEY JENNINGS, JR.

As executive head of the Jennings Corporation, Richard Morley Jennings, Jr., is one of the youngest men in Pittsburgh to direct the operations of a prominent concern. The business has flourished under his management and there is every indication that a career of worthy achievements is ahead of him.

Richard Morley Jennings, Jr., was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 3, 1897, son of Richard Morley and Ella (Henry) Jennings. He attended a private school in his native city and completed his education at St. John's Military School, at Manlius, N. Y. After finishing school, he was employed for a time in the Columbia National Bank, which was founded by Richard Morley Jennings, Sr., and his brother, E. H. Jennings, the latter being president of the institution. Ambitious to get into business for himself, the subject of this sketch organized the Jennings Corporation, manufacturers of carburetors, tools and special machinery. In addition to being the head executive of the Jennings Corporation, he is also interested in the Jennings Brothers Co., oil operators. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Club.

Mr. Jennings is prominent in sports and created a sensation in St. Louis, October 26, 1922, when he made a new world's record in automobile racing, driving one of Louis Chevrolet's speedway Frontenac cars over the Maxwelton one-mile dirt track, breaking records for all distances up to 20 miles. Chevrolet said that he was a natural driver and of a type badly needed in automobile racing. Though new in the racing game, Mr. Jennings has been a devotee of the hazardous sport for some time and it was probably his love for this pastime that led him to embark in the automobile accessory business.

Had he not been dissatisfied with the manner in which some tests were being made of a mechanical device in which he was interested, he would not have given his brilliant performance. He asked to be put into a racing car and said he would make the test himself. Up to the last minute Chevrolet thought the sportsman would weaken and turn the car over to another driver, but he disappointed him. The sensational record was the result.

Mr. Jennings' father was prominent in the business and financial world for many years.

(*Continued on Page 363*)

JAMES DOUGLAS AYRES.

James Douglas Ayres, vice-president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association, was born September 28, 1874, in Blairsville, Indiana County, Pa., son of Henry S. and Elizabeth (Douglas) Ayres. His parents removed to Sharpsburg, a delightful suburb of Pittsburgh, in the early youth of Mr. Ayres. He attended the borough schools and State Normal School, Indiana, Pa., whence he was graduated in 1891. He became individual bookkeeper in the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburgh, in 1892, and subsequently was promoted to the assistant cashier. Later on the Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A., took over this bank and he was retained in the same position with the Bank of Pittsburgh.

In this new connection, Mr. Ayres, within a relatively short time, became vice-president. He found himself in every way in a congenial atmosphere and among those whose interests and fidelity were of the same fiber as his own. The new blood gave the old bank fresh zest and impetus and within a very short time it took the place among the great National Banks of the Union that it had always held as a state bank. It had been an original Pittsburgh institution (the original one) and in its new order of things it was keeping pace with the developments of the day.

Mr. Ayres found himself in this environment in the last few years of the first century of the Bank of Pittsburgh among officers and employes who were animated by the memories of the years and stimulated by the examples of those who had been the managers of the bank and mentors of the community.

The crowning days of the century found these men ready to meet the occasion properly and enthusiastically and that occasion is one of continuing romantic history and will ever remain so. As vice-president of this bank, Mr. Ayres has had ample opportunity to exercise his banking abilities in a great field, one sufficient to gratify his ambition while giving play to these abilities in legitimate effort. He has had both local and national recognition because of his accomplishments and his successes. At the meeting in Seattle, Washington, of the clearing house section of the American Bankers' Association in 1915, Mr. Ayres was elected president of this section. He has been already gratifyingly recognized at other sessions and this one

(*Continued on Page 362*)

William M. Furey.

WILLIAM M. FUREY.

William M. Furey, junior member of the firm of English & Furey, general agents for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company at Pittsburgh, was born in Bellefonte, Center County, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1871. He is a son of the late W. Morris Furey and Annie M. (English) Furey.

Completing his elementary education in the public schools of his native Bellefonte, Mr. Furey came to Pittsburgh in 1886 and entered the office of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, of which his uncle and present partner, Mr. H. D. W. English, was then general agent. Realizing the advantages that accrue from a substantial business education, and with that indomitable energy and industry which have always characterized him, he devoted his days to work in his uncle's office and his evenings to study at business college. Eventually he became special agent of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, and after serving in various other capacities with the same organization, in 1892 was made manager of the Pittsburgh Agency. In 1905 the firm of English & Furey was organized, as general agents of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, for Western Pennsylvania, and is now one of the leading insurance concerns in this part of the country.

Positions of honor and trust have come to Mr. Furey unsought. He is a former president of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters' Association, and through a long period of years has represented it on the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters. In 1917 he served as chairman of the National Executive Committee.

(*Continued on Page 362*)

ROBERT GARLAND.

Robert Garland, president of the Garland Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, member of the city council and prominent as a clubman and in civic affairs, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, son of Robert and Eliza Jane (Atwell) Garland.

Aside from being a director of the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Mr. Garland is identified with no business enterprises with the exception of the Garland Manufacturing Company of which he is president, and which is not only one of the oldest but also one of the most progressive and substantial industries in the Pittsburgh district. Limiting himself to the business responsibilities of but one company might well be explained by the apparent fact that Mr. Garland desires to give every available minute of time to the interests of municipal and civic matters to which he has wholeheartedly pledged himself.

Always interested in public administrative affairs, Mr. Garland, in 1911, was chosen by the people of Pittsburgh a member of the city council, has occupied this post of public trust to date, and will without a doubt continue to do so as long as he consents to be a candidate for re-election. An efficient business executive, he devotes the same practical, common sense, business methods to the affairs of the city that he applies to his personal business, and this being appreciated by the voters, his continued re-election is assured. He was re-elected November, 1923.

Mr. Garland is a director and a life member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association; member of the Duquesne, University, Union and Press Clubs, also the Stanton

(*Continued on Page 361*)

Robert Garland.

HERBERT L. MAY.

Herbert L. May, vice-president and general counsel of the May Drug Company and interested in other enterprises in the Pittsburgh district, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., on July 28, 1877, a son of the late Barney and Pauline (Fleishman) May. His mother was a native Pittsburgher, having been born in that city in 1852. Barney May, his father, who died February 12, 1921, laid the foundation for the present chain of May Drug Stores in 1892, when he acquired a small stock of drugs and added a drug department to the general merchandising store of which he was then proprietor. In 1894, he leased a store-room and building at 506 Market street, Pittsburgh, there applying his business exclusively to drugs and accessories. He opened another store in 1905, and from time to time other stores bearing his name appeared in various parts of the city. At the time of his death he was executive head of ten of the most completely equipped drug stores in the United States. Barney May was beloved by all for his whole-hearted philanthropies and benefactions to religious and social organizations, and his interest in the welfare of his employees was equally as deep and far-reaching.

Herbert L. May received his rudimentary education in the public schools, attended Cornell and Columbia Universities, and received the LL.B. degree from the New York Law School in 1897. From 1898 to 1904 he was engaged in the practice of law in New York City. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1904, was subsequently elected to the vice-presidency of the May Drug Company, and has been a director and general counsel for the company since that year.

Mr. May has been actively identified with civic affairs of Pittsburgh since making that city his home. He has been a member of the executive board, Citizens' Committee on City Plan, since 1919, and a director of the Municipal Planning Association since 1921. From 1912 to date, he has been an associate member of the Pittsburgh Flood Commission. In 1919, he became a member of the executive committee, Peoples' Association of Pennsylvania; was a director of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce from 1919 to 1922, and was president, for one term, of the Retail Merchants' Board of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the Allegheny County Planning Commission for several years, and member of the Tax

(*Continued on Page 362*)

DAVID HERBERT HOSTETTER.

Among the men whose activities contribute effectively to the onward march of progress is David Herbert Hostetter, who has been prominently identified with public utilities, industrial and business affairs of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania since about 1881. He became the executive head of the Hostetter Company, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1888, and which position he still holds; but within the last few years he resigned from the directorates of numerous other enterprises with which he was formerly actively identified.

David Herbert Hostetter, son of David and Rosetta (Rickey) Hostetter was born in Pittsburgh, August 31, 1859. He began his education under private tutors and upon completing his elementary studies he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh). After a thorough preparatory training at this institution, he went to Germany in 1877 and was admitted to the University of Heidelberg where he undertook a special course. Completing his collegiate education at Heidelberg he traveled extensively throughout Europe, making it possible for him to obtain an intimate knowledge of industrial conditions in foreign lands.

Mr. Hostetter returned to the United States in 1879 and came to Pittsburgh. He had decided upon a business career and to further equip himself he attended Duff's College, a prominent business educational institution of his native city. Before assuming new responsibilities, however, he went to North Dakota and the "Bad Lands of the West," where he joined the late Howard Eaton and Theodore Roosevelt in ranching and wheat raising.

At that time Mr. Hostetter's father, the late David Hostetter, was president of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, and when the son returned home, rugged and strong, after living in the open out west, he also became connected with the executive department of the railroad, his first position being that of purchasing agent, in which capacity he served for some time, and was later advanced to the post of assistant to the president of the Company.

Mr. Hostetter became identified with the Pittsburgh Gas Company and in 1889 he was elected to the presidency of the concern in which position he continued until the corporation was absorbed by the Philadelphia Company. He next became interested in the Columbia Conduit Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer.

When his father died in 1888, Mr. Hostetter took over the huge interests of his parent, becoming president of the Hostetter Company, and the Penn Gas Coal Company, the latter being purchased some time later by the Westmoreland Coal Company. His field of endeavor widened and among other activities he was a director of several of the leading financial institutions of Pittsburgh. Several years ago Mr. Hostetter deemed it advisable to resign from his outside directorates that he might devote his entire time to his extensive personal interests and to the Hostetter Company. He has large realty holdings in Pittsburgh, Western Pennsylvania and in other cities and states and particularly in Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Hostetter is interested in civic affairs and he has been actively identified with movements, both of local and national scope. He showed his usual patriotic spirit when his country entered the World War and he was one of the first yacht owners to tender his yacht, the Kestrel II, to the Government. In appreciation of this service, he was presented by the Government with a handsome bronze tablet which he prizes most highly. The name of the Kestrel II was changed to Sect. Patrol 529, and it did good service until the signing of the armistice. It has since gone into service in San Domingo waters.

Mr. Hostetter has always been an ardent and enthusiastic sportsman, fond of shooting, golf and outdoor sports in general, always keeping a stable of good driving and saddle horses. He is a patron of the arts and a member of the Art Society and the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburgh. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Duquesne, Country, Allegheny Country and Oakmont Country Clubs of Pittsburgh and vicinity; New York Yacht Club and Larchmont Yacht Club, New York City; Equonack Country Club, Manchester, Vermont, and a life member of the Congressional Country Club, of Washington, D. C. A descendant of ancestors who were prominently identified with the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Hostetter is a member of and takes an active interest in the affairs of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On November 16, 1887, Mr. Hostetter married Miss Miriam R. Gerdes. To this union have been born David Herbert, Jr., Frederick Gerdes, Miriam Virginia and Helene Hostetter.

Mr. Hostetter maintains an all the year home at Beverly, Mass., as well as his residence at 4848 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. His offices are in the Hostetter Company building.

DAVID HERBERT HOSTETTER.

DAVID T. RIFFLE.

David T. Riffle, executive head of a leading Pittsburgh contracting builders' organization, and identified with numerous other business and commercial enterprises of this city and elsewhere, is an example of the man who makes a success of the business of life by indomitable persistence, coupled with exceptional ability to succeed in any chosen field of endeavor.

Born on a farm near Masontown, Fayette County, Pa., on January 21, 1875, he grew up to the age of sixteen on the farm which was located in a section which had been settled by the hardy pioneers of early colonial days. Of restless temperament, reinforced by the gift of absolute self-reliance, he then became dissatisfied with the monotony of his daily farm routine and determined to lay the foundation of his future fortunes in a city. It was thus that the bustling industrial Pittsburgh district became the home and place of activity of this capable and determined individual who was destined to take his place among the very leaders of the city.

Mr. Riffle had started to learn the bricklaying trade before he attained his majority, not with the intention of devoting his life to following this work, but simply, as he stated it, "that I might have the trade to depend upon for a livelihood in event it was necessary for me to turn to it." Naturally that time is never likely to come, but the inception of the idea demonstrates one of the many striking phases in the character of the man—extreme prudence and conservation aptly combined with unusual ability of vision which causes him to undertake various propositions unhesitatingly which many other men of mental constructive ability would ponder on for a much longer period. The results warrant the method, however, and Mr. Riffle does not fail in the attainment of these results.

Having taken care that proficiency should be basic in his pretensions in everything, it was not long after coming to Pittsburgh, that Mr. Riffle was very busy as a journeyman upon contracts taken by his employers all over the city and vicinity. He was very soon made foreman of bricklayers employed successively upon the Lange Avenue School and the Empire Office Building, one of the largest in the downtown district. His industry and intelligence, so admirably displayed in his work on these projects, drew the attention of other contractors and builders to his capacity for work and general integrity. Other large contracts were similarly carried to completion and these continued to show his increasing capacity in every particular of construction.

Five years after coming to Pittsburgh Mr. Riffle determined to begin his independent career as a contractor. The principal reason for making this decision at that time was the fact that where, hitherto, various contractors had been permitting himself and other men to sub-contract with them to complete certain parts of their building contracts, preferring to do this rather than to devote their own working organization to same, they ceased to let out further sub-contracts, and Mr. Riffle therefore found himself without any contracts. So he opened an office and began to bid for entire contracts on building projects against the oldest contracting firms in the city. Needless to say, with the reputation he had made for himself, he won out and his organization came to the front as rapidly as he was able to build it up to meet the demands for his services.

One of the secrets of his success as a contractor lies in the fact that Mr. Riffle wastes no time or energy trying to secure the biggest, most spectacular jobs in sight. He takes them all, big or little, but prefers having his organization busy on ten or a dozen proportionately smaller (than skyscraper) jobs in preference to battling for one single great job while in the meantime his men are idle, and anywhere one may go, the "job" sign of Mr. Riffle is to be found on a number of buildings of varied character under construction. The quality of his work is on a par with that of any other contracting organization in the district and naturally the big jobs come to him also, but they, as well as many of the smaller ones, are usually unsolicited.

Mr. Riffle does not confine his activities to the contracting field. His endowments as an executive have caused him to also become identified with the following important enterprises: He is a director of the Republic Casualty Company, Pittsburgh; vice-president and a director of the Haller Baking Company, Pittsburgh; vice-president and a director of the Pittsburgh Crane & Equipment Company, and vice-president and a director of the Haller Baking Company of Ohio (Toledo.) There are doubtless other lines in which Mr. Riffle is interested of which the writer has no knowledge; he is however aware that Mr. Riffle is an associate publisher and editor of several magazines of public and general business interest which are published in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Riffle's parents were Isaiah and Margaret A. Riffle of Fayette County, Pa. The elder Riffle was for years a farmer of ability and industry, qualities which his son inherited, and "Dave" now is happy that he is enabled to make the declining years of his father happy and comfortable ones.

Mr. Riffle married, in Pittsburgh, March 16, 1905, Miss Allie Bowers of Uniontown, Pa. Their

(*Continued on Page 364*)

David T. Riffle

MALACHI G. LESLIE.

Among those Scotch groups who settled in that section of the State of Pennsylvania, now known as Westmoreland County, and there gave their strength and their ability to the building of a new community, one of the most prominent and active was the Leslie family. The hard conditions of pioneer life demand that rugged strength, endurance, initiative and resourcefulness with which the Scotch are so abundantly blessed, and it is to their sterling qualities that many sections of this country are indebted for the firm foundations upon which later prosperity has been built. German thoroughness and patience added its contribution to the heritage of the American Leslies, and the combination produced valuable citizens. The Leslies came from Scotland soon after the Revolution, but the maternal line, the Huffmans, came from Holland to Lancaster County about 1777. Malachi and Martha Ann (Huffman) Leslie lived on a farm in Westmoreland County for many years and there all their seven sons were born. Captain Malachi Leslie, farmer and merchant, was a three years' veteran of the Civil War, serving as Captain of Company "H," 206th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and died in 1868 as a result of exposure during service; leaving six of his seven sons to become progenitors of long lines of worthy citizens.

Malachi G. Leslie, son of Captain Malachi and Martha Ann (Huffman) Leslie of Burrell, Pa., was born April 6, 1864. When four years of age, Malachi G. or "Max" Leslie, as he is familiarly known to thousands in Pittsburgh, was brought to Pittsburgh, where he attended the public schools and then went to Duff's Commercial College, from which he was graduated. Alert, energetic, resoureeful, he soon won recognition, and at the early age of twenty-three was appointed Chief Deputy Revenue Collector of Pittsburgh, the responsible duties of which office he ably and efficiently discharged until 1894, when he became a member of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange. In 1913 he was made vice-president of both The Donald MeNeil Company, general contractors, and The National Construction Company.

Mr. Leslie holds a responsible place among the business men of Pittsburgh, but he is known to the people of his city because of his long connection with city and state governmental affairs and because of his activity in civic advancement, having been for the last three decades a supporter of every movement designed to make the city a better place in which to live. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Common Council from 1896 to 1904, serving as president from 1901 to 1902; was chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee from 1903 to 1910; and held the office of Delinquent Tax Collector of Allegheny County from 1909 to 1913. In 1918, he was elected to represent the Thirty-eight (38th) Senatorial District in the State Senate of Pennsylvania for four years. That the confidence of his constituents has not been misplaced is being demonstrated by his faithful and efficient discharge of the responsible duties in that office, he having been re-elected in November, 1922, for another four year term beginning January, 1923. In 1908, he served as a delegate to the National Convention that nominated President Taft, and in 1920 to the Convention that nominated President Harding, and has since 1904 been continuously a member of the Republican State Executive Committee. Mr. Leslie is a life member of the Americus Republican Club and of the Young Men's Republican Tariff Club. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Knights of Maccabees, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and is a life member of the Pittsburgh Press Club. He was major of the Marching Battalion of the Americus Republican Club for a period of six years. The Marching Battalion participated in all the Gubernatorial and Presidential Campaigns since its organization in 1885.

On December 5, 1889, Mr. Leslie married Lillian Bell Over, of Pittsburgh, and to the marriage three children were born; (1) Marie Bell, who married Ernest Albert Stifel, and has two sons, Ernest A. and Malachi Leslie; (2) Inez Bryson, who married Abraham Hopkins, and has a son, Malachi Leslie; and (3) Artemes Cameron, who is a graduate of Princeton University, Class of 1919. He enlisted in the United States Army during the World War, and was assigned to the 814th Aero Squadron, on detached Service at Ground School of Aeronautics, Princeton, N. J., as a First Class Private, Instructor in Gunnery. He is a student in the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Class of 1923. In 1919 he married Miss Margaret Sutcliffe, of Trenton, N. J., where they now reside. Mrs. Leslie died March 15, 1899. She was a daughter of George W. and Susan Bell Over, the family having come from Zanesville, Ohio, and located in Pittsburgh in 1885. The family are members of the Butler Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

MALACHI G. LESLIE.

JOHN F. CASEY.

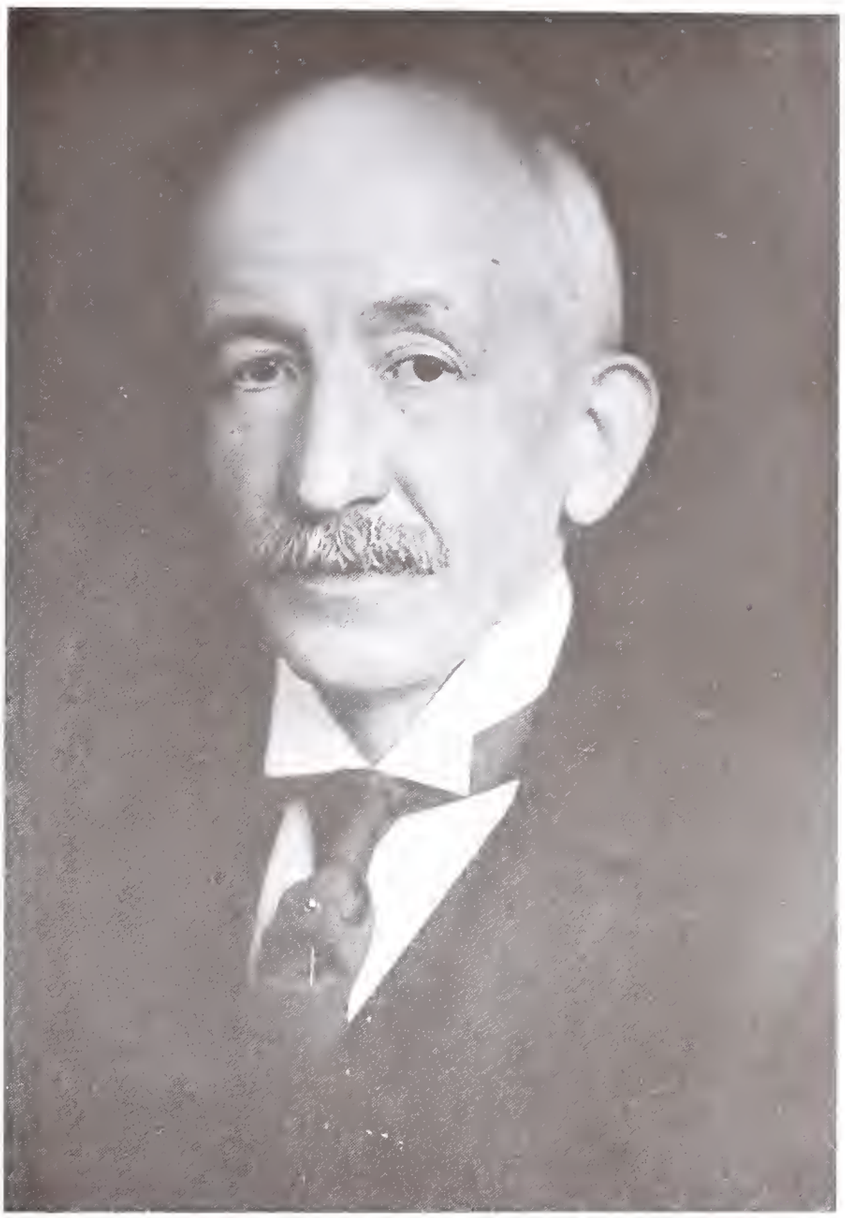
John F. Casey, executive head of the John F. Casey Company and interested in various other enterprises, both of business and industrial character in Pittsburgh and vicinity, was born on May 28, 1872, in Lambton County, Ontario, Canada. His parents were John and Agnes (McKinley) Casey, and also the grandfather and great-grandfather of Mr. Casey on the paternal side of the family were named John.

Accompanied by his parents, Mr. Casey came to Pittsburgh in 1874. He was a student in St. Mary's Parochial School on Forty-sixth Street, and at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh. After completing his studies, the youth was variously employed, until 1898, in which year he entered the contracting business. The present Casey Company originated in 1910, having succeeded to the business of Westwater and Casey, which had in turn some few years previously succeeded the firm of Lee & Casey.

The most notable contracting achievement of the John F. Casey Company and its predecessors to date are as follows: the filtration plants at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Columbus and Detroit; concrete bridges in and around Pittsburgh and Fairmont, West Virginia; and the elimination of grade crossings in large scale work for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In addition to holding the presidency of the John F. Casey Company, Mr. Casey is also president of the Duquesne Burner Service Company, Gas Combustion Company, Hillside Stone Company, Star Tiling Company and William Swindell & Brother Company. He is a director in all the above concerns, and is vice-president and director of the American Vanadium Company and a director of the American Gas Accumulator Company and of the Pittsburgh Hospital.

Mr. Casey married in 1896, at Columbus, Ohio, Mary Lee. Their surviving children are: John F., Jr., Kathleen, Samuel Brown and Rosemary.



WALTER LYON.

Honorable Walter Lyon, prominent lawyer, former lieutenant governor and state senator of Pennsylvania and now United States attorney, has achieved a career of note in the legal profession and the political affairs of his native state.

Born, April 27, 1853, in Shaler Township, Allegheny City, now known as the North Side, Pittsburgh, Mr. Lyon is the son of the late Henry Baldwin Lyon, who in his generation also attained eminence in his calling, and of Mary Ann (White) Lyon. His father was named for a friend of the family, Henry Baldwin, who afterwards became a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Lyon was educated in the public schools and by private tutelage. He was admitted to practice before the bar of his county in 1877 and has since engaged in practice in both local and Federal courts. He was a member of the firm of Lyon, McKee & Mitchell, and afterward, in 1907, of the firm of Lyon, Hunter & Burke, which was dissolved by Mr. Burke's election to Congress and by the death of Mr. Hunter.

From June, 1889, until April, 1893, Mr. Lyon served the Federal government in the capacity of United States district attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate in 1893, lieutenant governor from 1895 to 1899, and re-appointed United States attorney in 1921, which office he occupies to date. It will be recalled that Mr. Lyon was a close personal friend of the late United States Senator Quay, and was very active in the political affairs of the State in conjunction with that able and brilliant politician of the old school.

Mr. Lyon married, April 25, 1878, Miss Charlotte Wible, and several children blessed the union. His residence is Sewickley, and Mr. Lyon maintains offices in the Park building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM SWAN ELLIOTT.

Pittsburgh is famed for its progressive and aggressive men of affairs, a noteworthy example being William Swan Elliott, president of the Elliott Company, which occupies a high place among the manufacturing industries of the city. He is not only recognized for his executive ability and business acumen but is a conspicuous figure in engineering circles. Trained as an engineer, he followed this profession for a number of years and then became identified with manufacturing activities. He had the faculty of combining a scientific calling with industrial interests and his efforts have been attended with unvarying success.

Mr. Elliott is of Scotch descent, and comes of notable ancestors. He is a lineal descendant of the Scottish philosopher and poet, Sir Gilbert Elliott, of "The Golden Garter." His grandfather, John Elliott, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to the United States about 1815. John Elliott, his son, was the father of William Swan Elliott. Mr. Elliott's mother was Catherine Adams Elliott and her mother, Jane Moore, was a cousin of Thomas Moore, the famous Irish poet who wrote the words of the song, "The Last Rose of Summer" (Sir John Stevenson furnishing the music), which enjoyed wide popularity for many years.

Mr. Elliott was born October 8, 1863, in Columbiana County. He graduated from the public schools and prepared for a collegiate course at the Pennsylvania State College. Entering Cornell University, he graduated from that institution in 1887, with a mechanical engineer's degree.

After his graduation he began the practice of his profession and for a number of years was active in engineering work in Chicago and other cities in the west and middle west. He subsequently chose Pittsburgh as his future field of activities, and in 1896 he came to that city to accept the position of general sales manager of the Stirling Boiler Company. He remained in the employ of this concern until 1904, when he organized the Liberty Manufacturing Company, of which he became president.

Mr. Elliott widened his field of operations in 1910, when he organized, and became the head of, the Elliott Company, which developed into a powerful organization and now has the distinction of ranking with the leading manufacturing corporations of the Pittsburgh district. The Elliott Company does a very extensive business covering a wide territory. The company is engaged in the manufacture of machinery of various kinds, including condensers, strainers, valves, filters and every kind of mechanical equipment for power plants. The company operates modern plants at Jeanette, Pennsylvania, and Springfield, Ohio. The Liberty Manufacturing Company, organized by Mr. Elliott, is now a subsidiary of the Elliott Company.

In the engineering and scientific world Mr. Elliott is as prominent as he is in manufacturing affairs. A deep student of engineering for many years, he is considered a most able authority on all matters pertaining to the profession. His advice is often sought in matters requiring comprehensive knowledge. Mr. Elliott has contributed materially to the advancement of the engineering profession and his prominence in this field is accentuated by his discovery of a method for eliminating corrosive gases from water, thereby preventing corrosion.

Mr. Elliott is a man of vision, initiative and industry. Being of a scientific turn of mind, he studies to improve everything with which he is identified. He keeps in close touch with the times and is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania, and is also a member of the Engineers Club of New York. Among his social clubs are the Pittsburgh Club, University Club of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Mr. Elliott takes no active part in politics, his business and professional interests claiming all his time. He is a Republican and a strong advocate of having men of thorough business ability occupy municipal offices.

The principal manufacturing plants of the Elliott Company are located at Jeanette, Pennsylvania, and Springfield Ohio, but their operation is directed by Mr. Elliott from his offices in the company headquarters, which are in the Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

On February 18, 1893, Mr. Elliott married Anna M. Leyden, daughter of Daniel and Louise Leyden, of Beach Creek, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are the parents of four children: George Frederick, Margaret Alexander, Gilbert Leyden and William Adams.

William Swan Elliott.

HON. JOSEPH M. SWEARINGEN.

Hon. Joseph M. Swearingen, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pa., was born September 5, 1854, upon the homestead of his great grandfather, Samuel Swearingen, in what is now Hanover Township, Beaver County, Pa.

The founder of the American Branch of Judge Swearingen's family was Gerret Van Sweringen, who came from Holland in the year 1657, and settled in Delaware, having been an official in the Dutch settlement established at what is now the City of New Castle. After the English captured New Amsterdam (now New York) they drove the Dutch away from the settlement in Delaware. Gerret Van Sweringen removed into the Province of Maryland, where he was naturalized as a British subject, by act of the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland, passed April 14, 1669. His great-grandson, Samuel Swearingen, who was born in the year 1740, emigrated from Rock Creek, Montgomery County, Maryland, about 1783, and settled in what is now Hanover Township, Beaver County, Pa. Among his children was a son, John Van, who left a large family, his youngest son being William Van.

Judge Swearingen was the oldest son of William Van Swearingen and his wife Nancy I. (Shannon) Swearingen. He received his preparatory education in the local common schools and at Frankfort Springs Academy, and then entered Washington & Jefferson College, graduating with the class of 1879. He studied law with the Hon. Boyd Crumine, at Washington, Pa., and there, on June 13, 1881, was admitted to the practice of his profession, being admitted to the Bar of Allegheny County on July 2, 1881.

His ability as a jurist having been duly recognized, when the legal business of Allegheny County required another court, the legislature created Common Pleas Court No. 4, and on April 4, 1907, Governor Stuart appointed, as president of that court, and one of the three judges, Joseph M. Swearingen of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Judge Swearingen was indorsed by the Allegheny County Bar for the position. At the general election in November of the same year, Judge Swearingen was chosen to serve for a term of ten years. He was re-elected at the general election of

(*Continued on Page 362*)

CHARLES DICKEY DYER

Charles Dickey Dyer of Pittsburgh, vice-president of the Shenango Furnace Company and interested in a number of other enterprises, is a native of the steel city. He was born August 24, 1859, in Allegheny City, now known as the North Side, Pittsburgh. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Brodie) Dyer.

After completing his education in the common schools, Mr. Dyer at the age of twenty-one, became a clerk in the Pittsburgh office of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Twelve years later, in 1892, he was promoted to the position of freight agent with headquarters in Allegheny City. He remained in the latter capacity for ten years, and on November 15, 1902, severed his connection with the railroad to accept the traffic management of W. P. Snyder Company and associated companies, which position he continued to occupy until 1904. For one year, during 1904, he was general freight agent for the Crucible Steel Company of America, manager for the receivers of the Clairton Steel Company and also traffic manager for the latter company.

Mr. Dyer was elected vice-president of the Shenango Furnace Company in 1906 and thus continued to date. His other interests include Antoine Ore Company, of which he is a director; Shenango Steamship Company (secretary and director); Great Lakes Towing Company of Cleveland, Ohio (director and member of executive committee); Lake Carriers Association of Cleveland, Ohio (director and member executive committee); Lake Erie Limestone Company (director) and Lake Erie Protective Association of Cleveland, Ohio, of which he is a director and member of the advisory committee.

Mr. Dyer was president of the American Pig Iron Association and member of the National Committee on Pig Iron, Iron Ore, and Lake Transportation during the period of participation of the United States in the World War. On May 18, 1922, Mr. Dyer was a member of a party of forty prominent iron and steel executives from all sections of the country, who were invited by President Harding as guests at an informal dinner in the state dining room, at which the President was enabled to become familiar with the various problems of the steel industry.

(*Continued on Page 362*)

DOUGLAS STEWART.

Douglas Stewart, director of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in that city on July 15, 1873, son of David Alexander Stewart and Nancy (Scott) Stewart. He received his collegiate education at Yale University, which institution bestowed the A. B. degree upon him in 1896.

From 1896 until 1898 Mr. Stewart traveled extensively in various countries throughout the world. In 1898 he became assistant in the administrative office of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, and thus continued until 1919. In the latter year, he became assistant director of the Museum, in charge of the collection of minerals and gems, and on July 1, 1922, was chosen director of the Museum.

During the period of the participation of the United States in the World War in 1918 and 1919, Mr. Stewart was associate director of the Bureau of Prisoners' Relief, American Red Cross, stationed at Washington, D. C., and for 3 months was in charge of foreign relief for that organization.

He is a Republican in political affiliation and is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the National Geographic Society, American Museums Association, American Archaeological Society, Pittsburgh Academy of Arts and Sciences, Alpha Delta Phi fraternity (Yale chapter). His clubs are the Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Golf, Allegheny County (Pittsburgh); Yale, Racquet and Tennis Clubs, of New York City.

Mr. Stewart married, April 22, 1902, Agnes C. Dickson, of Pittsburgh. Home 5816 Solway St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Office: Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALBERT HORNE BURCHFIELD.

Albert Horne Burchfield of Pittsburgh is a director and executive of one of the greatest merchandising concerns in the world, director and an executive of a leading financial institution, is active in matters pertaining to the civic advancement of his city, and prominent in social and club circles of Pittsburgh.

Albert Horne Burchfield, son of Albert Pressly Burchfield and Sarah Jane (McWhinney) Burchfield, was born April 6, 1871, in Allegheny City, now within the corporative confines of the city of Pittsburgh. Albert Pressly Burchfield, his father, was an important factor in the development of the city of Pittsburgh for over fifty years, and during the greater part of his active career was identified with the development of the Joseph Horne Company, now one of the largest department store organizations ever achieved by human ingenuity and enterprise. His son, Albert Horne Burchfield, early displayed the business acumen possessed by his father, and in his earlier years took his place among the guiding spirits of Pittsburgh's commercial supremacy.

Mr. Burchfield began his business career at the age of sixteen years, after receiving a substantial education in public and private schools of his native city. His first position was with the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, which at that time comprised the wholesale department of the Joseph Horne Company. After a period of three years with the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, he was detailed to the retail department, or the Joseph Horne Company, proper, and upon his connection with the latter concern rapidly acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the varied affairs of the business. His promotion to positions of increased responsibility was the logical result of his apparent ability. He eventually became second vice-president and merchandise manager of the business, which positions he most ably filled until 1910, when he was chosen first vice-president of the Joseph Horne Company, his present capacity.

In addition to being first vice-president of the Joseph Horne Company, Mr. Burchfield is vice-president of the Joseph Horne Land Company, and vice-president of the Continental Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and is a director of each of the Horne enterprises and of the Continental Trust Company. He is a member of the finance committee of the Flood Commission of Pittsburgh, an organization founded by business concerns of Pittsburgh to protect property from damage by the overflow of rivers in the vicinity of the city.

Mr. Burchfield is a member of the Duquesne, University, Pittsburgh Country, Oakmont Country, Shannopin Country, Press and Americus Republican clubs, and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

With Mrs. Burchfield (who was Miss Clara A. Dicken) and his son, Albert Horne Burchfield, Jr., now a student at Princeton University, Mr. Burchfield resides at 210 Tennyson Avenue. His offices are at the Horne Company, Penn and Fifth Avenues, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRANCIS ANTHONY KEATING.

Francis A. Keating, president and a director of the Grogan Company, Jewelers, Pittsburgh, was born in that city on December 10, 1872, a son of Anthony Francis and Emily (Toner) Keating. He was educated in a private school in the East End, attended Sacred Heart Academy, graduating from that institution in 1885, was a student at High School, and attended Fordham University for three years.

Mr. Keating entered the employ of the Grogan Company at the age of nineteen, and has continuously been connected with this firm, being eventually elected to the presidency of the company.

He is a member of the Duquesne, Oakmont Country, Field, Longue Vue and Pittsburgh Country Clubs, and is identified with the Knights of Columbus Lodge.

Mr. Keating married, October 19, 1898, Emma Rowland, of Philadelphia. Children: Lynford, who is now employed by the Grogan Company; Marion, Edith, Matilda, Jean, Ann, Virginia, Patricia, Anthony, Rowland and Jack.

Residence: 5131 Pembroke Street. Office: The Grogan Company, Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALBERT CARL LEHMAN

Albert C. Lehman, organizer and president of the Blaw-Knox Company, and interested in a number of other great industrial enterprises of Pittsburgh and elsewhere, was born October 14, 1878, in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Moses and Fanny (Frank) Lehman. He received his earlier education in the public schools of his native city and was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1901.

Mr. Lehman organized the Blaw-Knox Company in 1906 and for five years was vice-president and general manager of that company, and in 1911 was elected president of that corporation, which position he has occupied to date.

Prior to 1911 the Blaw Company was known as the Blaw Steel Construction Company, with plants located at Rankin, Pa., and Reynoldsville, Pa. In 1912 their main plant was constructed at Blawnox, Pa., and in 1917 the Blaw Steel Construction Company absorbed the Knox Pressed & Welded Steel Company, and since then the company has been known as the Blaw-Knox Company.

The Blaw-Knox Company manufactures and sells steel forms for concrete construction, general structural steel work, transmission towers for high tension lines, water cooled apparatus for open hearth furnaces, valves and gas producers, clam shell buckets and excavating buckets and other steel specialties.

The Blaw-Knox Company, which has an authorized capital of $12,000,000, is the largest industrial organization of its kind in the United States.

Other business interests of Mr. Lehman include the Ambursen Engineering Company, of which he is Vice-President and Director; Blaw Steel Products Company, of New York, President and Director; C. D. Pruden Corporation, of Baltimore, President and Director; Hoboken Land Company, President and Director, Service Construction Company, of Cleveland, Vice-President and Director. He is also one of the Trustees of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of the City of Pitts-

(*Continued on Page 363*)

ERNEST TENER WEIR.

Among the men whose genius and progressiveness have accomplished much in the steel industry is Ernest Tener Weir, president of the Weirton Steel Company in Weirton, West Virginia, and a guiding spirit in the direction of various other enterprises in the Pittsburgh district and elsewhere. He began in a small way and through the medium of ambition and concentrated effort, advanced steadily to a position of prominence.

Mr. Weir is a son of James and Margaret (Manson) Weir and was born in Pittsburgh, August 1, 1875. Most of his time has been spent in and about Pittsburgh, Clarksburg and Weirton, W. Va. He received his early education in the public schools, both grade and high, and then started on a business career which was destined to be one of conspicuous achievements. Backed by forceful energy and concerted application, obtaining practical experience, he steadily advanced, widening his field of activities from time to time until his place among the men who have accomplished things worth while in the industrial world was assured.

In 1890, at the age of fifteen, he secured a position with the Braddock Wire Company and proved himself to be a capable and ambitious young man. He took a step forward one year later when he became identified with the Oliver Wire Company, located at South Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, the while gaining practical experience which prepared him for more important work to come. A coveted opportunity came in 1901, when he was appointed manager of the Monongahela Tin Plate Mills of the American Tin Plate Company, and two years later he also became manager of its Monessen Mills, at Monessen, Pa. In these positions he exhibited executive ability that held forth much promise for the future.

In 1905, associated with J. R. Phillips, he organized the Phillips Sheet & Tin Plate Company in Clarksburg, W. Va., and under his careful guidance the concern grew rapidly, acquiring a large and lucrative business. In 1908, Mr. Weir took another step forward, becoming president of the company. He still holds the office of chief executive of the organization, which, in 1918, became the Weirton Steel Company.

(*Continued on Page 363*)

PENNOCK HART.

The history of the Mackintosh-Hemphill Company, of which Pennock Hart is chairman of the board of directors, goes back to the eighteenth century. Prior to 1825 the Fort Pitt Foundry, now operated by Mackintosh-Hemphill Company, was founded on or near its present location in Pittsburgh. The foundry first manufactured iron castings, and later built engines, locomotives, boats, shot and cannon for the government, and from that time and until after the Civil War much munition manufacturing was done. Some of the largest cannon used in the war were made here, the Dahlgreen of the navy and the Rodman cannon of the army being practically completely made and assembled at the Fort Pitt Foundry.

In 1859, Nathan F. Hart (father of Pennock Hart) James Hemphill and Dr. W. S. Mackintosh entered into a partnership and purchased a small machine shop at Twelfth and Pike Streets, Pittsburgh. Nathan F. Hart contributed the financial support for the project. In 1878, the Fort Pitt Foundry was purchased by Mackintosh-Hemphill Company, Ltd. Pennock Hart, who has been identified with the company since 1879 and who was successively treasurer from 1885 to 1914, president from the latter year until 1920, when he became chairman of the board of directors, Mackintosh-Hemphill Company.

In 1922, the Mackintosh-Hemphill Company effected a merger with the A. Garrison Foundry Company, Pittsburgh Iron & Steel Foundries Company, and the Woodward Machine Company of Wooster, Ohio. This merger reunites foundry interests which trace their founding to the first foundry in Pittsburgh, the Fort Pitt Foundry. The principal owners of the merged company are descendants of the original owners and their associates.

In addition to being chairman of the board of directors of Mackintosh-Hemphill Company, manufacturers of rolling mill equipment, Mr. Hart is a director of the Synthetic Hydro-Carbon Company and of the Employers Association of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hart is unmarried. He is a member of the Duquesne, University and Oakmont Country Clubs of Pittsburgh. His business address is Mackintosh-Hemphill Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN W. KIRKPATRICK.

John W. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the board, West Leechburg Steel Company, with offices in the Farmers' Bank Building, Pittsburgh, was born in that city on January 22, 1859, son of John C. and Flora (Wallace) Kirkpatrick. He was a student at Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is the son of a steel manufacturer. His father was the executive head of the sheet steel plant at Leechburg which is now owned by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, but which was for many years known as Kirkpatrick & Company, Limited. John W. Kirkpatrick became employed as a clerk in this mill at the age of twenty-two, and continued with the company, succeeding his father upon the death of the latter in 1892. The plant continued under the ownership of Kirkpatrick & Company, Limited, until 1900, when it was purchased by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. In 1897 Mr. Kirkpatrick organized and was elected president of the West Leechburg Steel Company, later becoming chairman of the board of directors of that company.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is a member of the Union Club and of the Oakmont Country Club of Pittsburgh. He is a Republican in political affiliation, but has never accepted public office.

In 1887 Mr. Kirkpatrick married Maude, daughter of Dr. William and Ella (Hunter) Kern. Children: William C. and Flora, now Mrs. Charles S. Todd, of Pittsburgh.

Residence: 6930 Penn Avenue. Office: Farmers' Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARCALOUS WELLING WYCKOFF.

A. W. Wyckoff, president of the Wyckoff Drawn Steel Company, Pittsburgh, was born at Elmira, New York, on May 18, 1873, son of George W. and Sibyl (Welling) Wyckoff. He received his rudimentary education in the Elmira public schools, and was graduated from Cornell University in 1896 with a mechanical engineer's degree.

Mr. Wyckoff has been identified with the steel industry from the beginning of his career. In 1898, he became connected with the Bethlehem Steel Company at its South Bethlehem, Pa., plant. He remained with the Bethlehem Company until 1901, and from the latter year until 1902 he was Eastern manager for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company with offices at Pittsburgh. He next went to Cincinnati, Ohio, as general superintendent for the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company, and remained with that concern until 1905. He returned to Pittsburgh in 1905 and engaged in the automobile business under the name of Wyckoff Motor Sales Company. In 1917, when the United States declared war on the Central Powers, he closed out his automobile interests that he might proffer his services to the country.

In February, 1918, Mr. Wyckoff joined the American Army and was commissioned a major in the Chemical Warfare Service and immediately went to France. He was in active service in France until the signing of the Armistice, and was then ordered to London, England, in command of his branch of the service in Great Britain. He received his honorable discharge from the service in December, 1918, and returned to Pittsburgh. On September 4, 1923, he was commissioned a colonel in Quartermaster's Corps U. S. Reserve Army.

Mr. Wyckoff organized the Wyckoff Drawn Steel Company in 1919 and erected a mill at Ambridge, Pa., with general offices in the Frick Building at Pittsburgh. The Wyckoff Drawn Steel Company is a $1,000,000 corporation and engages in the manufacture of cold-drawn steel products. Mr. Wyckoff is both president and a director of the company, and is a director of A. Wyckoff & Son Company, Elmira, N. Y.

He is a member and a director of the Duquesne Club, member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Field Club, University Club and Automobile Club, and the Masonic Lodge. He is president of the Cornell Association of Western Pennsylvania.

(*Continued on Page 362*)

ALFRED M. OPPENHEIMER.

Alfred M. Oppenheimer is a member of the family of Oppenheimers who have been conspicuous in the business activities of Pittsburgh for over thirty years. He is president and a director of the Apollo Steel Company and a member of the firm of M. Oppenheimer & Company, the well known clothing manufacturers of Pittsburgh. Mr. Oppenheimer was trained for a business career and he has accomplished much in the world of affairs.

The subject of this sketch was born in Allegheny City (now the North Side of Pittsburgh), son of M. and Julia (Frank) Oppenheimer. His father founded the firm of M. Oppenheimer & Company more than sixty years ago, and although eighty-two years of age, he continues to be active in directing the operations of the company. Alert and abreast of the times, he can be found at his desk every day,

Alfred M. Oppenheimer was educated in the public and high schools of Pittsburgh and upon completing his studies he became an associate of his father in the clothing manufacturing business. He and his brother, Oscar W. Oppenheimer, now members of the firm, are of great assistance to the founder of the concern in looking after the company's extensive business. Mr. Oppenheimer is interested in other enterprises, being a director of the Exchange National Bank, P. Wall Mfg. & Supply Co. of Pittsburgh and of the Sanitary Collapsible Barrel Company.

In 1912 Alfred M. Oppenheimer began to look about with a view of taking up new interests and widening his field of endeavor. As a result of this decision he later organized the Apollo Steel Company, the works of which are located at Apollo, Pa. When this industry was established he became a director and treasurer of the company. In 1918 he ascended to the presidency of the concern, which position he holds at the present time. His brother, Oscar W. Oppenheimer, is the treasurer and a director of the company.

The Apollo Steel Company is a growing institution and under the careful direction of Mr. Oppenheimer it has developed steadily, additional facilities being installed from time to time to take care of increasing business. During the World War the

(*Continued on Page 363*)

C. F. W. RYS.

The Carnegie Steel Company has, in the person of C. F. W. Rys, one of America's foremost metallurgical engineers. The general public does not know much about Mr. Rys, due largely to his modesty. It is, therefore, one of the objects of this book of biographies to present something of his life history. It is virtually unnecessary to say that Mr. Rys is an eminent metallurgical engineer, because this fact will be taken for granted inasmuch as he heads the Metallurgical Department of the Carnegie Company.

They say that great engineers are born, not made. This may be reckoned with, but had not Mr. Rys shown a willingness to get down to real hard work to cultivate his congenital disposition to become an engineer, perhaps he would not enjoy the distinction in the iron and steel industry that is his today.

In the first place, Mr. Rys comes of a famous school of engineering, the School of Mines of Freiberg in Saxony, from which he graduated in 1902. He is a native of Essen, Germany, having been born March 23, 1877, a son of Francis and Louise Hausmann Rys. He graduated from the public grade and high schools in his native city. After a year's practical work in different departments of the Krupp Works, he took a two years' course in mechanical engineering at the technical schools of Hagen. After this course he again was employed in one of the steel departments of the above mentioned works as a steel melter. In the fall of 1898 Mr. Rys took up the study of metallurgical engineering at Freiberg, and after receiving his degree, he worked and studied in England for six months.

In June, 1903, he came to the United States, getting a position with the LaBelle Iron Works, where he remained a year. Although a youngster, just fresh from college, his work commanded attention. The Carnegie Steel Company offered him a position in the Metallurgical Department of the Homestead Steel Works, where he was engaged as a metallurgist from 1904 until 1908, when he became connected with the Inspection Department of the Carnegie Steel Company in its main offices in Pittsburgh. In 1910 he was promoted to Assistant Metallurgical Engineer and one year later appointed Metallurgical

(*Continued on Page 364*)

JAMES M. MAGEE.

The family of which James M. Magee is a member has for many years been identified with the city of Pittsburgh. In legal circles, in political affairs, and in business, social and charitable activities the name of Magee dates back to the earliest recollections of the oldest inhabitant of this city which might claim to be the birthplace and residence of many of the country's finest.

Robert Magee, great-great grandfather of this subject, was the first commissioner of Allegheny County, as attested by the first directory of Pittsburgh. On the maternal side of the family James M. Magee is connected with the Gillespie, Moore, Giles and Jones families. A great-great grandfather was in the War of Quebec, and was marching on Quebec when peace was declared.

James M., a son of Frederick M. and Hannah Mary (Gillespie) Magee, was born April 5, 1877, at Evergreen, Ross Township, Allegheny County, Pa. His sister is now Mrs. James Verner Scaife of Pittsburgh, and he has a brother, Rev. John G. Magee, who is an Episcopal clergyman, at present stationed as a missionary at Nanking, China. William A. Magee, present mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, is a half-cousin of James M. Magee.

While he was a small boy, the family of Mr. Magee removed to North Highland avenue, in the old 19th ward, now the 11th ward, Pittsburgh. Here the youth received his rudimentary education in the common schools and later was a student at Shady Side Academy.

In 1899 he was graduated from Yale University and immediately entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1902. In the following spring he was admitted to practice before the bar of Allegheny County.

In 1914, with Lee C. Beatty and Richard W. Martin, Mr. Magee organized the law firm of Beatty, Magee & Martin. Mr. Beatty had been a former solicitor of Allegheny County. Richard W. Martin, third member of this eminently successful law

(*Continued on Page 363*)

WALTER TABER GRANGE.

For nearly a score of years Walter T. Grange has been prominent in the business activities of Pittsburgh. He began in a modest way and by persistent effort and with an ambition to achieve a place worth while in the world of affairs he advanced steadily. He is now the president and a director of the W. T. Grange Construction Company, one of the leading concerns of the city.

Mr. Grange is a son of the Reverend Robert Waddington and Sally (Taber) Grange, and was born in Steubenville, Ohio, November 15, 1882. Rev. Grange was a minister of brilliant ability and as a pastor and friend he was beloved by all. He was a forceful and convincing speaker and a man of charming personality.

Walter T. Grange located in Pittsburgh when a youth. He attended the public schools and the Shadyside Academy, finishing his education at Trinity College. He decided upon a business career and at the completion of his scholastic studies he entered the employ of the James L. Stewart Company. This was in 1904 and a year later he affiliated himself with the well-known construction firm, Thompson-Starrett Company, with which he was identified from 1905 to 1920. He gained thorough experience in construction work, equipping him with knowledge and training that stood him in good stead in important tasks that followed. During the last eight years of his service with this company he was manager of the Pittsburgh district.

In 1920 Mr. Grange resigned from the Thompson-Starrett Company to organize the W. T. Grange Construction Company of which he has since been the head. His offices are in the Keenan Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. He is a member of the Duquesne Club and the Edgeworth Club.

On April 17, 1909, Mr. Grange married Helen E. Rook. They are the parents of Walter Taber, Jr., Charles Rook, Helen and Robert Waddington Grange III. The family residence is in Maple Lane, Shields, Pa.

JOHN GORMLY MacCONNELL.

John Gormly MacConnell, general agent in Western Pennsylvania for the Reliance Life Insurance Company, was born on April 7, 1892, at Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Mathilda Gross and Thomas MacConnell.

Mr. MacConnell received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city. His preparatory studies were completed at Shadyside Academy from which he was graduated in 1911. He received his collegiate education at Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1915, with A. B. degree.

Mr. MacConnell has been identified with the insurance business and incidentally with the Reliance Life Insurance Company since his graduation from college in 1915. He entered the employ of the Reliance Life Insurance Company in that year.

Business affairs, however, have by no means occupied all of Mr. MacConnell's time since he entered the insurance line. He had been identified with this business up until the entrance of the United States in the World War. He enlisted, in September, 1917, as a private in the Chemical Warfare Service. He was in the service until January, 1919, in which month he was honorably discharged with the commission of first lieutenant, having during the period of his service been stationed at Long Island City.

Mr. MacConnell is a member of the Edgeworth and Princeton Clubs.

On April 19, 1917, Mr. MacConnell was married to Florence Anna, daughter of Colonel Charles A. Rook, formerly publisher and editor of the "Pittsburg Dispatch" and now Director of Public Safety, City of Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. MacConnell are the parents of a son, John Gormly MacConnell, Jr. Residence: Maple Lane, Shields, Pa. Office: 1208 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS CHALMERS DARSIE.

Thomas Chalmers Darsie, a trustee of the Estate of William Thaw, Deceased, "Coke Trust," was born October 25, 1857, at Anstruther, Scotland, son of George Darsie and Margaret Johnson Walker Darsie.

Mr. Darsie began his career in a bank in Scotland, and there remained until 1881. In the latter year, he came to America. From 1881 until 1905, he was engaged in the coke business in Pittsburgh. From 1906 to present date he has been a trustee of the Estate of William Thaw, Deceased, "Coke Trust," as before noted.

He is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Golf Club, Pittsburgh Automobile Club and of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital and an elder of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Darsie married, in 1886, Edith, daughter of James and Ann Friend Benney. Children: Anne Darsie Thomson, John A. Darsie.

Residence: 5850 Fifth Avenue. Office: Suite 1605 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN DENNISTON LYON.

JOHN DENNISTON LYON.

Although retired from active business, John Denniston Lyon does not lead an idle life, being director of several banks and numerous other enterprises, and remains an important factor in commercial and public affairs of Western Pennsylvania.

He was born in Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, January 24, 1861, a son of Alexander Parker and Eliza T. (Denniston) Lyon. He attended the Hiland School until 1874, then West Philadelphia Academy and finally the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, where he was graduated in June, 1878.

He then devoted eighteen months in Pittsburgh and Cambridge, Mass., to special courses in languages and mathematics. He began his business career in February, 1880, as messenger in the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, soon afterwards becoming collection clerk. In December, 1881, he entered the banking house of Semple & Thompson, afterwards known as William R. Thompson & Co. On February 1, 1890, he became a member of the firm, continuing the connection until April 1, 1900. Then he went with William R. Thompson & Co., which consolidated with N. Holmes & Sons, established in 1822, the oldest banking house west of the Allegheny Mountains. He remained with this firm until its consolidation with the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh, July 1, 1905, when he was made vice-president of that institution, being also elected a member of the board of directors; January, 1913, he became president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, now the Peoples Savings and Trust Company. Mr.

(*Continued on Page 363*)

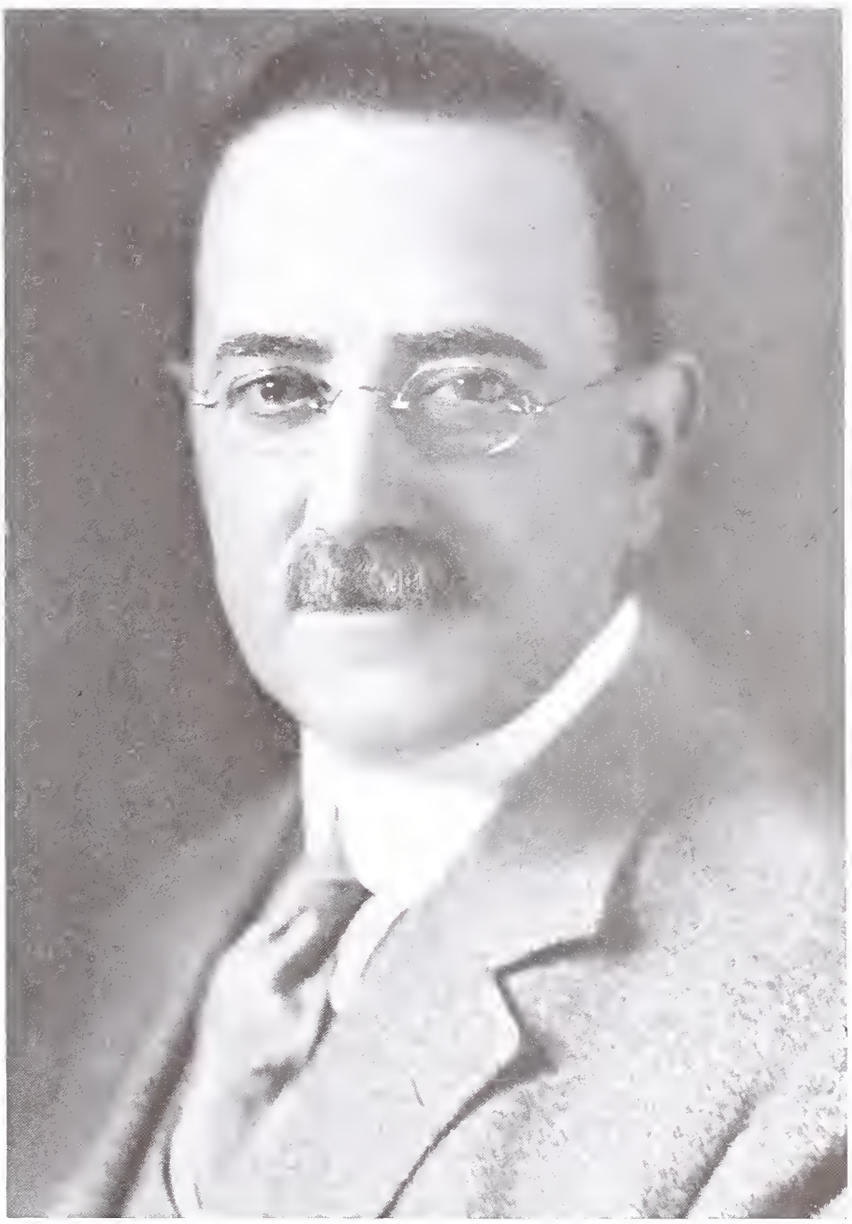
CHARLES E. DINKEY.

In the voluminous records of men whose genius has played an important part in the industrial history of Pittsburgh, the name of Charles E. Dinkey, of the Morrison, Dinkey & Todd Company, the well known bond brokers, stands out boldly and the story of his career is one of big achievement. Prior to entering the brokerage business, he was the general superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works and his term in this office exceeded all others.

He was born August 4, 1868, on a farm at Bowmanstown, Pa., a son of Reuben and Mary Elizabeth Dinkey. When twelve years of age, he was employed by Carnegie Bros. & Co., as messenger at the Edgar Thomson furnaces. In 1883 and 1884 he was printing shop assistant and special student of chemistry in the Western University of Pittsburgh. From 1884 to 1887, he was laboratory assistant. He then became chemist and superintendent of the steel foundry of Mackintosh & Hemphill and occupied this position from April 1, 1887, to July, 1889, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of the blooming mill at Homestead. He then became connected with the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, as machinery inspector, and from January 1, 1894, to February 22, 1899, he was assistant superintendent of the foundry, ascending to the position of superintendent on February 23, remaining until June 1, 1901, when he was advanced to the position of assistant general superintendent, occupying this office to May 31, 1903. On the following day he was made general superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works and he held

(*Continued on Page 364*)

CHARLES E. DINKEY.



A. LEO WEIL.

As a lawyer engaged in extensive corporation and general practice, A. Leo Weil of Pittsburgh has attained a prominent place among the members of the bar of this, the greatest manufacturing and industrial center of the United States and throughout the country. He has been counsel in some of the most noted cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the Supreme Court of the United States. Also, he has an equally strong claim to eminence by reason of his splendid record in the work of advancing the civic interests of Pittsburgh and clean politics and honest business methods of his city and state.

Mr. Weil was born July 19, 1858, at Keysville, Charlotte County, Pa., the son of Isaac L. and Minna Weil. His father and mother came from Bavaria, first settled in Virginia, but in 1869, located at Titusville, Pa. His early education was received in private schools in Virginia and in the grade and high schools of Titusville. After graduating from the latter, he attended the University of Virginia, taking an academic and law course.

In 1879, Mr. Weil was admitted to the bar of Virginia, and subsequently to the Ohio bar at Cleveland. He did not, however, enter upon the practice of his profession in either state, but began his legal career at Bradford, McKean County, Pa. In 1888, he removed to Pittsburgh, where he has since continued to practice, winning distinction among his professional associates and taking a leading part in civic affairs. At first, his practice was largely in connection with oil and gas industries, subsequently with various other large corporations, a number of which he assisted in organizing. For many years he was head of the law firm of Weil & Thorpe, and is now senior member of the firm of Weil, Christy & Weil.

Although deeply engrossed in his professional pursuits, Mr. Weil has been unceasingly active in civic work, looking to the betterment of Pittsburgh's municipal administration. As president of the Voters' League, a position which he still holds, he was the directing force of the admirable work of that organization in investigating and exposing official corruption and in securing the adoption of legislative measures which have effected many radical reforms. He has been called upon to assist in similar work in many other cities, to engage in the organization of civic clubs and leagues.

(*Continued on Page 363*)

HON. JAMES E. BARNETT.

Hon. James E. Barnett was born at Elders Ridge, Indiana County, Pa., on August 1, 1856, son of John Morrison Barnett and Martha Robinson Elder Barnett. He received his earlier education in the common schools and at Elder Ridge Academy, received the A.M. degree at Washington & Jefferson College and attended the Law School of Columbia University.

Mr. Barnett was admitted to the bar at Washington, Pa., and continued to engage in the practice of his profession there until 1902, when he also opened a law office in Pittsburgh, but continued his practice in his native city, where he maintains his residence.

Aside from his profession Mr. Barnett has been an active factor in the public affairs of the State. From 1895 to 1897 he was deputy secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and was State treasurer from 1900 until 1902.

From 1884 until 1907 Mr. Barnett was active in military affairs; having enlisted in the first named year as a private in the 10th Pennsylvania Regiment, and having been a colonel in the National Guard when he resigned, in 1907, from the service. Following his enlistment in 1884 he served as private, second and first lieutenant, captain and major, and in 1897 was appointed lieutenant colonel, and served with the latter rank in the Philippines.

After Col. Hawkins was incapacitated he commanded the regiment until its return home, also being in command of the District of Cavite, having in addition to the 10th Pennsylvania, the California Heavy Artillery acting as infantry, the Wyoming Light Artillery, four pieces, and the Nevada Cavalry. Upon return home he reorganized the Tenth in the National Guard, was elected colonel in 1900, resigning in 1907.

Mr. Barnett is unmarried. He resides at Washington, Pa., and is a member of the Duquesne and Americus Republican Clubs of Pittsburgh, and of the Elks and other fraternal organizations.

COL. JOSEPH H. THOMPSON.

If friends were dollars, Colonel "Joe" Thompson's income tax would suffice to finance the Government until Gabriel honked his trumpet. If you referred to him as Joseph H. Thompson, under which name he matriculated at the University of Pittsburgh, about 20 years ago, people would have to scratch their heads, with meditative fingers, but say simply "Joe" Thompson and they know at once whom you mean. For as "Joe" he is known everywhere, from the battle fields of France, where by his daring deeds, he capped the climax of a career chock full of thrills, to the gridiron, where in his college days he used to wade through the mole-skinned garbed warriors as he later did the Kaiser's soldiers. As a matter of fact, Colonel "Joe" Thompson rode into public notice on the vehicle of the gridiron, and he has held the attention of the public ever since. Not that he likes the limelight, or the black-face type that has told of his deeds in streamers across the front pages of newspapers, but it just happened that "Joe" Thompson is of that type of daring Irishmen that is always doing something that commands the attention of the public, although "Joe" has no thought of commanding attention when he does these things.

The first time Pittsburgh ever heard of "Joe" Thompson was when by his athletic prowess he repeatedly thrilled the football crowds of Geneva College, Beaver Valley, and later the crowds that used to pack old Exposition Park on the Northside. He was the star halfback on the University of Pittsburgh football team in those days, and later, as coach, his original plays attracted the attention of other universities and football enthusiasts throughout the country. "Joe" completed his academic education at the university, and later graduated from the University of Pittsburgh law school. Then he went back to his home town, Beaver Falls, and there began the practice of law.

Then General Pershing honked his trumpet, and "Joe" responded. From a buck private, he was promoted to the rank of colonel of the 110th infantry. Then again the public began to read about "Joe" Thompson, now, not as a warrior on the gridiron, but as a daring fighter on the battle fields of Flanders. The boys of the "Hundred and Tenth" say that "Joe" Thompson actually ate the Kaiser's shrapnel. As colonel, he was always first, and, they relate, he scoffed at warnings of danger.

(*Continued on Page 364*)

LOUIS BROWN.

Louis Brown, president of the Oil Well Supply Company, is a native of New York City, where he was born December 22, 1861, son of Henry Andrew and Nancy H. (Chandler) Brown. He received his education in the public schools of Oswego, N. Y., and was graduated from the high school of that city.

Mr. Brown began his business career in the office of John E. White & Company, iron merchants, New York City, in 1879. He was assigned, in 1881, by this company as their representative at Dresden, Germany, where he remained for a period of two years. Returning to New York City, he became associated with H. F. Taintor & Company, manufacturers of "whiting" and "Paris white." He remained with the latter concern until 1889, when he entered the employ of the National Tube Company, at Pittsburg, in the capacity of assistant manager of the Pittsburg office.

He resigned his position with the tube company in 1891 to become associated with the Oil Well Supply Company, at Pittsburgh, as assistant treasurer, which capacity he filled until 1895. He was treasurer of the company from 1895 until the death, in 1911, of his father-in-law, John Eaton, erstwhile president of the concern, and succeeded the latter as president, which position he now holds. Mr. Brown is also president of the Oil Well Supply Company of Mexico, of the R. H. Herron Company, of California (Los Angeles), and of the Pickett Hardware Company of Warren, Pa.

He is a member of the Duquesne, University, Oakmont Country, Longue Vue Country and Press clubs, and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, also of the Colonial Wars Society.

On November 10, 1890, Mr. Brown married Lulu, daughter of the late John Eaton, who was known nationally as a factor in the development of the oil well supply industry. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of a daughter, Margaret Eaton Fleming, wife of Thomas Fleming, Jr. Their residence is at 704 Amberson avenue, and Mr. Brown maintains his offices at 215 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RICHARD W. MARTIN.

Richard W. Martin, city solicitor of Pittsburgh, is one of the best known members of the legal profession in that city, for in addition to his private law practice he has been identified with the District Attorney's office of Allegheny county from 1908 to 1914. In addition to attending to the legal affairs of the municipality he has been in the public eye a great deal and his record is one that redounds to his credit.

Mr. Martin is a native of Pittsburgh and was born September 14, 1882, son of William and Delia (O'Connor) Martin. He attended the Grant School and later the Central High School. After graduating from the latter, he entered the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in the law department, class of 1904. In the same year he was admitted to practice at the bar, becoming affiliated with the well known attorney, State Senator John S. Weller.

The young practitioner had always taken an interest in politics and he soon became active as a supporter of the Republican party. His services proved to be of decided value and as a result of his efficient work, he was, in 1908, appointed assistant to Harry L. Goehring, the District Attorney. He continued in the same capacity under W. A. Blakely, who succeeded Mr. Goehring as District Attorney. Previously, in 1911, he was associated with the law firm of Burleigh & Challenor. He remained a year and then returned to his old position as Assistant District Attorney, continuing in this capacity until 1914, when he formed the legal firm of Beatty, Magee & Martin. A thriving business was established but the firm was dissolved in 1922, when Mr. Martin was appointed city solicitor. In addition to his duties as city solicitor, Mr. Martin takes care of a profitable private practice.

Mr. Martin is a member of the Masonic order, the Duquesne Club, the University Club, the Allegheny County and the State Bar associations.

On June 23, 1910, Mr. Martin married Jean B. McFall. They have three children, Richard McFall, William McFall and Bruce R. The family resides at 5807 Stanton Avenue and Mr. Martin's offices are in the City-County and Frick Buildings.

DANIEL WINTERS, JR.,

Daniel Winters, Jr., former assistant director of public safety, Pittsburgh, and now president of the city council of that city, was for many years high in the councils of the Window Glass Workers' National Association, before entering public life.

He was born in Pittsburgh, February 4, 1876, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Davis) Winters, and was educated in the public schools in the old 28th Ward, Southside, Pittsburgh.

He went to work for the S. McKee Glass Company at the age of 15, and continued his studies at home. In 1891 he became a window glass cutter for the McKee company and then became active in the union maintained by that trade. He became financial secretary of the National body, January 1, 1903, and a year later became its president. This office he resigned in 1905, and became superintendent of the cutting department of the New Martinsville Window Glass Company, West Virginia. Returning to Pittsburgh in 1908, he entered the government mail service, remaining in that work until April 5, 1909, when he was appointed police magistrate by Mayor Magee. During his five years on the bench he established a record for fairness that still stands as a base for much of his popularity.

On January 1, 1914, Mr. Winters was appointed cost clerk by Sheriff Geo. W. Richards, and on February 1, 1918, he was appointed by Mayor E. V. Babcock as assistant director of public safety. In September, 1918, when Dr. Jas. P. Kerr resigned his seat in council to enter the army, Mr. Winters was elected by Mayor Babcock and the council to fill Dr. Kerr's place, and November, 1919, he was elected by the people for a four-year term and again re-elected November, 1923.

Mr. Winters belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, Monongahela Lodge No. 269, F. & A. M.; Pentalpha Club, Almas Club, Pittsburgh Press Club and Elks, Moose and Eagles Lodges, and is an honorary member of the Spanish-American war veterans. He is a director of St. Joseph's Hospital, Carnegie Institute of Technology and Carnegie Library and is treasurer of the South Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

(*Continued on Page 365*)

JOSEPH HILDEBURN GUMBES.

Joseph H. Gumbes, general superintendent, Western Pennsylvania Division, Pennsylvania Railroad System, has been identified with railway engineering since he left college. As a boy he looked forward to a career as an engineer and when the opportunity came he affiliated himself with the Pennsylvania Railroad, to which he came with a splendid technical knowledge of his profession. This, coupled with practical experience, soon obtained, enabled Mr. Gumbes to rise rapidly from the ranks to his present responsible position.

Mr. Gumbes was born at Oaks Station, Montgomery County, Pa., November 27, 1866, son of William Henry and Elizabeth Leonard (Hildeburn) Gumbes. His early education was obtained at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia and after preparing for college at the Hill School of Pottstown he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the engineering department of the institution with the class of 1888. Prior to this, in 1886, he gained practical experience as chainman and rodman in the construction department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Upon graduating from college he became assistant engineer of the construction department. On December 1, 1890, he was transferred to the position of assistant engineer, Maintenance of Way, Altoona, and on August 11, 1891, he became assistant supervisor at Freeport, Pa. On April 30, 1893, he was transferred to a similar position at Mifflin, Pa., on the Middle Division. He was promoted to supervisor at Millersburg, July 1, 1897, and on October 30, 1899, was transfered to the Monongahela Division as supervisor at Dravosburg, returning to Mifflin as supervisor on January 1, 1900. Mr. Gumbes was transferred to the position of supervisor at New Florence, Pa., on the Pittsburgh Division, and on June 1, 1903, he was advanced to division engineer of the Monongahela Division. On April 1, 1905, he was transferred to division engineer of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad and on April 1, 1907, he became division engineer of the Pittsburgh Division. On March 3, 1911, he was advanced to the position of assistant superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division and on December 1, 1913, he was appointed superintendent of the Renovo Division, with headquarters at Renovo, Pa. He was promoted to the position of superintendent

(*Continued on Page 364*)

BENJAMIN PAGE.

Benjamin Page, president of the Pennsylvania Trust Company, formerly South Side Trust Company, Pittsburgh, was born July 17, 1868, in that city, son of Benjamin and Ellen Strong (Campbell) Page, and was educated in public and private schools.

Mr. Page was connected with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company from 1887 until 1901. In the latter year he founded and became president of the South Side Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and has continued as executive head of that institution until the latter part of 1922, when the company became the Pennsylvania Trust Company, Mr. Page retaining the presidency.

During the World War Mr. Page was treasurer of the Navy League of Pittsburgh; treasurer of the A. B. F. & B; Permanent Blind War Relief Fund, and chairman of the Committee of the Fatherless Children of France.

Mr. Page is an enthusiastic follower of all outdoor sports. He is a member of the Duquesne, University, Pittsburgh Golf clubs and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is a Republican in politics.

On February 16, 1898, at Pittsburgh, Mr. Page married Mary LeMoyne, daughter of Dr. Frank LeMoyne of Pittsburgh. Three children have been born to this union, Francis LeMoyne, Ellen Strong and Benjamin, Jr.

Residence: 3 Colonial Place. Business address: Pennsylvania Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES A. FINLEY.

As director of the Department of Public Works of Pittsburgh, Charles A. Finley has rendered admirable service. He has been identified with the city as an engineer for many years, during which time he accomplished numerous important engineering achievements. His thorough knowledge of his profession, his keen executive ability and careful attention to details have won him lasting distinction. A modest and unassuming man he enjoys wide popularity in both social and business circles.

Mr. Finley was born in Pittsburgh, December 15, 1872, son of George and Lydia (Denniston) Finley. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish and French Hugenots. One of them founded the first Presbyterian Church in Scotland and another brought the first French Hugenot colony to America. Thomas Hudson Finley, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Birmingham, England, early in the nineteenth century, settling in the old twenty-first ward of Pittsburgh where he spent the rest of his life. He married Jane Ferree (originally LeFevre), daughter of John Ferree. The Ferree, or LeFevre family were of Hugenot origin and the name was a familar one in the early history of the state. The Irwin family were among the early settlers of what is now a part of Pittsburgh. George Finley, son of Thomas Hudson and Jane (Ferre) Finley, and father of Charles A. Finley, was born in Pittsburgh in 1820, his home having been patented by his ancestors from John Penn, who secured the same from William Penn. He saw Pittsburgh develop from a very small town to its present importance as a city. He was an influential citizen, a member of council for years, a prominent figure in politics and characterized for his independence in political affairs. A man of the strictest integrity, he strongly advocated measures calculated to be beneficial to the public at large. He married Lydia A. Denniston, of Pittsburgh, daughter of the late Andrew Denniston, for many years city treasurer of Pittsburgh. Mr. Finley was a man of unusual business ability and up to the time of his death in 1900, was active in various enterprises and dealt extensively in ice, sand and realty. At one time he furnished all the sand used by the glass manufacturers of Pittsburgh.

(*Continued on Page 364*)

THOMAS M. BENNER.

Thomas M. Benner, first assistant city solicitor for Pittsburgh, Pa., is recognized as one of the most brilliant members of the legal profession in Western Pennsylvania. He comes of the well known Benner family which has been a prominent and honored one in Pennsylvania more than two and a half centuries.

Mr. Benner was born in Allegheny City where he obtained his elementary education. With a view of taking up the profession of law he entered the University of Michigan from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1896, after which he continued his studies in the office of Attorney Richard B. Scandrett, of Pittsburgh. Admitted to the bar he soon took his place among the prominent legal lights of Pittsburgh. His forensic eloquence, his comprehensive grasp of details and his thorough knowledge of the law have combined for his success. Mr. Benner was appointed assistant city solicitor for Pittsburgh on May 1,1914, and was chief trial attorney until April,1919, when he was appointed first assistant city solicitor. In addition to filling this important position he has built up a large general practice and is counsel for numerous large corporations. He is a member of the American, Allegheny County and Pennsylvania Bar Associations. Politically he is a Republican and is active in all civic and other movements tending to better the conditions of the general public.

Mr. Benner is a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Crescent Lodge F. & A. M., Shiloh Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Tancred Commandery No. 48, Knights Templar; Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Allegheny Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose,Pittsburgh Athletic Association,Duquesne Club and Chamber of Commerce and Christ Methodist Episcopal Church.

Golf is his chief recreation. He is a proficient musician, being a finished pianist. He has a large and valuable library and is a great reader, especially of history.

On September 20, 1910, Mr. Benner married Charlotte Consalus, daughter of John and Julia M. (McDowell) Consalus, of Troy, N. Y., who is a descendant of Don Emanuel Gonzalez, a Spanish nobleman, who settled in Saratoga County, N. Y.,

(*Continued on Page 363*)

ALFRED GODDARD KAY.

Alfred Goddard Kay, member of the firm of Kay, Richards & Company, brokers, Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in that city on November 16, 1889, son of Frederick G. and Jane (O'Hara) Kay. He attended the common schools, St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and Princeton University, graduating from the latter in 1912 with Litt. B. degree.

His first business experience was as messenger for the Southside Trust Company, Pittsburgh, working up to the position of secretary. In 1916 the brokerage firm of Childs, Kay & Woods was organized, with Mr. Kay as second member of the firm. On April 1, 1922, the firm became Kay, Richards & Company, Mr. Kay being the senior member of the partnership.

Mr. Kay is a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, University and Pittsburgh Golf Clubs; Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Allegheny Country and Rolling Rock Country Clubs, Chevy Chase Club of Washington, D. C., and Bankers' Club of New York.

During the World War he served as first lieutenant, Quartermasters' Corps. He was in the service from July 1, 1917 until December 8, 1918.

On December 18, 1915, Mr. Kay married Elizabeth Donnell of Pittsburgh. Children: Anita, aged 4, Audrey, aged 1 year. Residence: Morewood Heights, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office: Kay, Richards & Company, Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOWARD EATON JEFFRIES.

It is related that Horace Greeley recommended only one man to another in all his life—that was when a reporter working under him in New York wanted to go West. The celebrated journalist wrote eight words on a slip of copy paper. The Western newspaper owner who received the note could not, of course, read Greeley's writing, but he did manage, with considerable difficulty, to decipher his signature. "Anything bearing Horace Greeley's signature must be reckoned with," he said. And he made the newspaperman managing editor of his paper—the highest gift within his journalistic power.

We think of this when we begin to write of Howard Eaton Jeffries, who has been in the continuous service of the Carnegie interests for 36 years, for, to serve this great corporation for so long a time is, indeed, a recommendation to be reckoned with. Mr. Jeffries is the type of man responsible for the fame of the Carnegie interests, which play such an important role in the United States Steel Corporation, starting, as he did, in the capacity of an office boy and advancing to the assistant treasurership of the Carnegie Steel Company and its various subsidiaries.

Howard Eaton Jeffries descends from noted stock, his forefathers having left their mark in the history of business, politics and patriotism. He is a son of the late Captain William Hindman Jeffries, of Civil War fame, and prominent in business, financial and political activities. His grandfather was Aaron Jeffries, born in Ohio in 1803, and builder of many of the fine old residences of Westmoreland County and a number of the country's early churches and other public structures. His mother was Eliza Jane McIntyre Johnson Jeffries, whose forefathers were conspicuous in the history of early America.

Mr. Jeffries was born in Circleville, Westmoreland County, Pa., August 30, 1871, beside the trail crossed by Talleyrand bearing Napoleon's message to General Washington. His father, Captain William H. Jeffries, was born in Wilkinsburg, Pa., April 2, 1843, and died April 2, 1906, on the sixty-third anniversary of his birth. Prior to her marriage to Captain Jeffries, Mrs. Jeffries was the widow of Robert Johnson, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., who was killed in battle in the Civil War. She was born in Saltsburg, Pa., October 25, 1836, and died November 11, 1910.

When President Lincoln issued his call for troops Captain Jeffries was among the first to respond and enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. His enlistment was for three months and he was discharged August 4, 1861. He immediately re-enlisted in Company H, Sixty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged at Lynchburg, Va., July 1, 1865. His military record was characterized by deeds of bravery and he was promoted to the command of his company, proving himself an able and fearless leader. Among the battles in which he participated were Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Chancellorsville, Petersville, Farmville, and Appomattox, all fought on Virginia soil. He was wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and again at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. To the end of his life he retained a deep interest in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, and faithfully attended the meetings, encampments and reunions.

Returning to Allegheny County at the close of the war, he engaged in the lumber business with which he was identified many years. He eventually located in Bellwood, Pa., where he built a residence, making his home there until his death. For more than twenty years he represented a lumber concern of Chicago and later a company of Pittsburgh.

He was vice-president of the First National Bank of Bellwood and as a Republican filled numerous offices. At the time of his death, he was postmaster of Bellwood. Mr. Jeffries was a public spirited citizen and an enthusiastic supporter of civic and progressive movements.

Howard Eaton Jeffries attended the public schools of his birth place at Bellwood, where his parents later settled. As a youth of 15, he left home to begin active life. On January 1, 1887, he became an office boy for Carnegie, Phipps & Company, Ltd., soon afterward entering the treasury department and advancing rapidly to the position of assistant cashier. In this capacity, he served until September, 1899, when he was made loan agent of the Carnegie Steel Company and treasurer of the Carnegie Natural Gas Company. On January 1, 1920, he became assistant treasurer of the Carnegie Steel Company and all its subsidiaries. His promotion to the responsible position which he now occupies was won by tireless application to duty. Mr. Jeffries is one of the best known and most popular officials of the Carnegie organization.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Board of Trade, and is actively interested in civic matters. Before moving to Pittsburgh, he resided in Sheridan, and there he was an organizer and for a time director of the First National Bank. Mr. Jeffries' city home is at 6937 McPherson Boulevard, and his summer home at Coraopolis. He is a patron of all healthful outdoor sports and devotes much time to floriculture and gardening at his Coraopolis home. He is actively

(*Continued on Page 364*)

HOWARD EATON JEFFRIES.

FRANKLIN M. BOWMAN.

Franklin M. Bowman, Vice-President and Director of the Blaw-Knox Company, Blawnox, Pa., was born September 2, 1870, in Freeport Academy, Waterloo County, Canada, son of Isaac L. & Eliza (Meyer) Bowman. His early training was in the Common and High Schools of Berlin (now Kitchener), Canada, and in 1890 he was graduated from the School of Practical Science, Toronto University, with degree of Civil Engineer.

He began his career as a government engineer and subsequently spent one year in the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Steel Co., Harrisburg, Pa. He was associated with the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., from 1892 to 1912 as structural engineer and later as secretary and director. Mr. Bowman was one of the organizers in 1905 of the Knox Pressed and Welded Steel Co., later merged with the Blaw Steel Construction Co., as the Blaw-Knox Co. In 1912 he became Vice-President and a director of Blaw Steel Construction, later the Blaw-Knox Co. He is also Vice-President and a Director of the Hoboken Land Company, Hoboken, Pa., and is a director of the C. D. Pruden Corporation of Baltimore, Maryland.

He is a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Toronto University Alumni Association, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, member of the Duquesne, University, Field and Old Colony Clubs of Pittsburgh, and Westmoreland Country Club; is a Mason and Shriner, member of Allegheny Commandery.

Mr. Bowman is married to Ida C. Cameron, granddaughter of the late Lewis O. Cameron of Bellevue, Pa., who was a cousin of the late Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania.

Residence: 1234 North Highland Avenue. Office: Blawnox, Pa.

LAWRENCE R. GOSHORN

An outstanding figure in the political history of Western Pennsylvania, and especially that of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, for the past quarter century is Lawrence R. Goshorn, chairman of the Republican City Committee and City Treasurer of Pittsburgh (1923).

The subject of this sketch is a shining example of, and typifies, the graduate from the FOURTH ESTATE whose training in active newspaper work and attendance upon national, state, county, and city conventions for many years has perfectly fitted him for political leadership in his community and state.

Born in Sharpsburg, Pa., January 11, 1876, the son of Nicholas and Mary A. (Rook) Goshorn, this youngest of their six children became a resident of Pittsburgh when aged fourteen years. He was educated in the public grade schools with prep-school study at Pittsburgh Academy and later attended the Greensburg Seminary which he left to enter the newspaper field as a reporter on the old "Commercial Gazette" (now Gazette Times) in 1893.

His rise was so rapid that when aged nineteen Mr. Goshorn attained the unique distinction of being the youngest city editor of a metropolitan newspaper in the United States following his acceptance of this position on the "Pittsburgh Post", and was promoted from the city desk to political editor of that paper in the same year. He married Miss Cora E. Shell daughter of Charles E. Shell, in 1895.

The late George W. Guthrie, afterwards United States Ambassador to Japan, but in 1906 Mayor of Pittsburgh, was among the first to recognize Mr. Goshorn's political ability and appointed him in that year Delinquent Tax Collector. In 1911 he transferred his newspaper allegiance from "The Post" to "The Pittsburg Dispatch" and became the political editor of this publication which was recognized as one of the foremost and influential newspapers in the country from the standpoint of Republican national politics. He remained in that capacity until January 1, 1921, when he was proffered and accepted the portfolio of City Treasurer by Mayor William A. Magee of Pittsburgh.

(*Continued on Page 384*)

GEORGE W. STEWART.

Among the best known wholesale shoe concerns in the country is Stewart Bros. & Company, of which George W. Stewart was a founder. This firm has a national reputation and it conducts one of the leading jobbing and wholesale houses in America, with headquarters at 945 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

George W. Stewart was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, August 1, 1858, son of George W. and Amanda Stewart. He was educated in the public schools and in 1878, took charge of his father's business at New Cumberland, West Virginia, where he gained invaluable experience. In March, 1890, associated with his brother, William Lincoln Stewart, he came to Pittsburgh and organized the firm of Stewart, Hackett & Company, wholesale dealers in shoes, with headquarters in Wood Street. The business prospered and in 1895, the firm name was changed to Stewart Bros. & Company. On account of the increase in business it was necessary to seek more commodious quarters and the house was removed to 713 Liberty Avenue. Ten years of uninterrupted prosperity followed and in response to the demand for greater facilities, the house was removed, in 1906, to its present location at 945 Penn Avenue, where it occupies a building comprising ten floors with an area of 45,000 square feet.

The history of this concern is interesting and its wonderful growth is evidence of the progressiveness and ability of the management. This is one of the most modern and up-to-date boot and shoe establishments in the country and it has the distinction of doing the largest business in tennis shoes. The business is in no sense of the word local as the firm covers a wide territory, having a large number of salesmen supplying boots and shoes to customers throughout the tri-state district. The management is in the hands of George W. Stewart and his brother, the founders of the concern. They give personal attention to every detail and owing to their wide experience and close touch with every department they have built up a superb organization.

Stewart Bros. & Company are an important factor in their line and a valuable asset to the city of Pittsburgh. The

(*Continued on Page 365*)

JAMES MURDOCH CLARK.

Gifted with a trained mind, a deep and comprehensive knowledge of law, dynamic energy and a capacity for hard work, James Murdoch Clark occupies a conspicuous place in the legal profession of Pittsburgh. His keen, incisive reasoning, his convincing logic and brilliant forensic eloquence, have stamped him as a man of marked ability and placed him high in the esteem and respect of the legal fraternity.

Mr. Clark was born in the outlying district of Washington, Pa., December 15, 1863, son of William and Margaret D. (Mevey) Clark, and his boyhood was spent on the farm. Life in the open was responsible for a rugged constitution which made it possible for him in later years to accomplish prodigious legal work with apparently little effort. After attending the local schools he matriculated at Washington and Jefferson College, from which he graduated in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

It had always been his desire to become a lawyer and with a view of realizing a cherished ambition he entered the Law School of Columbia University, New York City, where he was an enthusiastic and efficient student, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1887. At the same time he received from the School of Political Science, Columbia College, the degree of Master of Arts. He went to Los Angeles, California, where he began to practice his profession, remaining until 1890, when he came to Pittsburgh. His legal ability and mental endowments soon gained him recognition. That his large clientele, which, as the years passed, increased steadily in a city noted for its wealth of legal talent, is a forceful illustration of his enduring success.

He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. He is a forceful and convincing orator and as a public speaker his services are constantly in demand. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh Country

(*Continued on Page 364*)

JOHN McCARTNEY KENNEDY.

JOHN McCARTNEY KENNEDY.

Combining business and professional life, John McCartney Kennedy has attained unusual success. He not only attends to large legal practice but takes an active part in conducting the operation of many industrial concerns in all of which he is one of the principal officials.

Mr. Kennedy was born in Parnassus, Pa., August 10, 1873, son of Rev. John Porter and Mary Jane (McCartney) Kennedy. He was educated in the public schools of Parnassus, the Parnassus Normal Academy and Washington & Jefferson College, from which he graduated in June, 1894, with the degree of A.B., later receiving the degree of A.M. He is a member of the bar of Allegheny County and also of Westmoreland County. For a number of years he was a member and for a time president of the council of the borough of Parnassus.

Mr. Kennedy's business activities cover a wide field and in the pursuit of these activities and in the practice of his profession, he has many responsibilities.

He is actively connected with coal producing companies operating in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, with mercantile companies engaged in business in the same states, with railroad companies in West Virginia, with coal and dock companies located on Lake Michigan and Lake Ontario and with transportation companies operating on the Great Lakes.

He is also actively connected with banking interests in Parnassus, New Kensington and Arnold, Pennsylvania, and with other corporations in the same district where he has always taken a prominent part in charitable and

(*Continued on Page 365*)

HON. STEPHEN G. PORTER, M. C.

Honorable Stephen G. Porter, representative in Congress from the 32nd district of Pennsylvania, was born on a farm near Salem, Ohio, May 18, 1869. With his parents, brothers and sister, he came to Allegheny, Pa., at the age of eight years. That city has since been his home.

After graduating from the grade and high schools of Allegheny, Mr. Porter studied medicine for two years, and then read law in the office of his brother, L. K. Porter. In December, 1893, he was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar and practiced his profession with diligence and success as the junior member of the law firm of L. K. & S. G. Porter. Aside from serving as city solicitor of the former city of Allegheny, from 1903 to 1906, Mr. Porter has never held public office until elected in 1910 to the 62nd Congress. He has since been re-elected five times, at each election by an increased majority.

When the Republican party resumed the control of Congress on May 19, 1919, Mr. Porter was unanimously elected by the Republican members of the House of Representatives as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and upon organization of the 67th Congress, he was again unanimously elected to that important position which he now holds, and has taken a major part in all legislation affecting the relations of the United States with foreign countries, including the carefully drawn Knox-Porter peace resolution, which ended the World's War, and was adopted as the basis for the treaties of peace restoring diplomatic commercial relations with Germany and Austro-Hungary.

Western Pennsylvania has had no more honor paid to

(*Continued on Page 365*)

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HON. STEPHEN G. PORTER.

HARRY MEREDITH IRONS.

Harry Meredith Irons, assistant city solicitor, city of Pittsburgh, has been a factor in the vast legal organization of that great municipality for more than sixteen years, many of the most important projects in the history of the city during this period having come within his jurisdiction.

Harry Meredith, a son of the Reverend W. D. and Edith (Van Orsdall) Irons, was born at New Wilmington, Pa., on January 10, 1879. He early matriculated at Westminster College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1897 with B.S. degree.

In January, 1904, Mr. Irons was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County at Pittsburgh. Prior to his admission, he had studied law under the preceptorship of John S. Robb, Sr., one of the most brilliant members of the bar of his generation. His legal studies completed, Mr. Irons immediately established his own practice, which was of general nature. He was a hard worker and soon grew to love his profession. In his first year, he gave his time to criminal law, and successfully defended two defendants indicted for murder, and subsequently municipal legal authorities discovered that his talents were peculiarly adapted to the needs of the city law department. Therefore, in 1909, he was proffered the post of assistant city solicitor, which office he eventually accepted, and with which he has been identified to date.

Mr. Irons' particular municipal legal responsibilities center around Eminent Domain Condemnations, the trial of all cases pertaining to the many public improvement legislations. Among other notable cases, he was in charge of the cases of the raising of the streets of the North Side and the West End, the Boulevard of the Allies legislation, widening of Carson Street, cutting off the "Hump," widening of Broad and Hamilton Streets, work on the Bloomfield bridge, Baum Boulevard improvement, 18th Road Widening, Brownsville Road improvement, improvement of Washington Boulevard and many others. He began his long period of municipal service under then Mayor Magee and continued under successive Mayors Armstrong, Babcock and is again under the Magee administration.

(*Continued on Page 365*)

WILLIAM McBRIDE.

In the engineering and manufacturing activities of Pittsburgh, William McBride has been an outstanding figure for some years, and his efforts have brought him an enviable position among prominent men of affairs.

Mr. McBride is a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He is a son of John McBride and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Johnson) McBride. Thomas McBride, who was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, died aged eighty-two years. John McBride, whose demise occurred September 4, 1890, was a well known contractor and builder in Troy, N. Y., where he led an active life up to the time of his death. His wife, Elizabeth, who died in Troy, N. Y., September 19, 1922, was a daughter of Hans and Catherine (Nixon) Blakely. Her father, a native of Scotland, lived to be eighty-seven years old.

Mr. McBride was born in Troy, N. Y., October 28, 1874, and he attended school in his native city until his thirteenth year. At that age he began his active career in the machine shops of the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., remaining there a year, returning to Troy, where he was employed by the Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company. Ambitious to become an engineer, he attended night school, where he prepared for a course in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, which he subsequently entered, graduating in 1899 with the degree of civil engineer. He became identified with the engineering staff of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, where he gave a practical demonstration of his unquestioned ability and at the end of a year he located in Pittsburgh, being identified with the Aluminum Company of America. Later he formed an association with the Standard Underground Cable Company, with which he remained until 1906, when he became president and director of the Fort Pitt Spring and Manufacturing Company, which position he holds at the present time, (1922).

Mr. McBride is president and a director of the Short Line Land Company, of Butler, Pa., president and director of the Koppel Bridge Company, and a director of the Commerce Trust Company, Baltimore, Md. He has been president of the Harmony Electric Company and of the Pittsburgh, Mars and Butler Railway Company. In the early days of his career he was denied many advantages, but by unswerving ambition and persistent effort he obtained the education and thorough

(*Continued on Page 365*)

JOHN M. EGAN.

John Martin Egan, warden of Western Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Pa., is a native of Pittsburgh, where he was born October 7, 1871, son of M. F. and B. A. Egan. He was educated in the common schools of his native city and under private tutelage.

Mr. Egan began his career with Pittsburgh newspapers. He was first a reporter on the old Commercial Gazette, from 1897 until 1904. He then joined the staff of the Pittsburgh Times, remaining with that paper for a period of one year. Next he became identified with the Pittsburg Dispatch, in the editorial department, where he remained until 1908. Having decided to seek a new field for his energies, he became an adjustor of claims for the Philadelphia Company at Pittsburgh. He continued in the latter capacity until March 1, 1910. On this date he became parole officer of the Western Penitentiary; became chief clerk of the institution in 1914, retaining also the office of parole officer. He was appointed, in 1919, assistant warden and held this position in addition to the two former mentioned until 1922, when he received the appointment as warden of Western Penitentiary.

On July 1, 1920, Mr. Egan married Miss Chervyl V. Young, of Avalon, Pa. He has two children by a former marriage; Helen M., age 13, and Betty, age four years. He has one son, Charles M., age one year, by his present marriage. He resides at "Riverside" and has his office at Western Penitentiary, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HON. JOHN S. WELLER.

Among the representative members of the legal profession whose learning and forensic ability have played a prominent part in Pittsburgh is John S. Weller. Coming to this city a number of years ago with ripened experience obtained in other cities, he at once took his place among the leading members of his profession. In addition to his legal achievements, he was elected State Senator, serving his term with credit to himself and his constituents.

John S. Weller is a son of Frederick S. and Mary (Hammer) Weller and was born in Somerset County, Pa., November 1, 1867. Looking forward to a professional career, he began his preparatory education in the public schools of Bedford County, Pa. After graduating from the public schools, he studied for a time under a private tutor. Later he entered the Pennsylvania State College, from which he graduated as a civil engineer in the class of 1889. In the meantime he was employed on the staff of the United States Geodetic Survey.

Though Mr. Weller became a civil engineer, his inclinations tended toward the bar. Under the circumstances, it was only a question of time when he would turn to the legal profession. He felt the urge and giving up a promising engineering career, he began the study of law in the offices of Russell and Longenecker, at that time leading attorneys of Bedford County. In September, 1891, he was admitted to the Bedford County bar. Beginning practice at once, it was not long until he became a leader in his profession. Three years after he began to practice he became district attorney for Bedford County and held this office from 1894 to 1897. Being active in politics, he was prevailed upon to run for the office of State Senator. He was elected in 1898, and for a term of four years he represented the Thirty-sixth District. He worked enthusiastically in the interest of the district he represented and made a good record.

Pittsburgh, with its vast steel and other industries, appealed to him as an exceptionally fine field in which to practice the legal profession, for legal talent of a high order must of necessity play an important part in great industrial centers. In 1901, Mr. Weller removed to the Steel City and entered upon a career which was to win him a high place in his chosen profession.

(*Continued on Page 366*)

FRED W. MINER.

One of the best informed men in all branches of the oil industry is Fred W. Miner, dealer in oil well supplies, pipe, cordage and tankage, whose offices are in the Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. He is one of the most widely known men in the supply business, and enjoys a wide acquaintanceship throughout the different oil fields. His experience had been both practical and technical. By reason of his many years of association with the oil producers and his comprehensive knowledge of every phase of the business, he is today an outstanding figure in the supply trade.

Mr. Miner was born in Kewanee, Ill., November 30, 1876, a son of Joseph S. and Anne (Tunnicliffe) Miner; was graduated from public schools of his home town and attended Knox College, beginning his business career in his native town as cost clerk with the Western Tube Company.

At the age of twenty-one he was identified with a pipe and fittings company at Boston, Mass. Upon leaving this position he came to Pittsburgh where he has since been actively engaged in the oil well supply business. After serving one year as purchasing agent for a Pittsburgh supply concern, he identified himself with the National Supply Co., manufacturers of and dealers in oil well supplies. In the early years of his association with this company he was in direct charge of the accounts in the eastern fields. His ability soon gained him deserved recognition and after a period of fifteen years, he was made vice-president of the Eastern organization. For several years past, he has been dealing in oil well supplies as an individual.

A salesman of the old school, bountifully endowed by nature with a magnetic personality; his future is assured. Loyalty is the keynote of his life and few indeed are the friends whose esteem he has not held through the years.

During that period of the late war when the government found it necessary to place the different industries on a war operating basis, Mr. Miner, on account of his wide experiences, was called to Washington to aid in the accomplishment of these plans. His services were of great value.

Mr. Miner's clubs are: Oakmont Country Club, the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Union

(*Continued on Page 369*)

JOHN BAXTER BARBOUR.

John Baxter Barbour (2nd) was born in the Bayardstown District (5th Ward) of Pittsburgh, on April 16, 1862, his father being John Baxter Barbour, born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1836, and his mother Isabella Frackelton McKelvy, born in Pittsburgh, in 1837, her maternal grandparents being natives of Belfast, Ireland, which gives Mr. Barbour the right to be called "Scotch Irish," although a most loyal and devoted Pittsburgher and patriotic native American citizen.

Mr. Barbour received his education in the Franklin (7th Ward) School and Central High School of Pittsburgh. He began his business career as a clerk for a petroleum broker in 1881, and was an active factor in the wonderful development of the great speculation that took place in crude petroleum represented by Pipe Line Acceptances, during these years and which culminated in the middle nineties through exhaustion of stocks on hand.

Mr. Barbour became a member of the Pittsburgh Oil Exchange in 1882, the New York Petroleum Exchange in 1883 and of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Exchange in 1884. This latter Exchange went out of business through a revolt of its members against the arbitrary rulings of the controlling interest in property against the wishes of the majority in number. In 1894 Mr. Barbour was the leader in creating this revolt and in organizing the present Pittsburgh Stock Exchange. He has served it as secretary, treasurer for five terms, vice-president, as president in 1911, and is now serving his eighth consecutive term as its president. When not serving as president, he held the chairmanship of the very important Committies of Law and Offenses and Securities Committee, the latter in particular being very important, especially so during the period of closing the Exchange during the World War.

Until Mr. Barbour became of voting age he followed his father in being a Democrat. Then he gave the matter a great deal of thought and came to the conclusion that it would not be consistent for him to be a native Pittsburgher expecting to exist through its prosperity to follow a party who never had done anything and with its avowed policies never would do anything to advance Pittsburgh's interests and accordingly has been a devout and loyal Republican and always

(*Continued on Page 365*)

EDWARD B. COLL.

Edward B. Coll, president and a director of the Farmers Deposit Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, was born in that city on October 7, 1874, son of John and Annie (Brennan) Coll. He was educated in the public schools and at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Coll began his career in the capacity of messenger, in April, 1891, with the Farmers Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh. For twelve years following his connection with this institution he gained most valuable experience and training in banking and general finance, the basis of his subsequent success in the banking field.

The Farmers Deposit Savings Bank was founded in 1903 (August 29), and Mr. Coll was chosen by the directors of the new institution to occupy the position of cashier. Just sixteen years later, on July 3, 1919, he was elected to the presidency of the Farmers Deposit Savings Bank, now one of the most important financial strongholds in the city and state.

The history of the Farmers Deposit Savings Bank is one well worthy of note. Founded, in 1903, with paid in capital stock of $100,000.00, the statement of condition of the bank as of September 1, 1923, revealed savings deposits, made up of many thousands of small accounts, of over $11,000,000.00, and total resources of $13,000,000.00, and the Book value of stock of the bank being $980.00 per share. To the leadership of Mr. Coll must be attributed credit for this marvelous growth which but few banking institutions have equaled and certainly few excelled.

Mr. Coll is at this date president of the Bankers Club of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Banking Code Committee of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association and is first vice-president of the Savings Bank Association of Pennsylvania. He devotes little time to social clubs but is president of the Lions Club and of the Union Club of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Coll married, January 16, 1896, Lillian Thomas of Pittsburgh, Pa. He has one daughter, Mrs. John N. Crombie. He resides at 509 Trenton Ave., Wilkinsburg; his office is in the Farmers Deposit Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES E. CORRIGAN.

Among the men whose talents have reflected their brilliancy in the business world is Charles E. Corrigan, vice-president of the National Metal Molding Company. In the early days of his career he won distinction for his achievements in the development of the electric automobile, then in its infancy. Turning his attention to other lines of electrical manufacturing and coming to Pittsburgh in 1907, as vice-president of the National Metal Molding Company, he became a conspicuous factor in the business activities of the city. Not only in the United States have his accomplishments won recognition, but in France he received honors for his achievements in the electrical world, of which he is internationally known as an outstanding figure. A man of progressive ideas, farsightedness, and an intelligent organizer, his place in industrial history is an important one.

Mr. Corrigan was born August 29, 1862, in Martinsburgh, Lewis County, New York, son of John and Charlotte (Heffernan) Corrigan, and grandson of James and Bridget (Hughes) Corrigan, his grandparents having come from Ireland to the United States in 1834. John Corrigan, his father, came to this country with his parents as a child. He led an active business career and as a Democrat, held various public offices in Lewis County, New York.

Charles E. Corrigan began his education in the public schools, and then attended the Lowville Academy from which he graduated in 1883. His first business experience was with seedsmen at Minneapolis, Minn., but looking for work of a more important character he soon identified himself with the production of electric automobiles. He organized the American Electric Vehicle Company at Chicago and success attended his efforts. Always planning new methods to create business he had the distinction of issuing the first automobile catalogue distributed by an American manufacturer. A pioneer, he blazed a trail which countless numbers followed.

His initiative and progressive methods attracted attention and as a result of his activity he became president and general manager of the American Electric Vehicle Company. In 1900 at the World's Fair, in Paris, Mr. Corrigan was the recipient of a gold medal from the Republic of France in recognition of his splendid work. Shortly before 1900, Mr. Corrigan removed his plant from Chicago to Hoboken, N. J., where he continued his operations until he retired from the automobile business. The electric automobile in those days was comparatively new; in fact, it was considered by some as a curiosity, and in putting it before the public and making it popular not a little is due to the indefatigable work of Mr. Corrigan. Even as late as 1900 he received a permit from the department of parks in New York City granting him permission "to enter upon and pass over the drives of Central Park with an electric pleasure carriage."

In 1901, with a view of manufacturing electrical conduits, to which he had devoted considerable study, Mr. Corrigan disposed of his automobile holdings and organized the Osburn Flexible Conduit Company. He came to Pittsburgh in 1907 and the conduit concern was merged with the National Metal Molding Company, the largest enterprise of its kind in the world. Mr. Corrigan became the vice-president and he has devoted all his time to the expansion of the industry. That the business has increased rapidly is due to his keen executive ability and progressive, though conservative, methods, which have been characteristic of his busy life. Mr. Corrigan's personality was no small factor in the success of the various enterprises with which he has been identified and he always has the sincere and enthusiastic co-operation of his business associates. His advice is frequently sought by men of affairs on account of his wise judgment and comprehensive knowledge and he stands high in the estimation of the industrial fraternity.

Mr. Corrigan is a member of the Electrical Manufacturers' Club and the Associated Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies, of New York, and the New York Electrical Society. He holds a membership in the following clubs: Duquesne, Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh Country, Americus Republican, Old Colony, being on the National Advisory Board of the latter, and the Au Sable Trout and Game, of which organization he is the president. He is also a member and vice-president of the Civic Club of Allegheny, and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a Roman Catholic and a member of St. Paul's Cathedral.

In politics he is a Republican, and though he seeks no office, he uses his influence in advocating clean and efficient government.

On February 6, 1895, Mr. Corrigan married Alice Melita Potwin, daughter of Henry and Annie (Smith) Potwin, of Chicago, Illinois. They are the parents of Ruth Frances, John Potwin, Mary Alice, Charles E. Jr., and Francis Hughes.

Mrs. Corrigan is an admirable helpmate to her husband, sharing his ambitions and ideals. She is actively interested in philanthropical and charitable work and a member of several women's clubs

(*Continued on Page 366*)

CHARLES E. CORRIGAN.

HOWARD NICHOLAS EAVENSON

With great coal mines and plants in his own and three neighboring states as monuments to his genius, Howard Nicholas Eavenson, consulting mining engineer of Pittsburgh, Pa., has placed his impress indelibly upon this section of the United States and is famed internationally in his profession.

Mr. Eavenson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 15, 1873, a son of Alben Taylor and Susan (Bean) Eavenson. After graduating from the Philadelphia public schools and the Friends' Central School of that city, he attended Swarthmore College, receiving from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1892 and that of Civil Engineer in 1895.

After completing his collegiate studies Mr. Eavenson became a draftsman and transit-man with the Virginia & Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, in Wise County, West Virginia. In 1894 he was chainman and topographer for the Philadelphia-New York Ship Canal Survey. In the years 1895-6-7 he divided his time between the United States Lake Survey and the H. C. Frick Coke Company, at Scottdale, Pa. With the former he was engaged as recorder and draftsman in the re-survey of St. Mary's river, in Michigan, and with the coke concern he was successively draftsman, division engineer and assistant chief engineer. He remained with the Frick Company until 1902 and also, from 1900 until 1902, served in the capacity of chief engineer for the Continental Coke Company, of Uniontown, Pa., and engaged in land surveys for the Pittsburgh Coal Company for three months in 1900.

When, in 1902, the United States Coal & Coke Company began a development campaign, Mr. Eavenson was chosen to carry out the stupendous engineering project, which entailed an expenditure of $15,000,000.00. As chief engineer for this corporation he completed Nos. 1, 2 and 3 works and designed and built Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 works at Gary, West Virginia, and Nos. 30 and 31 works at Lynch, Kentucky.

In 1920, after completing a period of eighteen years' continuous service with the United States Coal & Coke Company Mr. Eavenson resigned his position therewith and became executive head of the firm of Howard N. Eavenson & Associates,

(*Continued on Page 366*)

CHARLES W. DAHLINGER.

Charles W. Dahlinger is the son of Charles Dahlinger and Margaret Strauch Dahlinger, and was born in the former city of Allegheny where he attended the public schools, later being a student in Newell Institute and Ayres Latin School in Pittsburgh.

He left school when fourteen years of age and entered the employ of the Workingman's Savings Bank, now the Workingman's Savings Bank and Trust Company, as messenger, becoming cashier at twenty-one, being at that time the youngest bank cashier in the city. Resigning his position in the bank he studied law, which he had already begun while in the bank, and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County in 1887, and in the same year was elected to the Common Council of the city of Allegheny and was twice re-elected.

On the completion of the Allegheny Carnegie Library in 1890 and the creation by Councils of the Library Committee which organized the library, he became its chairman. His practice has been of a general character, although he is also the attorney for a number of corporations, in some of which he was formerly actively connected in the management, notably the Youngstown Park and Falls Street Railway Company of Youngstown, Ohio, until its sale to the organization which effected a consolidation of all the electric lines in and about Youngstown, and the Columbia Plate Glass Company of Blairsville, Pennsylvania, which was sold about two years ago to a subsidiary of the General Motors Company. He is now a director of the Allegheny Trust Company, the National Union Fire Insurance Company, and the Superior Fire Insurance Company.

In 1904 he was a Roosevelt and Fairbanks presidential elector, and some years later was an inspector of the Western Penitentiary. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and has been president of the Episcopal Church Club of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. He has ever been a lover of books and such time as could be spared from his law practice and from his other activities has been devoted to literary pursuits. He is the author of a number of books, a historical study entitled "The German Revolution of 1849;" a novel of the American Civil War, called "Where The Red Volleys Poured," and "The New

(*Continued on Page 367*)

FRANK P. PATTERSON

Frank P. Patterson, Pittsburgh lawyer, identified with various industrial concerns of the Pittsburgh district, was born September 17, 1876, in Pittsburgh, son of James W. (2d) and Margaret (Campbell) Patterson. His forebears were among the founders of the city of his birth and residence. He is of the sixth generation of the family in Allegheny County, and is descended from Nathaniel Patterson, who settled in Mifflin Township in 1760, fought in the Continental army under Washington, died in 1797 and is buried in the old Mifflin churchyard. His great-grandfather was with the Pittsburgh Blues during the War of 1812, and his grandfather, Major James M. Patterson, was with the 62nd Penna. Division during the Civil war. His father supervised the construction of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad, and was president and general manager of that road. He was also active in many other construction projects on behalf of the city of Pittsburgh.

Frank P. Patterson attended the Morse and St. Clair public schools and St. John's Parochial School. In 1891, when the family located in the East End, he attended Liberty High School, entered Pittsburgh High School in 1892 and graduated in 1896. He then became a reporter on the Pittsburgh "Post," continued with that organ for two years and then, for one and a half years, was dramatic editor on the "Times." He was next identified with the Pittsburgh "Dispatch" as dramatic editor under the former principal owner of the paper, and he retained that position when Col. Charles A. Rook took over the "Dispatch."

While on the "Dispatch" he was devoting his spare time to the study of law. In 1906 he resigned his position with the "Dispatch," and in 1907 passed the State law examination and was admitted to the Allegheny County bar. He has since acquired a large practice, devoting himself mainly to real estate law, and in the Orphans' Court. Among noted litigation which he has so successfully handled was the Laura Bigger case. Mr. Patterson defended the estates of Henry M. Bennett and Peter J. McNulty from the attacks of Laura Bigger, who had achieved recognition as an actress.

Mr. Patterson is a director of Ferguson Brothers Company, of Shinnston, West Va., also director of the Shinn Runn

(*Continued on Page 365*)

HARRY DAVIS.

Harry Davis is an Englishman by birth. He is, however, an American not only by adoption but also by mental process and temperament. The matter of birth anyhow, is generally conceded to be purely accidental, and though Mr. Davis probably loves his native land as sincerely as any of her patriotic sons, he has been in the United States so long that he is "as to the manor born." He was only nine years of age when he came to this country with his father and mother. His father, John Davis, was a millwright and is credited with having erected the first tin plate mill ever built in America. In this enterprise, the future theatrical manager assisted.

A very young man when he entered the amusement profession in a small way, Harry Davis by his boldness and cleverness, coupled with original ideas, quickly won a place of distinction in the theatrical world. He is now perhaps the most widely known theatrical man in Western Pennsylvania and is a figure who has attracted national interest. His theatres have always had the reputation of being the handsomest, best equipped and most skillfully and carefully managed of their particular class in this country. Thus, when at the very beginning of his career, he built the Eden Musee in Fifth Avenue, there was no museum in America that compared with it in point of sumptuous furnishing, decoration and equipment. So, too, when on his next step forward, he became the lessee of the Grand Opera House, it at once took rank among the foremost leading theatres in the land, and when he added to it the adjacent Lyceum Theatre, rechristening it "The Avenue," his talents for re-modeling, re-decorating and re-embellishing expressed themselves with a refining and artistic accent. It was in this latter theatre that he introduced Pittsburghers to Keith Vaudeville, and inaugurated the continuous performance idea west of the Allegheny Mountains.

It was on Monday, January 21st, 1896, that Mr. Davis revived the stock system in Pittsburgh. He gave to the amusement world a series of repertoire companies unrivalled in the land. He was the entrepreneur who introduced in Pittsburgh the amusement of indoor ice skating, for which a magnificent theatre called "The Casino" was erected at the entrance of

(*Continued on Page 370*)

BENNO JANSSEN, R. A.

Benno Janssen, well known Pittsburgh architect, was born and reared at St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Janssen has been the architect for many of the finest structures in Pittsburgh and vicinity, including buildings of both residential and business type and of several club houses now occupied by the leading clubs of Pittsburgh.

WICKLIFFE C. LYNE.

Wickliffe C. Lyne, A.M., Litt.D., who, for many years, has been prominently identified with the betterment of Pittsburgh's educational, financial and civic interests, is the ex-president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of The American Revolution, the senior ex-president of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters Association and the head of the well known firm, W. C. Lyne and Sons, managers of the largest general agency in Pennsylvania, of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has a long record of honored service on the directorates of banks and insurance companies and as trustee of Bethany College, the Carnegie Art Society, the Carnegie Library and other cultural activities of the finer side of Pittsburgh life.

He represents a Colonial, Revolutionary family, which came to Virginia from Bristol, the home town of William Penn, bringing Oxford traditions and a family record of parliamentary service along with an ancient coat of arms, recognized in the Heraldry in the British Museum, qualifying them as leading forces in Colonial affairs, the Revolutionary period and later times, representatives of the family serving, not only in the British Parliament, but the Virginia House of Burgesses, the constitutional convention of '76, the American Congress and in the cabinet of the President of the United States.

W. C. Lyne was born September 22, 1850, son of Dr. Robert Baylor Lyne, Richmond, Virginia, grandson of Colonel William Lyne and Colonel John Baylor, colleagues, and related by inter-marriage with the Washington and Jefferson families and uncle of Honorable William Lyne Wilson, famous Congressional leader and Postmaster General in Grover Cleveland's Cabinet and later president of Washington and Lee University.

W. C. Lyne, after graduating with honor from Bethany College, West Virginia, engaged in educational work for fifteen years in which he was highly successful as the head of a classical academy, normal school, high school and superintendent of education. He was university lecturer for three years on literature, history and methods of instruction. Declining the Chair of Latin and Greek offered by his Alma Mater and the presidency of a normal college in Pennsylvania and one in Ohio, he

(*Continued on Page 366*)

CHARLES WOODRUFF SCOVEL.

Charles Woodruff Scovel was born at Springfield, Ohio, August 16, 1862; son of the Reverend Sylvester F. and Caroline Woodruff Scovel; descendant of John Scovel who came from England to Boston in the 1640's. His grandfather, the Reverend Sylvester Scovel, coming west in 1829, planted Presbyterian missions throughout the Ohio Valley and closed his days as president of Hanover College, Indiana. His father, Sylvester F., was an outstanding Pittsburgher for eighteen years as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, serving also as a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, Western Theological Seminary, Washington and Jefferson College, and Pennsylvania College for Women, of which he and Joseph Dilworth were the most active founders. He was the first president of the Art Society, 1873, president of the May Music Festival Association, and a director of the School of Design. In 1883 he became president of Wooster College, Ohio, where he died in 1910. He was active in national and international bodies of churchmen, educators and workers for world peace, and closed his long service as president of the National Reform Association by presiding at the first World's Conference on Christian Citizenship, Philadelphia, 1910.

Charles W. Scovel graduated at Pittsburgh Central High School, 1880, University of Pittsburgh (A.B. 1883; A.M. 1886), studied law at Columbia University and University of Berlin, Germany, and practiced law in Pittsburgh until 1897. He was chosen to Phi Delta Phi at Columbia, and thrice elected secretary of the Allegheny County Bar Association. His inherited hobbies were music, social service and the study habit. He rode the first two as a church organist for seventeen years, the leading press critic for eleven years, a director of the Art Society for six years, and its secretary for the three years in which it developed from a coterie of 90 to a corporation of over 400 of the "best people." He was thus in a peculiar position to see and to print the unfolding musical needs of the community, and then personally to enlist official and financial support to meet them. In this way he suggested and actively promoted the organ itself and the free weekly recitals in Allegheny's Carnegie Music Hall, 1890, the first maintained by a city anywhere (attendance to date about 700,000); the Karl Merz

(*Continued on Page 367*)

I. LEONARD ARONSON.

The Aronson family has long been identified with the business life of Pittsburgh. The members have been notably successful in law, real estate transactions and various business activities. A conspicuous member of this family is I. Leonard Aronson. As the active head of Aronson Enterprises, and as one of the leading attorneys of Pittsburgh, he occupies a distinctive position. A man of tremendous energy and high business ideals, he inspires the confidence of those with whom he comes into contact.

Mr. Aronson was born in Pittsburgh May 30, 1877. He developed with the growth of the city. In realty circles, he is known to have handled some of the biggest realty deals in Western Pennsylvania and also in the Cleveland, Ohio, district, where his interests are equally active. Without financial aid from others, he worked his way through grade school and college by keeping books and other employment. He studied law with L. K. and S. G. Porter, was admitted to the bar in 1898, and has since engaged in law practice, specializing in real estate, banking and corporation law. His three brothers, Harry M., Jacob H. and Harvey Morton Aronson, also studied law and the four formed a partnership under the name of Aronson & Aronson. By their alert, business-like methods they soon attracted attention and today are engaged in large and remunerative practice.

Having specialized in law concerning every phase of real estate transactions, it was but natural that I. Leonard Aronson should turn to the handling and development of realty. His services were indispensable to the business and those dealing in real estate through the brothers had the advantage of proper legal guidance, thus avoiding any difficulties that might have developed through association with less experienced advisors.

Mr. Aronson and his brothers organized various companies connected with real estate and their many operations cover a wide field. Mr. Aronson is president of the United States Realty Co., Aronson Realty Co., Columbia Realty Co., Commonwealth Investment Co., Webster Land Co., Abco Coal & Coke Co., Aronson Bros. Co. (bankers), Garwood Gas Radiator

(*Continued on Page 367*)

CHARLES L. WOOD.

Charles L. Wood, assistant general manager of sales, in charge of bar, hoop and band business, Carnegie Steel Company, has occupied that position since 1918, having succeeded William G. Clyde, when the latter was promoted to the office of first vice-president in charge of sales for the Carnegie Steel Company.

Mr. Wood was born in Youngstown, Ohio, a son of Myron and Sarah Winans Wood. After attending the public schools of that city, he entered the Ohio State University, at Columbus, taking a course in mining engineering, in the class of 1896. His first position was that of chemist with the Calumet Furnace Company, in Chicago. When the Calumet Company suspended operations, owing to financial depression, Mr. Wood pursued mining engineering in Colorado and other parts of the West.

His affiliation with the steel industry began in the East in 1898, in which year he became identified with the American Steel Hoop Company in the capacity of manager of the order department. When the American Steel Hoop Company was merged with the Carnegie Steel Company, upon the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Wood was transferred to the sales department of the Carnegie Company.

Mr. Wood, like other officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, takes an active part in the civic affairs of the community where he resides. For eight years he has been president of the borough council of Thornburg and his deep interest is reflected in the progress of that town. Mr. Wood is financially interested in the Virginia Fruit and Farm Corporation, being a director of that enterprise. Politically, he is an independent with Republican tendencies. He has been married twice, first, on April 12, 1899, and again on November 24, 1906. He has two daughters, Margaret and Honora.

Mr. Wood is a member of the Masonic Order; Duquesne, Oakmont Country Clubs, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; Thornburg Country and Youngstown Clubs and American Iron & Steel Institute.

WILLIAM P. SIEBERT.

William Paul Siebert is another example of the type of men that make up the Carnegie Steel Company, of which he is assistant general manager of sales. Mr. Siebert is a native Pittsburgher, educated in the public schools of this city and spent practically his entire life here. He is one of the country's best authorities on not only the sale of all steel products, but has a workable knowledge of the business generally, from the mill up.

Pittsburgh was just in the stages of development as a steel center when Mr. Siebert decided he wanted to become a steel man. As soon as he left school he got a job with the McConway & Torley Company and was chief clerk of this firm from 1880 to 1889. Here he acquired a broad knowledge, and his services soon were in demand. He accepted a position as salesman with Park Brothers & Company, pioneer steel manufacturers of Pittsburgh, and made such an impression by his good work that he was sent by this company to Denver, Colorado, where he remained from 1892 to 1895.

In the latter year he resigned from the Park company to become general manager of sales for the Ohio Steel Company at Youngstown, and continued in the same capacity with the National Steel Company, which acquired the Ohio Steel Company in 1899.

When the United States Steel Corporation was formed, the National Steel Company was merged with the Carnegie Steel Company and Mr. Siebert became assistant general manager of sales of the Carnegie Company which position he today holds.

As a son of William and Mary Zimmerman Siebert, he comes of one of the oldest families in the Pittsburgh district. Mr. Siebert has been twice married. His first wife was Callie Young and his second, Aeola Dickson. There were three children by his first marriage, William P., deceased, Clarence Stuart and John Haskel, and two by his second marriage, Willard Wilson, and Ralph Dickson Siebert. Clarence S. is with the Superior Sheet Steel Company, Canton, Ohio; John H. with Hickman-Williams Company of Pittsburgh; Willard W. with Robert S. Ross & Company, bond brokers of New York, and Ralph, in the New York offices of the Wierton Steel Company. All of these named are married.

(*Continued on Page 366*)

JOHN EWING WOODS.

If you peruse the history of Washington County, Pennsylvania, you will not infrequently encounter the names of Ewing and Woods, so the individual who bears both of these names, as does John Ewing Woods, assistant general manager of sales of the Carnegie Steel Company, must have some claim to prominence. Friends of Mr. Woods say, however, that he does not have to predicate his claim to recognition on genealogy, for he has enviably distinguished himself as one of the foremost men in the steel industry.

He is an expert steel man for two vital reasons—he began at the bottom of the ladder, and has exploited many fields of the industry other than Pittsburgh. But to get back to his origin, Mr. Woods is a son of Rev. Henry Woods, D. D., a noted divine, and Mary L. Ewing Woods, whose family has for almost a century been identified with missionary work in America and many far-off foreign countries. His forefathers were among the very early settlers of Washington County; therefore, Mr. Woods comes of pioneer stock.

Much prominence might be claimed by him also by reason of the fact that he acquired his education in that venerable pile of learning, Washington & Jefferson College, frequently referred to as the "College of Presidents." He is a member, too, of a famous old class, that of '87, having in that year been given the degree of bachelor of arts. Some of Mr. Woods' college chums relate that, while he was never seen to study much he usually managed to know more about the subject up for discussion than the others in his class; in fact they say he was first in everything, even to making good after he departed with his sheepskin.

In 1899 he was promoted to assistant general manager of sales of the Carnegie Steel Company and after the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, he also acted in the same capacity with the National Steel and the American Steel Hoop Companies until these concerns were merged with the Carnegie Steel Company. In 1905 he became manager of sales at Cincinnati of the Carnegie Steel Company, the Illinois Steel Company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company.

(*Continued on Page 366*)

I. WALTER JENKS.

Men who adopt a calling, stick to it with a tenacity of purpose, making it their life work, invariably meet with success. I. Walter Jenks, general manager of the bar and hoop department of the Carnegie Steel Company, is a fitting illustration. He became identified with the steel industry when a boy and has been associated with it ever since. He served a faithful apprenticeship and for a number of years worked as a roller before attaining his present responsible position.

Mr. Jenks was born in Wolverhampton, England, May 9, 1858, son of Joseph and Mary Ann Jenks. His education was obtained in the public and grammar schools and when a boy he was employed in the steel mills of Isaac Jenks & Sons, Wolverhampton, England. He remained with this firm until he was twenty-two years of age and then came to the United States. For two years he worked as a roller for the William Clark Sons Company, of Pittsburgh, and then located in Pomeroy, Ohio, where he was engaged as a roller by A. R. Watson & Company, remaining in this capacity for three years.

Returning to Pittsburgh he was employed as a roller by Smith, Sutton & Company—La Belle Steel Works—and later the Crucible Steel Company of America. He continued with this concern until the American Steel Hoop Company was formed and of which concern he became general superintendent. The American Steel Hoop Company was absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation and placed under the management of the Carnegie Steel Company, with which he has held the position of general manager of the bar and hoop department since 1901. Having been practically reared in the steel business his thorough knowledge of the industry makes his services of great value.

Mr. Jenks is a member of the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Country Club and the Athletic Association.

On July 7, 1881, Mr. Jenks was married in Pittsburgh, to Miss Ida Daker. Their children are Mrs. George H. Vant, Walter Hayden Jenks and Raymond Daker Jenks.

The family residence is at 1250 Beechwood Boulevard and Mr. Jenks' offices are in 515 Carnegie Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SIDNEY VAN DUSEN.

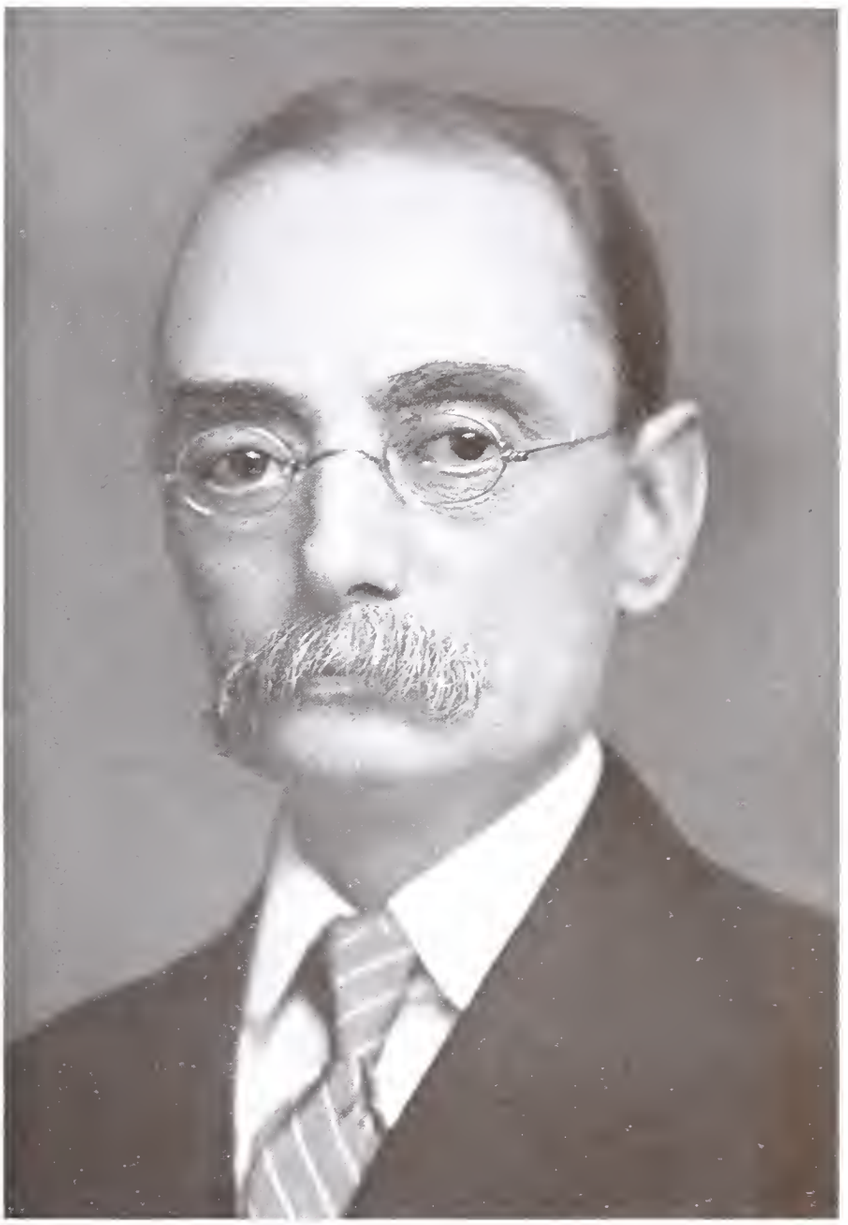
Sidney Van Dusen, president of the American Locker Companies of New York and Delaware, was born August 16, 1874, at Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Frank Van Dusen and Sarah (Perkins) Van Dusen. He received his rudimentary education in the Second Ward schools of Allegheny City, prepared for his collegiate studies at East Liberty Academy, and entered Washington & Jefferson College in 1893.

His education completed, Mr. Van Dusen first engaged in clerical work in the general offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh. Subsequently, he became city passenger agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, with offices at Denver, Colorado. He returned to Pittsburgh in 1897 to accept a position in the general offices of the Pennsylvania Lines, West of Pittsburgh, and in 1899 was appointed traveling passenger agent for the Frisco System with offices at Pittsburgh. He went to Seattle, Washington, in 1911, where he was associated with the Trustee Company for four years, at the expiration of this time again returning to Pittsburgh to accept the position of general manager for the American Locker Company. He was elected to the presidency of the American Locker Company in 1921, which position he now occupies.

Mr. Van Dusen was for a period of three years secretary and treasurer of the American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents. He was formerly a member of the Press Club at Pittsburgh, and is now a member of the Union Club, Pittsburgh; Art Club, Boston, Mass.; Newton Country Club, Newton Centre, Mass., and of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, Alpha Chapter, at Washington, Pa.

On February 14, 1899, Mr. Van Dusen married Martha Mae Jester, daughter of George and Martha Jester, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Children: Virginia, aged 22, Sidney, Jr., aged 16, and Harriett, aged 9.

Residence: 908 Beacon Street, Newton Centre, Mass. Pittsburgh office: 927 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



AMERICUS V. HOLMES.

Americus V. Holmes, retired capitalist and banker, owner of extensive real estate holdings in Pittsburgh and vicinity, and nationally prominent as a member of Masonic bodies, was born and reared in Pittsburgh, the son of Dr. Shepley Ross Holmes, (during his life one of the leading men of the State) and Mary (Skelton) Holmes. As a youth Mr. Holmes attended the old Second Ward School of which James B. DeMeedes was then principal, and also Colonel Wyatt's Military School, Westchester, Pa., being a student at the latter institution in 1863 and 1864.

Mr. Holmes is vice-president of the Dollar Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, and also a trustee and director of that bank and a director of the Anchor Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. Among other real estate investments Mr. Holmes is interested in the Bedell store building property on Fifth Ave., one of the most valuable property holdings in the city. He is treasurer of the Pittsburgh Free Infirmary, which has rendered services of incalculable value to the needy sick of the city. His office is in the Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Holmes joined Milnor Lodge No. 287, May 15, 1868, and became a Master Mason November 17, 1868. He is now a 33rd degree Mason and charter member of Syria Temple; Past Master of Dallas Lodge No. 508; Past High Priest of Shiloh Chapter No. 257; Past Commander of Tancred Commandery No. 48; Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Mount Moriah Council No. 2; Dallas Lodge No. 508, Charter member June 25, 1872, life member May 1, 1874; Worshipful Master December 7, 1879; Masonic Veteran, November 30, 1889; Zerubbabel Chapter November 14, 1869, Shiloh Chapter No. 257, Charter member January 15, 1877; High Priest, December 16, 1878; Life member December 27, 1879; Mount Moriah Council, Royal Master April 4, 1870; Thrice Illustrious Master December 6, 1880; Pittsburgh Commandery, Tancred Commandery, Charter member July 17, 1873; Eminent Commander, March 28, 1881; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Gorgas Lodge of Perfection, 14th degree, January 3, 1872; Life member June 6, 1883; Pennsylvania Consistory, Supreme Prince of Royal Secret, 32nd Degree, July 5, 1872; Supreme Council, Sovereign Grand Inspector General 33rd Degree, September 20, 1892; Royal Order of

(*Continued on Page 367*)

JOHN P. KESSLER, JR.

John P. Kessler, Jr., general agent of the Carnegie Steel Company, was born in Pittsburgh, September 13, 1865. His parents were John P. and Ann Kessler. He received his education in the Pittsburgh public schools and, at that time, the Pittsburgh High School.

Mr. Kessler has been identified with the steel industry in Pittsburgh for more than forty years. In 1881, he secured his first position, that of receiving clerk, at the plant of Graff Bennett and Company, at Thirty-second St., Pittsburgh. One year later, he entered the employ of Carnegie Brothers and Co., at this company's Thirty-third St. plant, which was later to become the Upper Union Mills, Pittsburgh, of the Carnegie Steel Company. He remained at this plant for twelve years, serving in various capacities.

Early in 1893, Mr. Kessler left the Carnegie Steel Co. to become the superintendent of the universal plate mill at the Carbon Steel Company, but remained with the latter organization but one and one-half years, returning to the Carnegie Steel Company as correspondence clerk in the general offices, Pittsburgh.

Continuing in the general offices of the company, Mr. Kessler was in 1900, promoted to the position of assistant general agent. After several months in this capacity, Mr. C. M. Schwab, at that time president of the Carnegie Steel Company, appointed him general agent in charge of the order and shipping departments of the company. In this capacity, Mr. Kessler has continued to date, with offices in the Carnegie Building, Pittsburgh.

In 1889 Mr. Kessler was married to Charlotte Robertson, of an old Pittsburgh family. They have three sons, John Edwin, James Robertson and David Davis.

Mr. Kessler's political affiliations are Republican. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Pittsburgh Field Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a member of the A. A. O. N. M. Shrine, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN T. SHIRLEY.

John Thomas Shirley, general agent in Western Pennsylvania for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., with headquarters in Pittsburgh, is among the younger generation of insurance men in America who have advanced to positions of prominence within a comparatively short time. Mr. Shirley has been engaged in the insurance field for a period of twelve years, during which time he has established an excellent record.

Mr. Shirley was born in Strattonville, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1887, son of John Smith and Sarah (Carrier) Shirley. After having completed the course in the public schools and the high school of Clarion, Pa., and after having taken a college preparatory course at the Clarion State Normal School, Mr. Shirley entered Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pa., in the class of 1909. At Bucknell, he specialized in the jurisprudence course. After completing his college work, Mr. Shirley became engaged in a responsible position with a bank at Clarion, Pa., which work continued for several years.

Looking about for a broader field, Mr. Shirley became interested in the life insurance business, which seemed to offer excellent opportunities for the expansion of his efforts. He accepted an appointment as soliciting agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, with which company he made a remarkably successful record. In 1914 he was advanced by appointment as supervisor of agents for the Equitable Life in sixteen counties in Central Pennsylvania, with offices at Harrisburg. Mr. Shirley acceptably filled this position during the trying times from 1914 to 1918. His standing in the insurance field, and with representatives of other companies, is indicated by his selection as secretary of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Life Underwriters Association at Erie during his residence in that city; president of the Central Pennsylvania Life Underwriters Association; and representative on the National Executive Committee of the Life Underwriters Association during the residence at Harrisburg, Pa.

Early in 1918, Mr. Shirley accepted an appointment as general agent in Western Pennsylvania for the Connecticut

(*Continued on Page 366*)

JAMES BROWN STEVENSON.

James B. Stevenson, vice-president of George K. Stevenson Company, Inc., grocers, Pittsburgh, was born in that city on December 8, 1858, son of George Keeport Stevenson and Mary (Brown) Stevenson. He was educated in the public schools and at Bucknell University, Lewisburgh, Pa.

Mr. Stevenson entered upon his business career in 1879 as a clerk for John Porterfield & Company, grocers, in which concern his father was interested. In 1883 he became a partner with his father and brother in the newly organized George K. Stevenson Company, which concern was the outgrowth of the original Porterfield company. Mr. Stevenson has been continuously identified with the George K. Stevenson Company since its founding, and is now vice-president of the firm. The firm was incorporated in 1920, and Mr. Stevenson formed a partnership, taking his sons into the business.

Among other interests, Mr. Stevenson is a director of the East End Savings & Trust Company, director and treasurer of the Liberty Baking Company, president of the board of managers of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary and president of the Board of Trustees of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and is identified with the National Geographical Society and the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society. He is also a member of Sigma Chi college fraternity. During the World War, he was active as a solicitor in the various Liberty Bond sales drives. In the earlier days of his career Mr. Stevenson was a close friend of that great warrior, Theodore Roosevelt, he having been a cowboy with Colonel Roosevelt on the plains of North Dakota, notably upon the Little Missouri river. A year prior to the death of the soldier-statesman, Mr. Stevenson met and had his last chat with Colonel Roosevelt in New York City.

Mr. Stevenson married, in 1901, Emily Findlay Clow of Pittsburgh, Pa. He has the following children by a former marriage: Mary, wife of J. B. Armstrong of Pittsburgh; Louise, wife of S. W. Farnesworth of Lancaster, Pa., and George Keeport, 2nd, age 32 years. S. W. Farnesworth, husband of Louise Stevenson, was very prominent during the World War as an inventor of scientific apparatus used by the United States government.

ROBERT GRANT McKINNEY.

Robert Grant McKinney, vice-president and a director of the McKinney Manufacturing Company, comes of a family long prominent in the business activities of Pittsburgh, Pa. His father William S. McKinney, and his uncles, James Polk McKinney and Colonel R. C. McKinney, formed a partnership in 1870, and began the manufacture of hardware in Hamilton, Ohio. In 1878, they transferred their activities to Pittsburgh and under the firm name of the McKinney Manufacturing Company they became one of the leading concerns in the industrial life of the city. After incorporation, William S. McKinney became president of the organization and held that office up to the time of his death, August 30, 1911. The company, which now has a capital stock of $2,000,000, is one of the leading manufacturers of hardware in the country.

Robert Grant McKinney is a son of William S. and Jane (McGonagle) McKinney. He is a native of Pittsburgh and was born December 21, 1886. He received a liberal education, beginning in the public schools, later under a private tutor and attended Yale.

It was only natural that he follow in the footsteps of his father and uncles, who had won a high place in the business world, and after completing his education he entered the employ of the McKinney Manufacturing Company. Many a young man who works for a corporation of which his father is the head seeks an easy job and taking little interest in the work, feeling secure in the protection of his parent, fails to accomplish much in the world of affairs. Such, however, was not the case of young McKinney, who made a careful study of the business, mastering its minutest details. He began in a minor position and advanced step by step taking on new responsibilities as he went forward. When advanced to the position of vice-president and a member of the board of directors he was fully equipped to discharge his important duties.

Mr. McKinney did his bit during the World War. On April 25, 1917, he enlisted in the service of his country and entered France with the 317th ammunition train, 92nd division. He was given the commission of captain and remained in France until the close of hostilities when he returned to business life.

Mr. McKinney is a member of the Pittsburgh Club, Allegheny Country Club, Union Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association and is affiliated with the Masons.

Mr. McKinney married on November 9, 1921, Marcella Powell. They have one child, a daughter. The family residence is 1347 Shady Avenue, and Mr. McKinney's offices are at the plant of the McKinney Manufacturing Company, Liverpool and Metropolitan Streets (North Side), Pittsburgh, Pa.

Judge William David Porter.

JUDGE WILLIAM DAVID PORTER.

Eminent as a jurist, famed as a notable authority on the law, William David Porter, judge of the Superior Court at Pittsburgh, occupies an enviable position in jurisprudence. For a quarter of a century he has served in his present judicial office and made a name for himself that will endure.

Judge Porter is a native of Virginia and was born in Hancock County, January 3, 1848, son of James S. and Elizabeth (McCandless) Porter. He had the advantage of receiving a finished education and when he entered upon his career as a practitioner of the law he was a young man of distinctive erudition. At an early age he attended the Beaver Academy, Beaver, Pa., later continuing his studies at Mantau Academy, Philadelphia, Pa. He then took a course at the University of Pennsylvania, department of law.

It was in 1872 that he was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania and he began the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh, where his comprehensive knowledge of the various phases of the law brought him an influential clientele. He was elected district attorney for Allegheny County in 1883, serving in this capacity until 1890, with brilliant success. In 1891 he became judge of the Court of Common Pleas where his intelligent interpretation of the law won him added fame. He occupied this office until 1898, when he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, in which capacity he has served with fidelity and discernment for twenty-five years. His record is to be commended as one of long and unvarying usefulness in the discharge of his important duties. The degree of

(*Continued on Page 367*)

JUDGE JOSIAH COHEN.

Josiah Cohen, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, has attained enduring distinction as an eminent jurist, as a potent factor in Republican politics, and for his philanthropic, benevolent, educational and religious activities. A man of profound erudition, he has wielded a powerful influence in matters tending to the uplift and general betterment of humanity. Kindly, great-hearted, fair and just, regardless of class or creed, he is beloved by all, being one of the most popular jurists of contemporaneous history.

Born in Plymouth, England, November 28, 1841, he came with his parents, Henry and Rose Cohen, to America in 1857. His first position was with the synagogue as a teacher to the German-Jewish Congregational School. Rabbi L. Naumberg, whose daughter, Carrie, Mr. Cohen married, was at the head of the Rodef Shalom Congregation and the young man was engaged to deliver English sermons, supplementary to the services delivered in German. His profound knowledge of Biblical matters and his distinctive oratorical ability made a lasting impression.

During this time he also studied law in the office of Kirkpatrick and Mellon and was admitted to the bar in January, 1866. His forensic ability attracted widespread attention and he was soon called to serve as a platform speaker in the interest of the Republican party in Allegheny County. His influence was far-reaching and in 1872, he was chosen as chairman of the county executive committee of his party, and in 1884 was one of the presidential electors from Pennsylvania.

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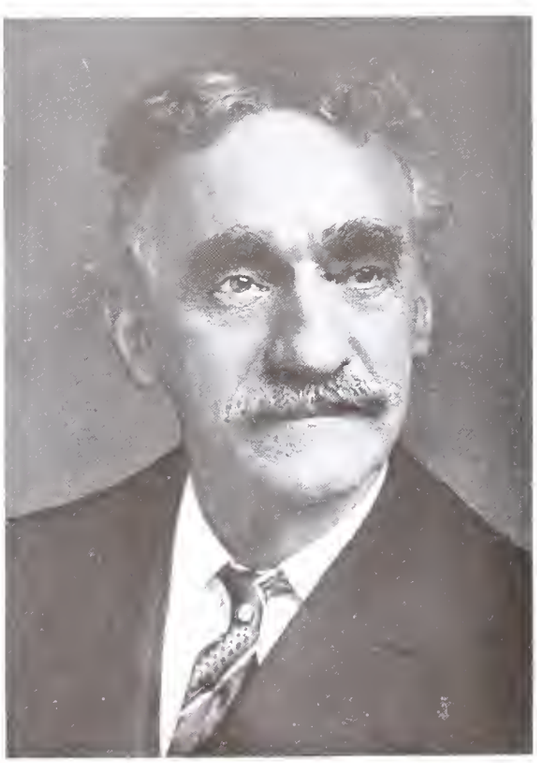


Judge Josiah Cohen.

JUDGE SYLVESTER JOHN SNEE.

JUDGE SYLVESTER JOHN SNEE.

Judge Sylvester John Snee, judge of the County Court, Pittsburgh, was born in Jefferson Township, Allegheny County, July 8, 1876. His parents were John W. and Margaret J. Snee.

Judge Snee attended the public schools of Jefferson Township, preparatory school in the city of Pittsburgh, Washington & Jefferson College (graduated 1899) and the University of Pittsburgh Law School, graduating from the latter in 1902.

After being a law student in the offices of Hon. George W. Guthrie, he was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar in the same year of his graduation from the University of Pittsburgh Law School.

Judge Snee began the practice of law in Pittsburgh in 1902. On November 22, 1921, he was appointed by the governor to serve as judge of the County Court until the first Monday of January, 1922, and was elected November 8, 1921 to serve a ten-year term to succeed himself on the first Monday of January, 1922, at which time his appointment by the governor expired. He then entered upon his present ten-year term under the now existing judgeship law.

He is a member of the Scottish Rite Masons, and is a Shriner and a member of Pantalpha Masonic Club. He is also a member of the B. P. O. Elks, and the South Hills Country Club, being a governor of the club. He is president of the general Alumni Association of Washington & Jefferson College and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Board of Trustees thereof.

(*Continued on Page 367*)

JUDGE HOWARD WALTON MITCHELL.

Howard Walton Mitchell, judge of the Orphan's Court, Fifth Judicial District, of Pennsylvania, was born in Pittsburgh, April 5, 1867, son of Joseph and Adelaide V. (McKee) Mitchell.

In 1890, Pennsylvania State College conferred upon him Bachelor of Science degree, and in 1915 he received LL.D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh.

He began the practice of law at Pittsburgh in 1893, and was a member of the law firm of Lyon, McKee and Mitchell from 1897 until 1907. In 1907 and 1908 he was a member of the firm of McKee, Mitchell and Patterson and from 1908 until 1919 a member of the firm of McKee, Mitchell and Alter.

On July 10, 1919, he was appointed by then Governor Wm. C. Sproul, Judge of the Orphans' Court, Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. He was elected to the same office in November, 1919, for the term ending December 31, 1929.

Judge Mitchell is president of the board of Pennsylvania State College and in 1920-21 was acting president of that institution. He is president of the board of Pittsburgh Y. M. C. A., trustee of Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, member of Pennsylvania State and the Allegheny County Bar Association and of Beta Theta Pi fraternity; is a Republican in political affiliation and a member of the United Presbyterian Church. His clubs are the Duquesne, University and Oakmont Country.

Judge Mitchell married June 11, 1896, Anna Cameron of Pittsburgh, who died September 24, 1908. Judge Mitchell resides at 459 S. Rebecca Street. His office is in the court house, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUDGE HOWARD WALTON MITCHELL

ROBERT FLEMING GRAHAM.

Robert F. Graham, prominent member of the bar of Allegheny county with offices in Pittsburgh, is of Scottish descent. The American progenitors of his line originally settled in Lancaster county, Pa., and succeeding generations have contributed to the development of the above and other counties of this section of the state.

Hugh Graham, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Lancaster county and was there reared. He was made prisoner by Indians as a youth, but succeeded in escaping from them, and spent his life as a farmer. He married Margaret Kennedy. The children of this union are Robert, John and George. The two latter were soldiers during the Revolution and George was at one time taken prisoner. He later settled in South Carolina, and John at New Albany, Ind., which town he laid out and where many of his descendants now live.

Robert, son of Hugh and Margaret (Kennedy) Graham, was born about 1760, and farmed in Lancaster county until 1800. He then removed to McConnellsburg, but in 1804, settled in Butler county where he traded with the Indians and operated a tannery. He served as a "Dunny Money" volunteer during the War of 1812, and in 1815 moved to Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, remaining there until his death. He married Margaret, daughter of Col. Thomas Gilchrist, veteran of the Revolution. Six children were born to the union. Mrs. Graham died in 1839 and Robert Graham in 1840.

John K., youngest son of Robert and Margaret (Gilchrist) Graham, was born in Butler county, Pa., in 1815. He lived the greater part of his life on the family homestead he inherited in Allegheny county. His first wife was Mary Ann, daughter of John and Margaret (Calhoun) Calhoun. Children: John, Adley (died in childhood) and Robert, who also died in childhood; His wife died about 1852. John K. Graham married Eliza Rankin. Children: Samuel A.; Sarah J.; Mary Ann and Eliza M., who died in childhood; and Margaret C., who died at the age of 22 years. John K. Graham died in 1907, at the age of 92.

John Calhoun, son of John K. and Mary Ann (Calhoun) Graham, was born in Oct. 1845. He resided on a portion of the

(*Continued on Page 367*)

WILLIAM H. SCHUETTE.

William H. Schuette, president of the National-American Wholesale Lumber Association, and secretary and treasurer of William Schuette Company, wholesale lumber dealers, Pittsburgh, was born in that city on October 31, 1874, son of Conrad Opperman and Caroline Schuette. He received his education in the public schools of his native city.

The William Schuette Company was founded in 1876 by William Schuette, uncle of this subject. After completing his schooling, the youth entered the lumber business of his uncle in the capacity of clerk and subsequently became manager of the South Side plant of the company. He became secretary-treasurer and a director of the Wm. Schuette Company in 1905 and has thus continued to date.

William H. Schuette is not only an active factor in the business of which he is a member but is also known nationally for his participation in the affairs of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, of which organization he was elected president in 1922 and which had enrolled as members most of the wholesale lumber dealers of importance in the United States. In March, 1923, at Pittsburgh, the National Wholesale Dealers' Association and the American Wholesale Lumber Association were merged under the name of the National-American Wholesale Lumber Association, Mr. Schuette being unanimously elected its president.

Aside from his prominence in the lumber business, Mr. Schuette has achieved distinction in another sphere—that of religious endeavor. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the presbytery of Pittsburgh for the last fifteen years; is a director of the Pittsburgh Council of Churches, and has been superintendent of the South Side Presbyterian Sunday School for the last twenty-three years. The furtherance of the various welfare and educational activities of the church has always been foremost in the accomplishments of Mr. Schuette.

On September 3, 1901, Mr. Schuette was united in marriage to Cora E., daughter of Rev. T. A. and Elizabeth Polster, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Schuette are the parents of two children: Frederick and Lois. Their son is a student at Wash-

(*Continued on Page 369*)

WILLIAM ERWIN CARNAHAN.

William Erwin Carnahan, prominent official of the National Casket Company, is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., where he was born February 3, 1857, son of Jay Wilson Carnahan and Malvina (Schmertz) Carnahan. He received his preliminary education in the Ward schools and then entered Western University (now University of Pittsburgh), but at the age of thirteen abandoned his studies to begin his business career.

His first position was that of a clerk in the old Diamond Savings Bank, Abraham Garrison, president, which has since become known as the Diamond National Bank. He remained with this institution about two years, and then entered the shoe business with his father, at the corner of Market and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh. This business had been founded by Jay Wilson Carnahan in 1856, and was therefore one of the oldest concerns of its kind in the city. Upon the death of his father in 1894, Mr. Carnahan purchased his interest in the business and continuously operated it until 1900.

In 1894, Mr. Carnahan succeeded his father as director in the National Casket Company. In 1902, be became a member of the Executive Committee, and in 1910, was elected chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1915, he was elected treasurer of the company, and now occupies this office as well as those he had hitherto been elected to fill.

Mr. Carnahan is also financially interested in railroads and other industrial corporations, being an officer in a number of them.

Mr. Carnahan married, Nov. 10, 1891, Melissa Stewart McKee, daughter of the late Frederick McKee and Melissa (Stewart) McKee, members of the oldest and most prominent families of Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WOODS.

Thomas Woods, who is assistant general agent for the Carnegie Steel Company, largest unit of the United States Steel Corporation, with offices in Pittsburgh, is one of the original staff of the old Carnegie Brothers & Company organization. He entered the employ of the company in 1880 and with the exception of a three year period has been continuously identified with the original company and its successor to date. Entering its employ as a messenger, he ceased his connection with the company in 1883 but returned in 1887. He was appointed to the position of assistant general agent in 1901, at which time the United States Steel Corporation was founded and absorbed the Carnegie Steel Company. Mr. Woods is, therefore, one of the oldest employees in point of service, of the company.

Mr. Woods is identified with the American Iron & Steel Institute, the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh and the Edgewater Club of Sewickley, Pa. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner and is a Republican in political affiliation. An ardent advocate of out-door life, he spends a portion of each year on hunting trips and on several occasions has hunted big game. He is the owner of some of the finest bird-dogs in the country.

Thomas Woods is the son of the late Robert and Mary (McCann) Woods, of Fair Oaks, Pa. He was born in that town on September 18, 1864. He was a student in the public schools and at Duff's Business College at Pittsburgh. On April 14, 1896, Mr. Woods was married to Mary E. Ward, of Sewickley, Pa. Their children are Sarah G., Mary McCann and Robert M. The family residence is at Sewickley, Pa., and Mr. Woods' offices are in the Carnegie Building, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOSEPH STADTFELD.

Among the successful lawyers of Pittsburgh is Joseph Stadtfeld, who has been practicing his profession in this city for many years. Liberal minded and interested in civic affairs and charitable organizations, he is a worthy and valued citizen.

Though not a native of Pittsburgh, Mr. Stadtfeld came here when a youth and began a career which proved to be one of commendable achievements. He was born in New York City, August 12, 1861, son of the late Moritz and Sophie (Spier) Stadtfeld. The family came to Pittsburgh when he was a boy and here he attended the public schools and the Central High School, graduating from the latter with the highest honors when he was only seventeen years of age. Under the late Winfield S. Purviance and Lieutenant Governor Walter Lyon, he read law and was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar in September, 1886, on motion of Thomas Herriott. Since then he has built up a large and lucrative practice, his activities being confined exclusively to the civil courts, both Federal and State. In representing large corporations he has been notably successful.

For many years he has been identified with the Potter Title and Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, of which he is a director. In politics he is a Republican and while he has taken a deep interest in all matters which concern the welfare of the city and state, he has taken no active part in political affairs, never seeking public office. By the advice and suggestion of the Advisory Board of One Hundred to the Mayor, he was appointed solicitor of the city of Pittsburgh by Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong in 1914. On account of the constant demand upon his time by his private practice which was growing steadily, he found it necessary to decline the position. He might have been conspicious in the political world, as many opportunities were offered him, but he preferred to practice his chosen profession, to which he gives his best efforts.

On January 31, 1895, Mr. Stadtfeld married Carrie Edmundson, daughter of the late John F. Edmundson, former distinguished lawyer of the Allegheny County Bar. They are the parents of three sons, Rodgers M., born in 1896; Joseph, Jr., born in 1898, and Harold F., born in 1902.

(*Continued on Page 367*)

GEORGE WEIL.

George Weil, prominent member of the Allegheny County Bar, financially interested in various business and industrial concerns and a factor in religious and political affairs, is a native of Braddock, Pa. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of Braddock and North Braddock, attended high school and was graduated from Grove City College in 1902 with A.B. degree. The University of Pittsburgh subsequently bestowed upon him the degree of LL.B. and upon his graduation from that institution he was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar.

Mr. Weil was first associated in the practice of law with Wm. Yost and Geo. E. Alter. The firm of Weil, Sipe & Campbell was subsequently organized and Mr. Weil has engaged in the practice of his profession as senior member of this firm to date. Although he does not specialize in criminal work, Mr. Weil has attained an eminent position in this phase of his profession, he having been retained in many of the most important criminal cases in his district and has met with gratifying success.

Mr. Weil practices in the County, State and United States Courts. He is a member of the Allegheny County and Pennsylvania Bar Associations. Since 1912 he has been an attorney for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Allegheny County, his activities being devoted to the collection of inheritance taxes, also, he is solicitor of the Borough of Braddock.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Weil has been active in Republican politics. He at one time was chairman of the Allegheny County Republican Committee. He is a director of the State Bank of Braddock, of the Cook's Mills Clay & Coal Company and of the Monongahela Cemetery Company, and is interested in various other enterprises.

He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Americus Republican Club; is a trustee of Grove City College and for the past fifteen years has served the First Presbyterian Church of Braddock as chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Weil married on November 29, 1916, Lulu K., daughter of Robert J. and Cynthia Kinter, of Braddock, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Weil are the parents of one son, George Weil, Jr., born March 9, 1919.

STATE SENATOR JOHN P. HARRIS.

State Senator John Paul Harris, widely known theatrical and business man of Pittsburgh, was born in the Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, December 4, 1871. He qualifies under that much abused term "self-made man," for it has been entirely by his personal energy, aggressive industry and inherent talents that he has gone forward to positions of influence and prominence.

Mr. Harris was the first man to recognize the tremendous possibilities of moving pictures as public entertainment. When the cinema was in its infancy, being used only to illustrate lectures and in conjuction with other forms of entertainment, he conceived the thought from which has developed the moving picture theatre and all that it implies today. Obtaining possession of a store-room on Smithfield Street in his native Pittsburgh, he remodeled it into a small theatre, gave it the name "Nickelodeon" and thus presented to the world the first theatre devoted exclusively to the exhibition of moving pictures.

Mr. Harris was also among the first to venture into the field of low-priced vaudeville and provided his home town and adjacent cities with a class of clean, wholesome and varied entertainment at nominal prices of admission. He subsequently entered the higher priced amusement field and became associated with the leading minds and interests in vaudeville, the legitimate stage and the photoplays.

He is vice-president of the Harry Davis Enterprises Company and president of the various Harris Amusement Companies, whose chain of theatres extends into cities and states remote from Pittsburgh. These companies include the Harris Amusement Company of Pittsburgh, the Harris Amusement Company of Pennsylvania, the Harris Amusement Company of Delaware; the Harris Amusement Company of Michigan and various other associated interests in Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Louisville and throughout West Virginia.

Mr. Harris is vice-president and director of the Washington Trust Company, and director of the Pittsburgh Baseball Club. He has taken a lively and active interest in politics on the side of the Republican party. While he has repeatedly refused to stand for office, he, nevertheless, was persuaded in May, 1922, to permit the use of his name for nomination to the Pennsylvania State Senate in the Forty-fifth Senatorial District. He was nominated by a large majority and

(*Continued on Page 366*)

Judge Alfred William Duff.

JUDGE ALFRED WILLIAM DUFF.

Judge Alfred William Duff was born at Manor Dale, Westmoreland, Pa., June 6, 1858, his parents being James H. Duff, M.D., and Susanna T. Duff. After attending the public schools and the Laird Institute at Murrysville, Pa., he entered and graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, after which he read law and was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar, December 31, 1881. He has continuously since practiced his profession in Pittsburgh. Besides his legal work Mr. Duff has been connected with a number of financial and business enterprises, having been the president of the First National Bank of Wilkinsburg, Pa., from its organization in 1892 to 1905, and of the Wilkinsburg Real Estate and Trust Company from its organization in 1900 to 1905. He was also a director in the old Central Traction Company of Pittsburgh, and has been for many years a director in the Pennsylvania, Leechburg, Apollo and Trafford Water Companies.

On December 26, 1922, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Allegheny County Court by Governor W. C. Sproul and assumed the duties of his office December 30, 1922. November, 1923, he was elected for a full term.

He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkinsburg, where he has held the offices of trustee and elder, and where he for many years conducted the Young Men's Bible Class.

On June 22, 1893, he was married to Miss Mary Boyd. They have two children, William Boyd Duff, an attorney at the Pittsburgh bar, and Miss Louise Duff. The family home is at 1200 Center Street, Wilkinsburg.

BENJAMIN JAMES JARRETT.

Benjamin James Jarrett is a son of John Jarrett and Margaret Price Jarrett. He was born May 11, 1871, at Ebbw Vale, Wales, and was brought to this country when an infant six months old. He received his early education in the public schools of Sharon, Mercer County.

In 1883 the family came to Pittsburgh and has resided here since that date. Mr. Jarrett, the subject of this article, entered the Central High School from the Twentieth Ward Grade School in 1885 and graduated in 1889. In that year, John Jarrett, the father, was appointed consul to Birmingham, England, and the son accompanied his father to England, and his education was continued there in private schools until 1891, when he entered the law department of Columbia University, New York City, from whence he graduated in 1894, with a degree of LL.B. He returned to Pittsburgh, was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar the same year, and began the practice of law with Montooth Brothers and remained with Major E. A. Montooth until his death in 1897. In April, 1897, Mr. Jarrett became associated with Willis F. McCook in the practice of law, which association resulted in the present partnership of McCook and Jarrett.

In 1912, at the request of Honorable W. A. Magee, mayor of Pittsburgh, Mr. Jarrett entered the legal department of the city of Pittsburgh for the purpose of reclaiming for the city the wharf lands lying along the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio Rivers. In this work, Mr. Jarrett was successful in reclaiming for the city its rights along the river fronts, which are of great value. During his connec-

(*Continued on Page 367*)

Benjamin James Jarrett.

P. J. DONAHOE.

Peter J. Donahoe was born in Pittsburgh, February 16, 1858, in the "Old First Ward" known as the Point, the son of John and Catherine McCabe Donahoe. His early schooling was limited. From his ninth to his fourteenth year he sold newspapers. In his fifteenth year he became "printer's devil" and apprentice on the Pittsburgh Dispatch, where he worked several years setting type.

Mr. Donahoe was married February 22, 1887, to Clara Ann Kernan, of Pittsburgh. They have had seven children born to them.

The Pittsburgh Leader, editorially, on January 25, 1923, pays Mr. Donahoe the following splendid tribute:

A Tribute To P. J. Donahoe.

"The sturdy type of manhood that works with head and hands is the type that made Pittsburgh great, and it has never been better manifested than in Mr. P. J. Donahoe.

"A native Pittsburgher, born in the Point district, with all the disadvantages and advantages of that environment, he, by his courage, by his toil, by his persistence, and, best of all, by his faith in Pittsburgh, has reared for himself an institution that is a monument to his own capabilities and an inspiration to other boys of ambition.

"Mr. Donahoe is a man of the type Lincoln admired and with whom he classed himself—the plain people. His learning he gained in the school of experience; his achievements are the product of his own energy, accomplished in the face of difficulties that no weakling could overcome.

"The largest food distribution center in Pittsburgh has just been completed by Mr. Donahoe. It is the culmination of his business endeavors, of his civic ideals. It is an institution of which Pittsburgh can be proud, and it is an institution in whose benefits Pittsburghers share.

"And it was a man of the people who brought this about—a man who, himself, earned every penny he possesses—a man who has worked hard and honestly, who has lived simply and sincerely.

"The Leader is glad to pay public tribute to a man like P. J. Donahoe. After all, it is from what, for want of a better word, we call the masses, that our men of real achievement arise, and as they appear they should be applauded.

"Nor is it so much what Mr. Donahoe has done for himself, as it is what he has done for his city and for others. To the city he has given a beautiful commercial building. To others he has given an example of what honesty, earnestness and energy can accomplish.

"In his own ascent Mr. Donahoe has pointed out to all aspiring youth the pathway by which they, too, can rise to useful eminence in the community."

P. J. Donahoe.

THOMAS J. INGRAM.

Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh District present an inspiring spectacle to the stranger unaccustomed to viewing the achievements of a community founded upon the manufacture into finished products of the most valued metal known to commerce—Steel. But not only is the Pittsburgh District a dominant factor in the steel industry; many and varied fields of industrial and business activity may be attributed to natives of Pittsburgh or vicinity.

The visitor in the Pittsburgh District is invariably impressed by the unceasing activity in building construction of every character. The housing of a vast army of employees of the great steel mills would alone require ceaseless building enterprise, and the constant increase in population made necessary by labor demands of other great industries makes imperative a building program of gigantic dimensions. Again: the Pittsburgh District is called upon to furnish materials for constructive development to many states of the Union. Structural steel is a prime factor in the industrial construction activities of any section, but the material demands of the builders of homes, and to a great extent, of industries, require another finished product for which the District is famed, and that is lumber.

Among building contractors of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, there is no name more familiar than that of Kerr & Ingram, shippers of lumber, especially hardwood flooring, to the retail trade, for housing or industrial enterprises. The reputation of Kerr & Ingram for quality of product, reputation for integrity in business transactions and efficiency in business methods has been an asset of incalculable value to this large concern to the extent that they are leaders in their line.

The success of any business depends upon the efficiency of the men comprising the personnel of the organization, and the efficiency of men depends entirely upon the ability of the executive head of the business. Thomas J. Ingram, manager and now sole proprietor of Kerr & Ingram, deserves the credit for this lumber business, the reputation of which covers a large territory. Mr. Ingram is one of the youngest, if not the youngest executive, in a similar business within a radius of hundreds of miles.

Mr. Ingram was born in Homestead, Pa., April 9, 1890, son of James and Emily (Thomas) Ingram. Notwithstanding his comparative youth, he has been actively identified with the lumber business for nearly 15 years, or since attaining the age of 14 years. After attending the public schools he started in with the lumber firm of Feath & Kerr as office boy. He proceeded to literally learn the business from the ground up, performing every duty of the business, both manual and clerical. He learned to know his lumber, grade by grade, its possibilities as a finished product and the relative usefulness of various grades to the builder. He has always given the builder the benefit of this knowledge, and his wholehearted willingness to thus co-operate with his trade is a characteristic of Mr. Ingram upon which his success has been founded. When the firm of Kerr & Ingram was formed the friends that Mr. Ingram had made while an associate in the former business were loyal to him and gave Kerr & Ingram their business. Mr. Ingram purchased the interests of Mr. Kerr a few months ago, thus becoming sole owner of the business, which, however, continues to operate under the name of Kerr & Ingram. His shipments of lumber, especially of hardwood varieties, throughout the Pittsburgh District, assume greater volume yearly, and the big mills of Kerr & Ingram at Homestead, Pa., are always taxed to the limit of their capacity.

Possessing numerous friends, it is but natural that Mr. Ingram should give as much of his leisure time as is available to their society. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the South Hills Country Club, Homestead; is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Shriner; is a member of the B. P. O. E., and active in the affairs of both the Pittsburgh and Homestead chambers of commerce.

On September 25, 1911, Mr. Ingram married Virgilia Gettinger, of Homestead, Pa. They have one son, Thomas J., Jr.

Residence: 431 Eleventh Street. Offices: Seventh & West Streets, Homestead, Pa.

THOMAS J. INGRAM.

CHARLES DUNBAR

Charles Dunbar, Pittsburgh manufacturer and interested in oil, gas and real estate properties, was born December 2, 1866, at Newtonstewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, one of a family of ten children. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Dunbar.

He came to America in 1889, as a youth of seventeen. He first located in Philadelphia, where he worked for a time at the carpenter trade, at the same time devoting his evenings to study at night school, receiving a course in architecture. Later he removed to Pittsburgh, where he attended public and private schools and Williams' Business Academy, from which he was graduated in 1902.

His first business experience was gained in the newspaper agency business. His next step was to enter the real estate business, in which he is now interested on a large scale. In 1907 he was one of the organizers of the Real Estate Savings & Trust Company of Allegheny of which institution he is a director. Since the year 1915, Mr. Dunbar has been vice-president of the J. H. Mackall Company, confectionery. In 1920 he was elected to the presidency of the J. C. Oil & Gas Company, and also in 1920, he became treasurer of the Reinforced Switch & Manufacturing Company. He is interested in other local enterprises, being a director of the Merchants Land Company and Standard Ice Company.

He is prominent in the Masonic Orders, being a thirty-second degree Mason, Shriner and Knight Templar, and a member of the Highland Country Club and other clubs.

Mr. Dunbar married, in 1902, Minnie, daughter of John R. and Amelia K. Shaefer. Children: Kathryn M., John C., Richard S. Residence: 3515 Campus Street. Offices: 516 Federal St., North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEORGE JULIUS SIMONS.

George J. Simons, of Simons, Brittain & English, Inc., Pittsburgh, architects and engineers specializing in design and construction of bank buildings, was born at Evansville, Indiana, December 8, 1880, son of George Henry and Anna Louise (Judd) Simons. He is a graduate of Missouri State Military School, Bunker Hill Military Academy, University of Missouri, and the St. Louis School of Fine Arts.

In 1900 Mr. Simons became St. Louis representative for the Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Company, of Rochester, N. Y. In 1904 he became a concessionaire at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. From 1905 to 1908 he represented the Vosberg & Whiting Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., and from 1909 to 1914 was Pittsburgh manager for the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, N. Y. With Berford Brittain and George W. English, Mr. Simons, in 1915, founded Simons, Brittain & English, Inc., Pittsburgh. He is also vice-president and a director of the St. Louis Architectural Iron Company of St. Louis, Mo., and president and director of the Simons Photographic Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Mr. Simons and family are members of the Church of the Redeemer (Episcopal), Mr. Simons being a member of the Church Club of the Dioceses of Pittsburgh of that denomination.

The social organizations in which Mr. Simons holds membership are the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, Pi Pi Beta (military fraternity), Missouri Alumni Association, Country Club of Allegheny County, Union Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Automobile Club of Pittsburgh.

In 1899 Mr. Simons became brevet second lieutenant of the national guard of Missouri.

On February 28, 1901, at St. Louis, Mr. Simons married Miss Inda Alberta Lamson, and with their two children, Dirce Anna and George Raymond Simons, reside at 2424 Beechwood Boulevard.

Simons, Brittain & English maintain offices at 336 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, 929 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and 101 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

R. MORRIS GLICK.

R. Morris Glick, interurban traction executive, Pittsburgh, was born in that city on October 12, 1892, son of Israel Glick, now deceased, and Jennie Glick. He was graduated from Franklin Public School, Pittsburgh Commercial High School and took a post-graduate course at Pittsburgh Academic High School. He entered the University of Pittsburgh in 1912, there specializing in accounting and economics. He took a post-graduate course on corporate finance at Duquesne University.

In 1910 Mr. Glick became associated with the Pure Oil Company at Pittsburgh and remained with that company for several years. In 1919 he became identified with the Harmony Short Line System and its subsidiaries. He is now secretary-treasurer and a director of the Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler & New Castle Railway Company, the Pittsburgh, Mars & Butler Railway Company, the Harmony Electric Company, North Pittsburgh Realty Company, Ellwood-Koppel Bridge Company, Harmony Realty Company and Harmony Short Line Motor Transportation Company. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Harmony Electric Company and the Pittsburgh, Butler & Harmony Consolidated Railway & Power Company.

Mr. Glick is a member of Davage Lodge No. 374, F. & A. M.; Allegheny Lodge of Elks No. 339; Islam Grotto No. 35; Persian Patrol; Young Men's Hebrew Association; Kiwanis Club; Traffic Club; Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; the Malsi Club and the Butler (Pennsylvania) Chamber of Commerce.

During the World War Mr. Glick was attached to the Air Service, U. S. A. He entered the service in November, 1917, became a sergeant and was mustered out of service at Detroit, Mich., in 1919.

Mr. Glick is unmarried and resides at 5660 Darlington Road, Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh. His offices are in the Benedum-Trees Building, Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HON. ROBERT S. CAIN.

The biography of Robert Sneath Cain is the story of the immigrant boy, so frequent in the annals of American history, who came to this country and, unaided and alone, through force of character and perseverance, made good.

Mr. Cain, now one of the executive administrators of the great "State of Allegheny," and with a war record that is unsurpassed, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, September 20, 1878, the son of James Sneath Cain and Mary Brown Cain. At an early age in life he was left an orphan, but even thus handicapped he showed the fortitude which is inherent in the man by leaving his native land and starting for America to carve out his life career.

He arrived in Pittsburgh at the age of ten years and by force of circumstances was compelled to start earning his own living at once, going to work as a glass-house boy with the old McCullough firm at 28th Street. Before leaving Scotland he had got the rudiments of an education in the public schools there but was determined to continue it here, so after working hard each day in the glass factory he attended the Y. M. C. A. night school and Public Night Schools each evening. He then got employment with Harbison-Walker, brick manufacturers, as an office boy and later entered the employ of W. H. Kuhn, dry goods merchant, all of the while continuing his schooling. He continued in this employment until he had learned the business thoroughly and then entered business for himself in 1902.

Young Cain immediately became a real American in spirit, so much so that in 1898, when the war with Spain broke out, although he was but twenty years of age, he virtually broke into the army. He could have evaded service but being essentially a patriot, his country's call was the first and only one he heard. He enlisted upon President McKinley's call for volunteers and served through the war with Pittsburgh's historical Old Eighteenth Regiment Infantry.

During the years from 1898 to 1916 he continued as a member of the National Guard and took an active interest in military affairs.

In 1916, when the prospect of serious trouble on the Mexican border loomed large on the horizon, he turned over his

(*Continued on Page 368*)

JAMES P. McNALLY.

Among the substantial business men of Pittsburgh is James P. McNally, one of the heads of the firm of James A. McNally & Sons, the original house of McNally having been continuously in business for 55 years. This company has built a large and lucrative trade in the wholesale distribution of woolen fabrics and the famous hand-loom products of the Irish cottage industries.

Mr. McNally was born in Pittsburgh, January 8, 1869, son of James A. and Mary Anne (Ingoldsby) McNally. He had the advantage of an excellent education, graduating from Fordham University, New York City, in 1892. Then followed a year of travel abroad and in 1893 he entered business with his father, the founder of James A. McNally and Sons. His executive ability and strict attention to his work made his services valuable and enabled his parent to turn over many responsibilities to the son.

In Pennsylvania military affairs Mr. McNally was long active. He entered the service in 1894, as second lieutenant and passed examination which raised him to the rank of captain of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. He served as adjutant of this regiment during the Spanish-American War. Mr. McNally finds recreation from the cares of business in outdoor sports and is particularly fond of golf, handball and horseback riding. He is a member of the Americus Republican Club, Shannopin Country Club and the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. McNally is a man of broad and liberal views and is interested in all matters pertaining to the prosperity and general welfare of the community.

On January 31, 1900, Mr. McNally married Constance Keating, daughter of Anthony F. and Emily (Toner) Keating. Mr. and Mrs. McNally are the parents of five children: James A., Constance Mary, William Keating, Victor A., and Emily Patricia. Mrs. Constance (Keating) McNally died January 2, 1918, and on September 22, 1920, Mr. McNally married Emily Alice Keating, a sister of his deceased wife, who for a number of years was identified with juvenile court activities in this city and is still active in child welfare work. On July 18, 1921, a daughter, Barbara, was born to Mr. and Mrs. James P. McNally.

Charles M. McNally is also a member of the firm of James A. McNally & Sons, and is one of the heads of the concern. He was born in Pittsburgh, April 10, 1867, and like his brother, is numbered among the progressive men of the city. He took a preparatory course at Duquesne University and graduated from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in 1886. He became associated in business with his father at once and has since given the firm of James A. McNally & Sons his undivided attention. The character of the business has not changed in any form since the firm was organized.

It is a noticeable fact that the McNallys have concentrated their efforts on the business in which the father and sons are jointly affiliated. The firm of James A. McNally & Sons has had the advantage of careful direction and it is one of the solid institutions of Pittsburgh.

Charles M. McNally is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a director of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum. His clubs are the Manhattan, of New York; Americus Republican and Rotary, of Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Shannopin Country Club and the Knights of Columbus. Golf and trap shooting are his out-of-doors diversions.

On October 23, 1895, Mr. McNally married Alice G. Curran, daughter of James and Catherine (Neeson) Curran, the former of the firm of Thomas and James Curran. Mr. and Mrs. McNally are the parents of thirteen children: Mildred Mary, James Curran, Alice D., Madeline, Charles M. Jr., Mary Elizabeth, Richard Paul, John Austin, Robert Emmett, Ann Ingoldsby, Jane Frances, Marjorie Patricia and Eleanor Genevra. The family residence is at Ben Avon, Pa.

James A. McNally, founder of the firm of James A. McNally & Sons, has a record for continuous years in business seldom equalled. Retiring from an active life in 1916, with his capable sons in charge of the establishment, he will be remembered as one of Pittsburgh's progressive men of affairs.

Mr. McNally was born in Crobane, County Down, Ireland, November 8, 1833, son of Michael and Bridget McNally. He was reared on a farm and received an education in the public school. At the age of twenty-three he left his native land and came to Pittsburgh, becoming engaged in the coal business with his brother, Hugh. The work was distasteful to him and in 1856 he began independent dealing in linen importing. Two years later he went to Canada, established headquarters in Toronto, and began operations which covered Eastern Canada, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. He widened his interest to include woolen importing, doing a large business. He came to Pittsburgh in 1865 and on April 1, 1867, established the house of McNally, which was to become a prominent factor in the commercial activities of this city for many years. His first store

(*Continued on Page 368*)

James P. McNally.

OSCAR W. OPPENHEIMER.

Oscar W. Oppenheimer is a son of Moses and Julia (Frank) Oppenheimer. He is treasurer and director of the Apollo Steel Company and president of the Sanitary Collapsible Barrel Company. The latter is a new organization. He is also a partner and one of the chief executives of an old and reliable institution, M. Oppenheimer & Co., which is one of the leading clothing manufacturing firms in the state.

During the war the Apollo Steel Company was devoting practically 100 per cent of its capacity to turning out material for the United States army. Mr. Oppenheimer was active at the Armory for Home Service, taking part in the drilling with the younger men preparing for the defense of their country.

Mr. Oppenheimer has had the advantage of extensive traveling, having toured most of Europe, where his knowledge of foreign language stood him in good stead. He also has visited Cuba and Mexico. Always interested in matters pertaining to the general welfare of the city of his birth, Mr. Oppenheimer is in sympathy with all movements tending in that direction. For a number of years he has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a staunch advocate of the measures exploited by that organization.

On December 22, 1908, Mr. Oppenheimer married Miss Claude F. Siesel. Two children were born to them, Louise and James S.

Moses Oppenheimer, father of Oscar W., is one of the oldest residents of Pittsburgh and is one of the pioneers who worked to build up the city. Locating here in 1856, he has been active in business ever since. He organized the firm of M. Oppenheimer & Company, which is located at 940 Penn Avenue, and although 82 years of age, he is in his office attending to business every day. He has large realty holdings in Allegheny County.

THOMAS McNEIL, JR.

Thomas McNeil, Jr., was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 22, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of the same city and the Western University of Pennsylvania, located in Allegheny, Pa. (now the University of Pittsburgh.)

He entered in business in 1889 with the well-known boiler firm of James McNeil & Bro. Co., and has been associated with this firm ever since and up to the present time. He now is president of the company. Mr. McNeil has interests in other companies, is a director of the Pennsylvania Savings Bank, member of the Masonic Fraternity, F. & A. M. No. 576, Scottish Rite Body, Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and also a member of the Masonic Veterans, all of Pittsburgh. He is also a member of the Duquesne Club. He has spent all his life in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thomas McNeil, Sr., his father, now deceased, founded the firm of James McNeil & Bro. Co., with his brother, James, in the year, 1865, the firm being incorporated in 1900.

Thomas McNeil, Sr. was born in Rutherglen, Scotland, May 12, 1841, coming to America with his parents in 1849 and settling in Canada. He came to the United States in 1860. During the War of the Rebellion Thomas McNeil, Sr., was in the service of the United States Navy Yard at St. Helena Islands, looking after transport vessels for the government.

The firm of James McNeil & Bro. Co., was one of the first to manufacture riveted plate pipe conduits for water purposes, building the first plate 50 inch rising main to supply the water basins for the city of Pittsburgh at Highland Park in 1873. They also built for the city of Allegheny in 1895 nine and one-half miles of 60 inch conduit, the first riveted steel plate water main which is now in use.

Thomas McNeil Jr's., mother was Janet Fisher, daughter of the late William Fisher, owner of the pioneer firm of Wm. Fisher Engine Foundry and Machine Works, located at Sixteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, then removed to Twenty-fourth and Smallman Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William Fisher was born in Paisley, Scotland, December 22, 1822, coming to America in 1845.

Thomas McNeil, Jr., was married April 8, 1902. The following are the children to his marriage: Thomas McNeil, IV, Mary Isabel, Eleanor Florence, Frances Virginia, William and Richard.

H. T. FRAUENHEIM.

H. T. Frauenheim, capitalist, and interested in numerous business enterprises, chiefly manufacturing and mining, is a native of Pittsburgh, having been born in that city in 1880, son of Aloysius Frauenheim, himself prominent in the business activities of the Pittsburgh district.

H. T. Frauenheim acquired his education at Buffalo College. He first became identified with Pittsburgh affairs when, in 1900, he accepted a position with the Liberty National Bank, that city, retaining this connection until 1901. In the latter year he became assistant manager for the Iron City Sanitary Manufacturing Company, which position he continued to occupy until 1906. Mr. Frauenheim organized, in 1906, the Herman Pneumatic Machine Company, manufacturers of the "Jarring Molding Machine," now used internationally in large iron and steel foundries to manufacture large castings without the necessity of employing skilled labor (moulders) in any stage of the process. The "Jarring Molding Machine" was the first machine of its kind to accomplish this labor saving, and thereby revolutionized the method of operation of countless foundries engaged in the manufacture of large castings.

In 1913 Mr. Frauenheim organized the American Flexible Bolt Company, another ranking industry of the Pittsburgh district, the output of which covers an almost unlimited territory. During the World War he turned over his plant to operations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, for manufacturing a special stay bolt to be used in the building of ships for the Government.

Mr. Frauenheim is now vice-president, and a director of the American Flexible Bolt Company, vice-president, treasurer and a director of the Herman Pneumatic Machine Company, and treasurer and a director of the San Toy Mining Company. Due to his ability as a financier he was, in 1915, elected chairman of the Liquidating Committee of the German National Bank, his administration of the affairs of this institution having proven successful and satisfactory to interested parties.

Mr. Frauenheim married, in 1908, Katherine Gannon, of Erie, Pa.

Residence: 5352 Ellsworth Ave. Offices Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

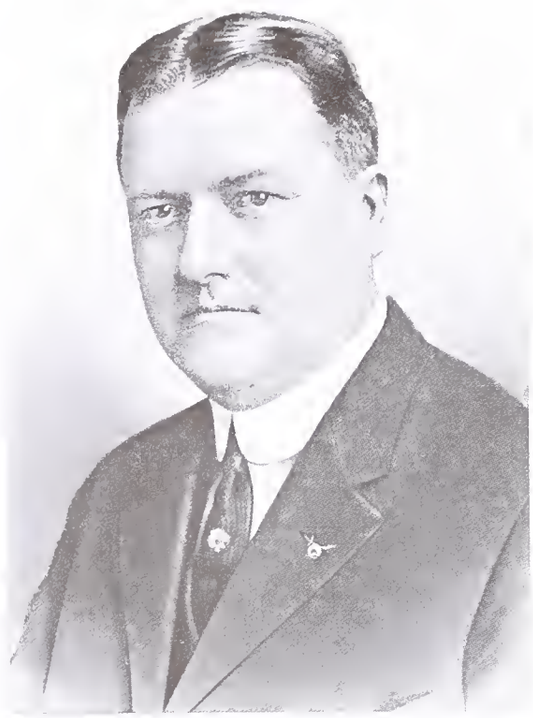
LEON FRANK PAYNE.

Among the alert and progressive men of Pittsburgh is Leon Frank Payne, credit manager of the Carnegie Steel Company, with which concern he has been identified a number of years. His boyhood was spent on a farm, but looking forward to a business career he soon identified himself with the industrial world and it was not long until his ability gained the recognition it richly deserved.

Mr. Payne was born on a farm at Conway, Mass., August 15, 1884, son of Frank and Mary (Mann) Payne. His father, who spent practically all his life on a farm, may have expected his son to follow agricultural pursuits, but the lad had other plans. The boy worked on the farm for a time but he soon began to train for a business career. After attending the public schools he was employed for two years by the Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, cotton mills, Griswoldville, Mass., during which time he earned the money necessary to defray his college tuition expenses. In the fall of 1903, he matriculated in Brown University, graduating with the class of 1907, receiving the A.B. degree.

His first business experience was in the employ of the Western Electric Company, being connected with the cable and rubber division cost department. He remained in this capacity for two years and in 1909 affiliated himself with the Carnegie Steel Company, with which concern he was destined to advance to a position of prominence and responsibility. He gained valuable experience as a salesman for the Waverly warehouse at Newark, N. J. In 1910, he was transferred to the Pittsburgh credit department under H. P. Howell and in 1913, he was appointed assistant credit manager. In May, 1918, he became credit manager, succeeding James L. O'Neil, who left to accept the vice-presidency of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Mr. Payne has full charge of domestic credits of the Carnegie Steel Company, the largest unit in the Steel Corporation. He has rendered admirable service, his department being conducted according to the most modern improved methods.

Mr. Payne is a member of the Union Club, Pittsburgh Motor Club, University Club and the Hungry Club. In political affiliations he is a Republican. On November 1, 1911, Mr. Payne married Sarah B. Mather, of Providence, R. I. They have two children, Leon Mather and Margaret Dean.



James Bly Clark.

JAMES BLY CLARK.

Among Pittsburgh's native sons who have risen to a high place in the world of affairs is James Bly Clark, of Rowland & Clark, a firm devoted to the presentation of the best type of motion pictures. He began his career as a bookkeeper but gave it up to enter the field in which he has been brilliantly successful. Mr. Clark is a man of progressive ideas and he has done much to bring about the high standard of excellence which characterizes the presentation of the modern silent drama. The firm of Rowland and Clark is known throughout Pennsylvania and their beautiful and commodious theaters stand as a monument to the artistic taste of the owners.

Mr. Clark was born in Pittsburgh February 17, 1871, son of James L. and Laura E. (Meixner) Clark. He was educated in Indiana, Pa., and coming to Pittsburgh entered the employ of Gillespie, Curll & Company, wholesale grocers, remaining in their service as a bookkeeper for eighteen years. In 1905, he entered the moving picture film business with Richard A. Rowland, forming the Pittsburgh Calcium Light & Film Company. In 1910, they entered the film business as independent operators. Mr. Clark is vice-president of the Associated First National Pictures, Inc., the parent company of New York; president of the Associated First National Pictures of Western Pennsylvania; president of Educational Film Corporation and vice-president of the Metro Pictures Corporation. His firm controls the following theatres: Regent, Liberty, State, Belmar, Manor, Homewood, Strand, Blackstone of Pittsburgh; Strand and Perry of Erie, Pa., Crystal Amuse-

(*Continued on Page 369*)

GEORGE DeCAMP.

Although a comparative newcomer in Pittsburgh, there is no more outstanding figure in the commercial and financial circles of the city than George DeCamp, who since January, 1918, has been manager and chairman of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh branch, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, and who is responsible for the remarkable growth of that institution in Pittsburgh.

Mr. DeCamp is a descendant of French Huguenot ancestry, the founder of his line having been one of three brothers to settle in Western Pennsylvania in 1728. He was born in Meigs County, Ohio, February 20, 1869, the son of John M. DeCamp, successful stock raiser and farmer and civil war veteran, who died in 1910. His mother, who died in 1890, was a near relative of Salmen P. Chase.

After completing the studies in the District School of Meigs County, Mr. DeCamp attended DeCamp Institute at Downington, Ohio, and Rio Grande College at Rio Grande, Ohio, taking a preparatory course. He entered Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, and was in his senior year when he withdrew to take up school teaching, which he followed successfully for five years. His mother's death and his father's infirmities caused him to return to the home farm for one year, after which he entered the First National Bank at Athens. Five years later, when the Athens National Bank was organized, he became identified with that institution, resigning in February, 1910, to accept a position as National bank examiner. He remained in this important post until December 31, 1917, when he withdrew to organize and direct the Pittsburgh Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

(*Continued on Page 368*)

George DeCamp.

EDWARD C. LITTLE

Edward C. Little, who is active in the direction of various business enterprises of Pittsburgh and vicinity, is a native of Buffalo, N. Y. He was born in that city on June 19, 1891, son of Miles and Mary E. (Wilson) Little. He received his education in the public schools.

After completing his studies, Mr. Little entered the newspaper field and continued in that line until 1908, having been engaged as a newspaper man for three years.

For eight years Mr. Little was employed by the Duquesne Warehouse Company, with which concern he gained the practical experience which was subsequently of so much value to him when he became himself interested in the warehouse business. He is now general manager and a director of the Pennsylvania Transfer & Storage Company. Also, he is president of the Gracealine Coal Company, proprietor of the Interstate Trucking Company, a director of the Klimax Kaolin Company, and secretary and a director of the Squirrel Hill Building & Loan Association, Pittsburgh.

An executive who does things, Mr. Little finds no time for social clubs and organizations, with the exception of the Masonic lodge, of which he is a member.

Mr. Little married, in 1912, Aline M. Adams, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Little are the parents of one son, Edward C., Junior. The Little residence is at 5617 Pocusett street. Mr. Little maintains his office at 25th street and the A. V. Railroad, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAJOR BERNARD H. MULVIHILL.

Bernard H. Mulvihill, prominent business executive of Pittsburgh, and major, Air Service Reserves, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 8, 1890, son of James P. and Anna (Hampsey) Mulvihill. He received his preparatory education at St. Vincent's College and Duquesne University, and completed the course in civil engineering at the University of Pittsburgh in 1910.

During the years 1913 and 1914, Major Mulvihill was connected with the Pittsburgh & Shawmut Railroad in the capacity of civil engineer. For the period of four years, from 1916 to 1920, he was secretary and treasurer of the Kaul Clay Manufacturing Company at Toronto, Ohio. In November, 1920, he was elected to the presidency of the Natural Gas Conservation Company at Pittsburgh, which position he occupies at the present time. In addition to the latter connection, Major Mulvihill is president of the Independent Rock Company, Pittsburgh, and is president of the Bank of Blawnox, Blawnox, Pa.

During the unsettled conditions existing in Mexico in 1916, Major Mulvihill enlisted in the First Pennsylvania Field Artillery and served on the Mexican Border as regimental sergeant major. He remained with the regiment until December, 1917, and then joined the Air Force (Aviation Service) of the United States Army. He received his training for this branch of the service at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, and at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas.

After being commissioned second lieutenant, he was assigned as instructor to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. He was subsequently promoted to first lieutenant, and was transferred to the Air Service Headquarters at Washington, D. C., there being placed in charge of Aerial Navigation. He was again promoted to a captaincy, and remained with this rank in the Air Service until the end of the World War. Following his honorable discharge from active service, he was commissioned a major in the Reserves, Air Service.

Major Mulvihill's interest in aviation by no means ceased with his retirement from active service. His continued interest in aviation is indicated by the fact that in addition to his official capacity in the Reserves, he is also president of the Aero Club of Pittsburgh and one of its most active members. To Major Mulvihill belongs a great portion of the credit for securing the location of the Government Aerial Field at Pittsburgh. He is also prominent in aviation affairs of national scope, being vice-president and executive head of the National Aeronautic Association of the U. S. A. and a member of the Aero Club of America.

The social club affiliations of Major Mulvihill include the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Thornburg Country Club, Old Colony, Press and Lincoln Clubs of Pittsburgh; the Lake Geneva Country Club, Racquet Club, Washington, D. C., and the Athletic and Aviation Clubs of Cleveland, Ohio. He is also identified with the Board of Trade at Pittsburgh.

On September 30, 1910, Major Mulvihill was married to Miss Clare Kaul of St. Marys, Pa. Their three children are James P. 2nd, age six years; Dorothy Clare, age three years, and Bernard H. Jr., age one year.

Major Mulvihill and family reside at 914 Negley Avenue, Pittsburgh. He maintains a suite of offices in the Jones Law Building, Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Major Bernard H. Mulvihill

DELANO C. THOMAS, M. D.

Delano C. Thomas, M.D., leading surgeon and prominent in business affairs of Pittsburgh, is a son of the late Elam Z. J. Thomas, D.D., a graduate of Westminster College and for many years identified with the United Presbyterian Church as a pastor. Rev. Dr. Thomas, married Mary Elizabeth Moore, who is also now deceased.

Delano C. Thomas, was born, February 2, 1877. He became a student, first, in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, then attended the high schools of that city and subsequently the Cleveland Homeopathic College, from which, in 1903, he was graduated with M.D. degree.

For one year after his graduation, Dr. Thomas served as assistant to several noted suregons. In 1904, he engaged in the practice of his profession, locating in his present offices in the Forbes Building, Oakland, Pittsburgh. During his years of practice in that city, he has built up a remarkably large practice. Owing to the press of his business interests, he now confines his practice exclusively to surgical cases, with the exceptions of old patients.

The Woodrow Coal Company, which is a corporation with mines at Ray Station, was organized by Dr. Thomas, who is treasurer of the company. The Woodrow Coal Company engages in both the wholesale and retail coal business.

Dr. Thomas is a Republican in political affiliation, but takes no active part in politics. His hobbies are hunting and motoring.

Jeanette Rowand, whom Dr. Thomas married April 16, 1908, died in 1920; their daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, is now a student in a private school.

DR. WM. JOHN McGREGOR.

Many were the tales of heroism and devotion to country which engaged the attention of the American people during and following the World War, but in the opinion of the writer, no participant in the great conflict is entitled to more credit than is Dr. William J. McGregor of Wilkinsburg, Pa., who at the beginning of hostilities enlisted in the army, leaving his wife and two small children, losing both legs upon the battlefields.

Dr. McGregor is a native of Pittsburgh. He was born in the old 7th Ward of that city April 4, 1884, son of William John and Margaret McGregor. He attended the public schools, and later was employed by the National Mine Company, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. He entered the medical department of the University of Pittsburgh in 1907 and graduated from same institution in 1911, with M. D. degree. He served as resident physician at the Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Children's Hospital 1911-1913, and was in general practice of medicine.

Engaged in the general practice of his profession from 1913 until the declaration of war in 1917, he then enlisted in the Medical Corps of the United States army with the commission of 1st Lieutenant and went overseas in July, 1917. Preparatory to leaving for the front, he spent two months in English hospitals at Manchester, England. In October, 1917, he embarked for France. He was first assigned to the Sixth Field Hospital, Second Division, British Third Army. In November, 1917, he was reassigned to Second Machine Gun Battalion, Second Division, British Third Army. He was in the battle of Cambrai and the defense of the Somme, receiving in the latter battle, at Albert, the wounds which caused the loss of both lower limbs. He was then retired to a hospital, and when recuperated sufficiently to travel, was returned to the United States, being mustered out of service with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, December 31, 1918. Upon discharge from the United States Army, he resumed the general practice of medicine. In 1919 he was made medical director of the Union Switch and Signal

(*Continued on Page 368*)

FRANK D. SAUPP.

Frank D. Saupp, president of Dodge Brothers Motor Car Agency in the Pittsburgh district, is a son of Frank and Matilda (Myers) Saupp, and was born in Loretta, Pa. He was educated in the public schools and St. Francis College. Upon completing his scholastic studies he began his business career, his first place of employment being with the Carnegie Steel Company. He remained here for some time and then embarked in the physicians supply business. In the meantime he saw the great possibilities of the automobile and about 1904 he entered the automobile business and chose the Dodge cars as his line and the Dodge Company subsequently assigned him to the Pittsburgh agency.

As president of the agency, Mr. Saupp has carried on a vigorous campaign and built up a large volume of business in the territory he covers. The agency is equipped with every facility to accommodate the steadily increasing trade. There is a showroom at 5928 Penn Avenue; service station, 5811 Center Avenue and used car department, Baum Boulevard.

In all matters pertaining to the automobile Mr. Saupp takes an active interest. He is a member of the State and National Automobile Dealers Association and President of the Pittsburgh Automotive Association. His clubs are the South Hills, Country, Americus Republican, Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His home address is 621 North Negley Avenue and his office 5928 Penn Avenue.

DR. EDWARD E. P. SLEPPY.

Major Edward E. P. Sleppy, son of the Rev. Milton J. Sleppy and Sarah A (Horner) Sleppy, was born at Mt. Chestnut, Butler County, Pa., December 18, 1869. His education was received in the public schools and private tutor. He was admitted to the University of Maryland, in 1885, and began the study of dentistry and medicine, graduating in the class of 1887. Immediately after graduation, was appointed to corps of instructor, which position he retained for several years. Availing himself of post-graduate courses in oral surgery and anaesthesia; after several months in Europe he located in Pittsburgh in 1895, where he has established a large practice.

Major Sleppy has for years been active in military circles. During the Spanish-American War, he was first lieutenant, Company G, 17th Regiment, N. G. P. On reorganization of the National Guard, he was placed in command of Company I, 18th Regiment, Infantry, Duquesne Grays, N. G. P. After commanding several companies of this famous organization, he was elected major and assigned to command of the 1st Battalion. At the expiration of his term he left the service. When it became evident that the United States would be drawn into the World War, he volunteered his services and was ordered to report to Columbus Barracks for examination and was commissioned first lieutenant, D. C. O. R. C., July 23, 1917. He was called into active service September 9, 1917, and reported for duty at Camp Lee, Virginia, being immediately placed in charge of Dental Section, Infirmary 4, of the Depot Brigade. On February 5, 1918, he was transferred to Base Hospital 80th Division. On March 18, 1918, was promoted to captain and for a time was senior dental surgeon. On May 4, 1918, was transferred to Washington Barracks, U. S. Engineers, as post dental surgeon, also in charge of dental detachment at Fort Foot, Md. On July 8, 1918, was promoted to major, dental corps. Major Sleppy was assigned to various responsible duties during the war. He was honorably discharged from the army at Camp Humphries, June 25, 1919. Was commissioned major, D. C. O. R. C., February 19, 1919. In February, 1920, was appointed division dental surgeon, P. N. G., and later

(*Continued on Page 376*)

EDWARD GEORGE MUELLER.

Included among the captains of industry in the Pittsburgh district one notes in the study of their several careers, a predominance above the average found elsewhere of men of comparative youth who have forged their way to the front, achieving positions in varied enterprises often attained by older men only after a score or two of years. This ability to gain the topmost heights in the activities of life is notably apparent in the career of Edward George Mueller, executive head and a guiding factor in a number of the most important business and industrial concerns of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

Edward George, son of John Henry and Henrietta Hartje Mueller, a life long resident of Pittsburgh, was born February 13, 1883, at Glenfield, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Following the usual preparatory training in public and private schools of Allegheny City, Mr. Mueller continued his education at the Maryland Nautical Academy and finally rounded out his preparation for life's work with a course in business law and accounting at the old Iron City College of Pittsburgh.

Commencing his business career as a clerk with the Hartje Paper Company, he soon after started for himself and in 1908 organized the Pittsburgh Reinforced Brazing & Machine Company, with which he has continued as the active head. To his energy, ability and resourcefulness, the company owes its present enviable position among the successful and growing industries of the city.

Ability to visualize the possibilities of new ideas and to differentiate between practicable and impracticable propositions, coupled with the courage of his convictions, has enabled Mr. Mueller to grasp opportunities and he successively became the principal figure in the organization of the Superior Oxygen Company, which he later sold to the Air Reduction Company, one of the Rockefeller interests, of the Electrolabs Company, leaders in the development of successful apparatus for the manufacture of electrolytic oxygen and hydrogen, and the Vegetable Oil Products Company, importers, refiners and manufacturers of edible products.

(*Continued on Page 369*)

WILLIAM CASSIUS STILLWAGEN.

William C. Stillwagen is one of the most notable legal figures engaged in practice at the bars of Allegheny and Washington Counties, in which localities he has been a successful attorney and counsellor-at-law for a half century.

His family originated in America and subsequently in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in the early sixties of the eighteenth century. His first American ancestor of record was one Jacob (son of Jacob, a native of Germany) and great-grandfather of this subject, who married Johanna Shean of Ireland, whom he met aboard ship while bound for America. He settled in Washington County and served against the British throughout the Revolutionary War.

Adam Stillwagen, son of Jacob, was born in Washington County and was a farmer. His wife (nee Mary Dougherty) was born nearby. She bore seven children: Jacob, Charles, Andrew J., Adam, Elizabeth, Susan and Michael.

Andrew J., son of Adam and Mary (Dougherty) Stillwagen, and father of William Cassius Stillwagen, was born in Washington County October 25, 1820, and lived there during his life. Jane (Egan) Stillwagen, wife of Andrew J., bore four children, of whom only William Cassius is living. She was born at Claysville, August 11, 1825, and died February 11, 1892; Andrew J. Stillwagen died at Pittsburgh, March 31, 1902.

William Cassius, son of Andrew J. and Jane (Egan) Stillwagen, was born July 12, 1852, at Claysville, Washington County, Pa. He attended the public schools, West Alexander Academy, and St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa., having been the original first-honor man at the latter, graduating in 1868 with first honors and as valedictorian of his class. He completed his collegiate studies at Notre Dame University, graduating with the law degree in 1871. He was captain of his college "nine" and boat club and active in all other athletic events of his alma mater.

Mr. Stillwagen studied law in the offices of Hopkins & Lazear, nationally noted lawyers of their generation. He was admitted to the bar on April 22, 1874, and subsequently engaged in practice of his profession both in Allegheny County, and in Washington County, the place of his birth. Although a leader in political affairs and thought, he has consistently declined

(*Continued on Page 370*)

Sidney Bishop Congdon.

SIDNEY BISHOP CONGDON.

Sidney Bishop Congdon was born October 3, 1891, at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, son of George C. and Carrie Pyle Congdon. He was educated in the schools of Chicago, Ill., and Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

In 1911 he was appointed to a position in the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. In 1915 he was appointed secretary to the Comptroller of the Currency and in 1918 was commissioned a National bank examiner. Before taking up the duties of an examiner he served for some months as assistant to the Director of Finance and Purchases of the United States Railroad Administration. In January, 1920, he was assigned as National bank examiner in the Fourth Federal Reserve District, examining principally banks located in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

In January, 1923, he was elected a vice-president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A., in charge of the Division of Credits.

He married Clarissa Marie Bunn of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and they have three children, Robert Sherman, Helen Marie and Sidney Bishop Congdon, Jr.

Address: 226 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOSEPH WAUGH WARD.

That the career of Joseph W. Ward, vice-president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association, has been one of distinctive achievements, is evident in the fact that only fifteen years ago he was a bank clerk working for a modest salary. His is a case of an ambitious young man, who aspired to reach a high place in his chosen vocation. He did not have the advantage of influential power to help him on his way to the top and his success is due solely to his natural ability and a never-failing desire to excel. He studied every phase of the banking business, becoming familiar with its intricate ramifications, having in the course of his promotions been at the head of all the departments.

Mr. Ward was born in Allegheny City, June 23, 1886, son of Seward M. and Alma P. (Moore) Ward. He attended the Bellevue public and high schools, later entering Washington and Jefferson College from which he graduated in 1908. Deciding to follow the banking business as a career he secured a position as a clerk in the Peoples National Bank, July 1, 1908, and proving to be a capable employee, he advanced rapidly, obtaining a thorough training in the various departments of the institution. In 1913, he was appointed assistant cashier, and vice-president in 1916, at thirty years of age, remaining in the latter position until 1921, when he became vice-president of the First National Bank when it consolidated with the Peoples National Bank. On May 1, 1923, he accepted the vice-presidency of the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association.

Mr. Ward is a member of the Duquesne Club, Highland

(*Continued on Page 371*)

Joseph Waugh Ward.

LEANDER TRAUTMAN.

Leander Trautman has been a member of the Pittsburgh bar since 1893, and is one of the most able lawyers of that city. His father, Louis Trautman, was born at Montpelier, France, removed to America and later was a minister of the Lutheran Church at Canton, Ohio. He married Katherine, daughter of Solomon and Catherine (Keil) Wismer, and granddaughter of Jacob Wismer. Solomon Wismer was born in Bucks County, Pa., and spent his life as a farmer. Rev. Mr. Trautman and wife were the parents of three children, the eldest of whom died in infancy; Leander, this subject, and Alexander L. now living in Detroit, were twins. Rev. Louis Trautman died March 22, 1865, at Canton, Ohio. His widow and her children moved to Pittsburgh in 1869,and in February, 1871, she married Josiah Benjamin Nobbs.

Leander Trautman, son of Louis and Katherine (Wismer) Trautman, was born February 17, 1865, at Canton, Ohio. When his mother moved to Pittsburgh, he was 4 years old. He attended the O'Hara School and Pittsburgh High School, and then became employed in Park Brothers' Mill. After earning sufficient funds, he studied stenography, and later took a complete university course under private tutors. As a stenographer he is one of the oldest as well as most expert in Allegheny County. He has reported as many conventions and speeches of great men of national and international reputation of Pittsburgh during the last 25 years as any one man in the vicinity, also having reported in every county court and the United States courts. He read law under Judge Jacob F. Slagle, and was admitted to the bar early in 1893.

Mr. Trautman is vice-president and treasurer of the Modern Laundery Company of Buffalo, N. Y., and is interested in the United Laundries, and other corporations of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Trautman has been active in Republican political campaigns throughout the country, but has never accepted any office. He is interested in a number of Pittsburgh corporations, of which he is attorney. He is a Mason; member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Unitarian Church and active in the Layman's League of that church. He owns one of the finest libraries in the city, including works on history, science, constitutional law and history, and general literature.

(*Continued on Page 368*)

MILTON A. MACKAY.

Milton A. Mackay, president and sole owner of the United States Realty & Security Company, the First National Realty & Security Company, Iron City Heights Realty Company and First National Finance & Building Corporation, has the reputation of housing more families than any other individual in the country. Though he has accumulated wealth his efforts were not inspired by selfish motives. Behind all he has accomplished there is a spirit of philanthrophy which gives him a place quite his own in the world of affairs.

Mr. Mackay, who is a son of Joseph and Anna Mackay, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, June 27, 1882. His early education began in Switzerland, continued in France and Hungary, and was completed in the United States.

He began his business career as a traveling salesman, later locating in Colorado where he was engaged as auditor for several mining companies of that state. The insurance business next attracted his attention and he was identified with this work for some time. He was located in Philadelphia and about eight years ago he came to Pittsburgh and engaged in the real estate business in which he has been brilliantly successful. His activities in this field were in the line of developing industrial sections. This led to his organizing the United States Realty & Security Company and the First National Realty & Security Company of which he is the guiding head. The headquarters of these concerns are in the Berger Building and Mr. Mackay has in his employ more than one hundred and twenty-five salesmen. Huge tracts of lands were purchased, developed and transformed into flourishing towns by building homes for the employes of the big plants that were a part of the developing plan.

Mr. Mackay's first realty activities were centered in Pittsburgh but about five years ago (1918) he broadened his field by extending his operations to Ohio. He purchased a large tract of land at Newton Falls, which is about nine miles from Warren, and here he put a carefully considered plan into operation. At that time Newton Falls had a population of 850 and Mr. Mackay's idea was to make a flourishing town of the place. This he succeeded in doing most effectually. He laid out 5,000 home sites and a development boom was well under way. Where five years ago stood very few houses, no manufacturing plants and only a "small town" bank, Newton Falls will doubtless possess a population af 15,000 to 20,000 souls in the very near future. Numerous and constantly increasing important manufacturing plants aggregating many millions of dollars in capitalization, insure its permanent and substantial prosperity. Had it not been for Mr. Mackay's enterprise Newton Falls would no doubt be a quiet sleepy town today instead of a place of bustling activity and with a possibility of the population and industrial growth increasing steadily as the years roll by.

Mr. Mackay is not only a man of broad vision but he has the courage of his convictions which enable him to carry his pretentious plans to a successful issue. He evidently intends to continue the work of building up towns offering opportunities for increased industrial activity, all of which tends to the betterment of the working classes. He is now (1923) interested in Salem, Ohio, where he has purchased a large area of ground only about twelve minutes walk from the center of the town. The new home sites that have been laid out are near the splendid residences of Salem's society and contiguous to the Salem Country Club. Salem contains twenty-one manufacturing plants and a population of 16,000. With housing facilities increased as planned by Mr. Mackay the town will be greatly benefited.

In looking to the future Mr. Mackay plans for many big operations in the years to come. At the Capital of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, he now controls a beautiful plat of land which is situated within an eight minutes ride of the Capitol. He has collected options on a number of manufacturing sites at Muscle Shoals in anticipation of a building boom should the government dispose of its holdings there.

In discussing matters concerning real estate to which he has devoted much study and research Mr. Mackay said at the time this sketch was written:

"The public shows its willingness toward building homes by anchoring their savings to 'mother earth', and quoting the erudite Sir John Boyle's prophesy, 'A system of political economy will yet transpire which will place riches in the laps of the starving poor'.

"My object in being engaged in realty operations is not altogether mercenary, though the volume of business consummated has placed me in comfortable circumstances. I entertain business from the standpoint of man's mission on earth and believe in trying to achieve the same for my fellow neighbor."

Mr. Mackay is single. He has traveled extensively in the various countries of Europe and in Latin America. He is a linguist of considerable talent, speaking fluently, in addition to English, French, Italian, Spanish, German and is thoroughly versed in the Latin. Mr. Mackay resides at 1606 Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa. His offices are located in the Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILTON A. MACKAY.

ROBERT JOHN CAMPBELL, M. D.

Robert J. Campbell, M. D., resident physician, Western Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, was born in Pittsburgh on June 5, 1887, son of Robert Sinclair Campbell and Martha Jane (Humphrey) Campbell.

Dr. Campbell received his earlier education in the public schools of McKees Rocks, Pa., and also in the schools of old Allegheny City. He studied under private tutors and entered the University of Pittsburgh in 1903, received the degree of Ph. G. in 1905, and the degree of M. D. in 1912. He later studied at the Post-Graduate Schools, New York City and at Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

Dr. Campbell became assistant resident physician at Western Penitentiary in 1912 and thus served until 1913, when he was chosen as resident physician, which position he now occupies. In addition to his official capacity, Dr. Campbell is also engaged in private practice with offices in the Jenkins' Arcade, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Campbell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Alpha Chapter Phi Beta Pi Medical fraternity, the Allegheny County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and is a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Pittsburgh. He was commissioned first lieutenant medical corps Sept. 17, 1917, for service in the world war; served overseas where he was promoted to the rank of captain and commanded the 35th Motor Ambulance Company, 7th division A. E. F., having been overseas from Aug. 26, 1918, to June 1, 1919, and received his honorable discharge June 9, 1919.

Dr. Campbell is unmarried. He is located at the Western Penitentiary, North Side, Pittsburgh, and also maintains offices in Jenkins Arcade, Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLARK HAMMOND.

CLARK HAMMOND

Clark Hammond, vice-president and cashier of the Columbia National Bank, Pittsburgh, has not only attained well-merited prominence among his fellows in this most highly specialized calling—banking—he is also one of the most active exponents of the doctrine of "Rotary" in Pittsburgh or elsewhere, and is at all times among the first to volunteer his services in the interests of every progressive movement of merit, whether purely civic, general or of national scope.

Born in Steubenville, Ohio, November 11, 1881, the son of a banker, Clark Hammond as a youth entered the National Exchange Bank of Steubenville, of which his father, Thomas A. Hammond, was cashier and one of the founders. The youth thus received the benefit of the years of successful banking experience enjoyed by the father, and Clark's remarkable aptitude in financial matters asserted itself from the start.

Had Mr. Hammond remained in Steubenville, he would doubtless be one of the most prominent bankers of his native state, Ohio. But after his preliminary training in the Steubenville banking institution (and graduation from Kenyon College, A. B. degree, in 1903) the destiny which guides us all led him to Pittsburgh. Here, he was first employed as a messenger for the old Iron City National Bank. This bank was several months later merged with the Bank of Pittsburgh and the M. & M. National Bank. Mr. Hammond became receiving teller of the merged institution. In 1909 he became secretary of the Guarantee Title & Trust Company, which later sold its banking

(*Continued on Page 368*)

GEORGE E. BENSON.

George E. Benson, vice-president of the Union Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., in charge of new business and credits, has accomplished much in the world of affairs and has a record of important achievements in manufacturing and financial circles. He was appointed to his present position June 1, 1923, and he brought to the banking business a thorough knowledge of various industrial fields that make his services to the Union Trust Company, which has a capital and surplus of $41,500,000, of great value.

Mr. Benson was born in Pittsburgh, April 26, 1875, and in 1881, the family removed to Middletown, Pa. Here the son attended the public school and was graduated from the Middletown High School in 1894. He decided to follow a business career, and upon completing his education at the age of twenty, Mr. Benson became affiliated with the pipe manufacturing business, beginning in the office of the American Tube & Iron Company, remaining with that concern until 1899, when it was merged with the National Tube Company. This consolidation brought him to Pittsburgh where he became identified with the statistical department of the National Tube Company and later with the sales and accounting departments.

Mr. Benson rendered valuable service which resulted in advancements to positions of more importance. For two years he was secretary to William B. Schiller, president of the National Tube Company and in 1909, he was appointed credit manager. In 1912 he became treasurer of the company, an office he filled with notable success. A man of initiative and executive skill he worked assiduously

(*Continued on Page 368*)

GEORGE E. BENSON.

HENRY THEODORE PORTER.

Henry Theodore Porter, president of Henry T. Porter & Company, brokers, and interested in various mining enterprises, is a native of Pittsburgh. He was born April 14, 1895, son of George R., Jr., and Wilhelmina (Schoeller) Porter. He attended the public schools, Fifth Avenue High School, and the University of Pittsburgh.

After completing his education, Mr. Porter became identified with the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company and served in the capacity of assistant cashier for five years. Subsequently, he became an accountant for the Pittsburgh Water Heater Company, remained with the latter for one year and in December, 1917, enlisted in the Air Service, U. S. A.; was sent to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, and later to Princeton University, where he was instructed in ground work. The Armistice was signed and hostilities ceased three weeks before he had completed his training as a pilot, and he was mustered out of service at Park Field, Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Porter organized the firm of Henry T. Porter & Company in 1919 and was elected president upon the incorporation of the concern. Henry T. Porter & Company is an organization formed for the development of meritorious mining properties and keeps in touch with every mining section of importance, that it may at all times be enabled to give accurate information regarding any mining stock to its clientele. He has served on the boards of various mining corporations.

Mr. Porter is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, at Pittsburgh.

On April 11, 1917, Mr. Porter married Lillian Deaumer. Mr. and Mrs. Porter are the parents of a daughter, Betty Virginia, aged three and one-half years.

The offices of Henry T. Porter & Company are in suite 807-809 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. LLOYD GRIMM.

J. Lloyd Grimm, chairman of the board, Four States Supply Company, Pittsburgh, was born February 14, 1892, at Adamsburg, Pa., son of J. Lloyd, Sr., and Bertha E. (Roose) Grimm. He received his elementary education in the public schools and at high school, and was graduated, in 1913, in pharmacy, from the University of Pittsburgh. He was president of his graduating class and treasurer of his fraternity, Phi Delta Chi.

After completing his education Mr. Grimm owned and operated a drug business at Pitcairn, Pa., where he remained until April 8, 1920. In 1917, he organized the Grimm Coal Company and is now president and general manager of that company. On August 1, 1921, he became chairman of the board and general manager of the Four States Supply Company.

In addition to his interests in the Grimm Coal Company and the Four States Supply Company, Mr. Grimm is a director of the Bertha-Consumers Company. He helped organize and was vice-president and a director of the Peoples National Bank of Pitcairn from September, 1920, until April, 1922, resigning when he removed his residence from Pitcairn to Pittsburgh.

He enlisted in the United States army in April, 1918, and served in France, at Base Hospital 202, located at Orleans, as chief pharmacist. He returned to the United States in May, 1919, and was discharged as first class sergeant, having enlisted as private before being sent overseas.

Mr. Grimm served as a member of the Pitcairn school board from December, 1921, to May 1, 1922, resigning on the latter date. He is affiliated with all Masonic bodies; B. P. O. E., Braddock; and Phi Delta Chi fraternity of the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Grimm married, June 15, 1916, Johnetta Jones, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have a daughter, Johnetta, and a son, John Henry Jones. Residence: 1640 Jancey Street. Office: Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS LYON, M. D.

William Reynolds Lyon was born at Indiana, Pa., September 6, 1869, the eldest of five children, the others being George Mulholland, James Campbell, Mary Argyle and Alice Armstrong Lyon. His father was Samuel Lyon, an attorney-at-law of Bedford, Pa., son of William Lyon and Ruth Reynolds. His mother was Sarah Jane Lowman, of Indiana, Pa., daughter of William Lowman and Mary McLain.

At the age of thirteen William R. Lyon entered the employ of the Home Fire Insurance Company of New York, in its Western Department offices in Chicago, Ill. He remained in the offices of the insurance company until 1886, then becoming a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He graduated from the Academy in 1890, and prepared to enter the Junior class at Yale-Sheffield, but the sudden death of his father, in the fall of 1890, prevented completion of his college course and he accepted a position in the First National Bank at Blairsville, Pa., which he held until 1892. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., from which he graduated with honors in 1895 as vice-president of his class.

During his senior year at medical college, he was one of the six students in Philadelphia selected to assist in the first investigation made in this country of the use of Behring Anti-toxin for the treatment of diphtheria. In 1896, after completion of his hospital and dispensary service, he located at Glenfield, Allegheny County, Pa., where he is the only physician in a community of 1500 people. As a result of Dr. Lyon's special practice of preventative medicine and hygiene, there have been no deaths in Glenfield from diphtheria or scarlet fever during more than twenty-five years, and the official morbidity records disclose that there have been fewer deaths in this town from acute infectious diseases than in any other community of the same size in the state of Pennsylvania; if compared with morbidity records of other states, Glenfield would undoubtedly occupy the same relative position as in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Lyon's direct ancestors served as officers in the Colonial and Revolutionary armies and in various positions of trust under the Government. His father, Capt. Samuel Lyon, recruited a volunteer company at the beginning of the Civil

(*Continued on Page 369*)

WILLIAM GRAHAM HEINER.

William Graham Heiner, lawyer, Pittsburgh, associated in practice with Colonel Churchill Mehard in that city, was born November 11, 1891, at Kittanning, Pennsylvania, son of Daniel B. Heiner and Belle (Acheson) Heiner. Daniel B. Heiner, his father, is now serving his second term as Collector of United States Internal Revenue, Western Pennsylvania District, was a member of Congress for two terms and formerly a United States District Attorney, having been actively engaged in the practice of law for the last thirty-five years. He is prominent in banking affairs of Western Pennsylvania and is president of the First National Bank of Ford City, Pa., a director of that institution and of the Armstrong County Trust Company of Kittanning, Pa., and the Farmers' National Bank of Freeport, Pa. He makes his residence at Kittanning, Pa.

William Graham Heiner was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1914 and completed his studies for the law in the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, graduating from the latter institution in 1917. He was admitted to the bar in the latter year, but as the United States then declared war upon the Central Powers, he entered the army, was commissioned second lieutenant and later assigned to 34th F. A. He received his discharge from the service in February, 1919, and immediately afterward engaged in the practice of law as an associate of A. E. Young, who is attorney for the Peoples Natural Gas Company. In March, 1920, Mr. Heiner became associated with Colonel Churchill Mehard, with law offices in the Farmers' Bank Building, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Heiner is affiliated with the Masonic lodge. He is a member of the University Club of Pittsburgh and of Alpha Sigma Phi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, Sons of the American Revolution, and East Liberty Post Number 5, American Legion.

On June 1, 1918, Mr. Heiner married Jean, daughter of George Thompson and Mary (Brettell) Marshall, of Pittsburgh. Children: William Graham, Jr., age 3 years; George Marshall, born Sept. 20, 1922.

Residence: 1247 Dennison Avenue. Office: 616 Farmers' Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEORGE HERMAN DEIKE

George H. Deike, president of The Mine Safety Appliances Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., and an executive of other enterprises, was born July 24, 1879, in Brooklyn, N. Y., son of John H. and Ruth (Rutter) Deike. He received his rudimentary education at Highland District public school, was graduated from Central High School, Pittsburgh, in 1898, and was a graduate, class of 1903, of the School of Mines, Pennsylvania State College.

Mr. Deike began his career as a mining engineer and mine superintendent for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. He was associated with the latter company in the capacities named from 1903 until 1912. In 1912, he became identified with the U. S. Bureau of Mines as a mining engineer and thus continued until 1914. With J. T. Ryan as a partner, Mr. Deike organized, in 1914, the Mine Safety Appliances Company, which business was incorporated in 1917 as a Pennsylvania corporation and of which Mr. Deike is now president, treasurer and a director. In addition to his interests in the aforesaid company, Mr. Deike is treasurer of the Burrell Technical Supply Company, treasurer of the First Aid Supplies Company, and a director of the Potter Title & Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Deike is identified with a number of national scientific and engineering societies, being a member of the American Society for Advancement of Science, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Institute of Mechanical Engineers and the Coal Mining Institute of America, and is a life member of the National Safety Council, Pittsburgh Division. He is an active member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and of the Civic Club of Allegheny County; also a member of the Pittsburgh Association of Credit Men. His social clubs include the Lions' Club, University Club, the Edgewood Country Club. Fraternally, he affiliates with the Masonic Lodge, being a member of George W. Guthrie Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Monongahela Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pittsburgh Commandery of the Knights Templar; Pennsylvania Consistory (Thirty-second Degree), and of Syria Temple. Mr. Deike is also a member of Phi Kappa Sigma college fraternity. He has been active in the interests of higher education, devoting much time to the affairs of Pennsylvania

(*Continued on Page 369*)

ADDISON MURRAY IMBRIE.

For many years Addison Murray Imbrie has been a conspicuous figure in the professional and business life of Pittsburgh. His record is one of splendid achievements and during the Spanish-American and the World Wars he was among the patriotic men who worked earnestly in the cause of humanity.

Mr. Imbrie was born near New Galilee, Beaver County, Pa., July 29, 1853, son of James Milton and Clarinda (Jackson) Imbrie. His scholastic career embraced terms in public and private schools, Darlington and Mt. Pleasant academies and Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in 1876. He then read law in the office of Samuel B. Wilson, of Beaver, Pa., and in 1878, registered as a student in the office of Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, who was considered to be the greatest criminal lawyer of his time. Mr. Imbrie was admitted to the bar in 1880, and for a period of ten years he was associated with his preceptor, Mr. Marshall. In 1890 he began to practice his profession without a partner and since then he has maintained an independent office. As a member of the bar, Mr. Imbrie occupies a high place in the estimation of his colleagues. A profound student of law, he established a large clientele and has rendered distinguished service. He is a member of the Beaver County bar and of all courts, United States and State; the Allegheny County Bar Association, Pennsylvania Bar Association and American Bar Association.

In addition to his legal activities he has numerous business interests. He is a director of the Pittsburgh Malleable Iron Company; vice-president and a director of the North Maryland Coal Company; director of the Standard Plate Glass Company, of Butler, Pa., and is identified with various other enterprises. His clubs are the Duquesne and the University and he is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Imbrie comes of a fine line of ancestors, notable for their native ability, sterling worth and fine traits of character. His father, James M. Imbrie, died April 12, 1889, and Mrs. Imbrie passed away May 7, 1899. The elder Mr. Imbrie was engaged in agricultural pursuits and prominent in the development of Beaver County, where he was held in high esteem for

(*Continued on Page 369*)

WILLIAM MARSHALL McJUNKIN.

William Marshall McJunkin, a member of the Board of Viewers of Allegheny County, Pa., was born in Plum Township, Allegheny County, a son of James and Mary E. (Carpenter) McJunkin. His great grandfather, William McJunkin, was a pioneer settler of Plum Township, where he located in 1789. Upon the tract of 237 acres of virgin forest that he occupied, and is now owned and in possession of his great grandchildren, stood one of the first block houses erected in the county for protection against the Indians.

William Marshall McJunkin received his education in the common schools, Grove City College and Pittsburgh Law School. He was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar in 1900 and engaged in the general practice of law until 1906, when he was appointed an assistant district attorney under Major Robert E. Stewart.

In 1911 the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas appointed Mr. McJunkin a member of the Board of Viewers, one of the most responsible and important offices in the county. He was reappointed in 1914, 1917 and 1920.

Mr. McJunkin is active in fraternal orders, being a member of the Masonic Lodge, Knights Templar, Consistory and Shrine. He is identified with the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and the Americus Republican Club. He is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

In 1903 Mr. McJunkin was married to Jennie, daughter of Samuel and Clarissa Wakefield of Mt. Pleasant, Pa. The family residence is in Wilkinsburg, Pa.

JOHN BERTRAND KELLEY.

In speaking of the Monongahela House it would be a decided oversight not to mention the name of J. B. Kelley, who has been identified with this historic hostelry since 1882. He is as much a part of the institution as are the columns in the lobby, the design of which makes one hark back to days of revered memory. There is no better known hotel man in the country than Mr. Kelley, who was a clerk in the house years ago and is now its president and manager.

John Bertrand Kelley was born in Utica, New York, August 3, 1868, son of John E. H. and Mary E. (Brown) Kelley. He was educated in the public schools and at Newell's Institute in Pittsburgh. Entering the hotel business immediately after completing his studies, he has thus been identified ever since. As a clerk he proved immensely popular and his friends are legion.

The site on which the Monongahela House now stands was first occupied by dwellings, one of which was the home of General William Wilkins, prominent in business affairs of Pittsburgh and vicinity about 1800. About 1805 a woolen mill occupied the site and in 1825 a school house was erected upon the ground.

The present Monongahela House building was erected in 1847, two years after the original hotel was destroyed by fire. The house has been the stopping place of famous men from all parts of the world and here great business ventures were planned. Political propositions and many laws had their inception on the veranda, and on it memorable addresses were delivered by many notable men, including Lafayette, Prince Napoleon, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, General U. S. Grant and the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII). Years later, among the last to use the veranda as a forum were the late William McKinley and Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The latter addressed great crowds from the Water Street side of the building.

After the rebuilding, in 1847, of the hostelry, John McDonald Crossan became proprietor and manager, continuing until his death in 1883. George S. Griscom then became proprietor and the management was assumed by John E. H. Kelley, father of J. B. Kelley. Mr. Griscom was proprietor until April 1, 1898, when Anderson & Woog succeeded to the business.

(*Continued on Page 369*)

ROBERT LIDDELL WICKLINE.

Robert Liddell Wickline, business counselor and tax consultant, Pittsburgh, noted nationally as an authority in the above lines, has been retained in responsible capacities by the United States Government, and while thus connected examined the books of many of the nation's greatest corporations. He is a writer and speaker of note on many and varied subjects, and is financially and actively interested in several Pittsburgh corporations.

Robert Liddell Wickline, son of Joseph R. and Rebecca S. Wickline, was born December 1, 1880, at Glasgow, Columbiana County, Ohio. He finished his elementary education in the common and high schools at Sharpsburg, Pa., and completed a commercial and accounting course at Pittsburgh Business College.

Mr. Wickline was associated with the passenger, freight and general superintendent's offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh from 1896 until 1901. In the latter year he became an accountant for the Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh, remaining with that institution until 1907. He then established a general insurance business which has been consistently successful and which he continues to own.

In 1917, Mr. Wickline was appointed deputy collector of Internal Revenue by C. G. Lewellyn, then collector. In 1918, by civil service selection, he became Internal Revenue Agent. In 1919 and 1920 he was traveling auditor for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and while thus engaged examined the books of a number of the largest consolidated corporations in the United States.

On December 1, 1920, he established offices in Pittsburgh as business counselor and tax consultant, and organized the Corporation Audit Company, the clientele of which includes some of the largest corporations in the East.

Mr. Wickline has been a director of the Dormont (Pa.) Building & Loan Association since 1913. He is also a director of the Pittsburgh Motor Club. He is president and director of the Corporation Audit Company, and is owner of the Wickline Insurance Agency. He is a trustee and secretary of the Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church of Dormont, Pa.,

(*Continued on Page 369*)

MORRIS EINSTEIN.

State Senator Morris Einstein has been prominent in the political and business life of Allegheny County for many years, and he has a wide and comprehensive knowledge of both these fields, particularly in the Pittsburgh district.

Mr. Einstein was born in Allegheny City, Pa., June 15, 1865. His education was obtained in the public schools and in 1885 he entered the drug business. He embarked in a broader field in 1900, when he organized the Pennsylvania Light & Power Company, of which he was the general manager until it was merged with the Philadelphia Company. Since then he has been identified with various enterprises of prominence and he is now president of the Mutual Ice & Ice Cream Company.

Though business required a great deal of his attention, Mr. Einstein was always deeply interested in politics and as time passed he became a potent factor in municipal affairs of his home town. He was elected a member of the select council of Allegheny City, serving for a period of twenty years. During that time he was active in supporting and passing measures that were beneficial to the community and his long term in office mutely testifies to his popularity. He is now chairman of the Twenty-fifth Ward Republican Organization of Pittsburgh.

When Allegheny City became a part of Pittsburgh, Mr. Einstein's influence covered a much wider field and he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the greater city. His worthy efforts gained recognition and in November, 1918, he was elected to the state senate. As a result of his splendid work in the support of popular legislative measures he was re-elected in 1922.

Mr. Einstein's activities have covered a wide area and he is thoroughly in touch with political conditions throughout the state. He has also been a delegate to numerous state conventions. Despite his many interests he has always been affiliated in some way with the drug business in which he began his career after leaving school and he is now trustee of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy.

He is a member of Rodef Shalom congregation; also member of the Westmoreland Country Club, Concordia Club,

(*Continued on Page 370*)

ARTEMUS H. LESLIE.

Artemus H. Leslie, superintendent of the the Allegheny County Work House, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., on January 4, 1853, son of Malachai and Martha Ann (Hoffman) Leslie. He was educated in the common schools.

Mr. Leslie's parents came to Pittsburgh in November, 1867, and settled in what is now the 7th Ward. The son learned the trade of carpenter, served as an apprentice in the trade, and then engaged in railroading and also was active in the real estate and insurance business. In 1880 he was elected alderman from the 17th (now 9th) Ward, and remained in office until August, 1896, at which time he disposed of his insurance and real estate interests. He then became superintendent of police under J. O. Brown, who was then Director of the Department of Public Safety, City of Pittsburgh. Mr. Leslie was removed from his position as superintendent of police through the "Ripper Bill," but was appointed Director of the Department of Public Safety, December 1, 1901, and served thus until 1903, when the Hays administration (Citizens' Party) went into office. In February, 1904, Mr. Leslie was elected to the Select Council from the 17th Ward and served until October, 1904. He then became superintendent of the Allegheny County Work House and has held this position to date.

Mr. Leslie is a member of the Patriotic Americans' Order. He is a Knights Templar, Mason and Shriner and an Odd Fellow; member and former State Officer of the Good Templars and the Junior Order, United American Mechanics, etc.

He has been twice married. His first wife, whom Mr. Leslie married in 1878, died in 1879. He married (2nd) in 1899, Ella M. Shaw, of Steubenville, Ohio.

George W. Baum
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARRY A. CRONIN.

Harry A. Cronin, president of the Thomas Cronin Company, contractors, Pittsburgh, is a resident of that city and a native of Pittsburgh. He was born in the Southside of Pittsburgh on October 6, 1887, a son of Thomas and Julia (McConnell) Cronin. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his home city and was graduated from the high school in 1904.

Mr. Cronin began on his business career in 1905, and has since been engaged in the construction business. He subsequently was elected to the presidency of the Thomas Cronin Company, which position he most capably filled.

Mr. Cronin is a member of the Americus Republican Club at Pittsburgh and life member of Pittsburgh Athletic Club. He married, on May 7, 1914, Miss Nell Kane of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Cronin are the parents of a son, Thomas Cronin.

William Singer Moorhead.

WILLIAM SINGER MOORHEAD.

William Singer Moorhead was born August 2, 1883, at Greensburg, Pa., son of James Sharpe Moorhead and Elizabeth Williams (Singer) Moorhead. His father, who is now retired, was prominent in the legal profession in both County and Federal courts for fifty years as a member of the law firm of Moorhead & Head; his partner was Judge Head, who recently retired from the Superior Court Bench.

William S. Moorhead received his earlier education in the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J. He received the B.A. degree from Yale University in 1906, and was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh School of Law in 1909 with the LL.B. degree. He was instructor and lecturer, University of Pittsburgh, for 9 years after graduation.

Mr. Moorhead was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County in 1909 and later was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the United States Supreme Court. He began the practice of law, first as an individual, and in 1917 organized the law partnership of Moorhead & Knox, his associate being William F. Knox, nephew of the late United States Senator Philander C. Knox. In September, 1922, he was appointed by President Harding, a member of the Tax Simplification Board.

Moorhead & Knox are counsel for the Third National Bank and the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, and also for Moore, Leonard & Lynch, bankers and brokers. Mr. Moorhead is a director of the Inland Coal Company and the Keystone Coal & Coke Company.

He is a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf,

(*Continued on Page 372*)

LAWRENCE PETER MONAHAN.

Lawrence P. Monahan, Pittsburgh attorney, banker, coal operator and interested in various manufacturing enterprises of Pittsburgh and vicinity, was born July 2, 1876, at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, a son of Daniel and Gertrude (Brandt) Monahan.

He attended the Greensburg public schools, made his preparatory studies at St. Vincent's College, graduated from Fordham College, New York City, and received the degrees of B. A. and A. M., from the latter institution in 1897 and 1900, respectively. Also, in 1900, he received the LL.B. degree from Pittsburgh Law School of the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Monahan was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County in September, 1900, and Westmoreland County December, 1900. He began his legal career in Pittsburgh in September, 1900, in the offices of A. M. and John D. Brown, two of the foremost members of the Allegheny County bar.

He is vice-president and a director of the Anchor Savings Bank, director of the Pittsburgh Motor Service Company, and connected with a number of coal companies.

He is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Country Club, Country Club of Allegheny County; Knights of Columbus Lodge and American Automobile Association.

He married, February 22, 1906, Nellie, daughter of John and Ellen Wurtz of Dawson, Pa.

Home: Bayard and Neville Streets. Offices: Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lawrence Peter Monahan.

GEORGE WILBERFORCE McCANDLESS.

GEORGE WILBERFORCE McCANDLESS.

George Wilberforce McCandless, who has lived all of his life in Pittsburgh and has been loyal to his native city in so many expressions of effort, expressions that have meant so much to his city, his state and his country, because he has given of himself in each of these instances so cheerfully, so promptly and so generously, was born in Pittsburgh, June 27, 1869, the son of George W. and Sarah (Ford) McCandless. He was educated in Springfield Public School and the Pittsburgh High School.

Mr. McCandless, in 1883, as soon as he left high school, entered the service of the late T. C. Jenkins, wherein he continued until 1887, when he resigned to take a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and remained in this connection until 1894, when he identified himself with the McConway & Torley Company, in a clerical capacity. He was industrious, observing, intelligent and always alert to the surroundings. He was promoted rapidly in this new relation and today is treasurer of this Pittsburgh institution. He is also a director and secretary of the Valley Steel Products Company.

Mr. McCandless has been so intimately connected with those public affairs of prime importance for so many years that the absence of his name from any public project of almost any nature would be a matter of general surprise. This work has been made possible by his methodical conduct and administration of big affairs of whatever nature. He is a member of the Duquesne Club of which he was president in 1922, and always interested and efficient in his efforts in behalf of this organization. He is also a member

(*Continued on Page 370*)

ROY CARNEGIE McKENNA.

Roy Carnegie McKenna, Latrobe, Pa., manufacturer, and interested in a number of industrial enterprises of Western Pennsylvania and elsewhere, was born March 7, 1883, at Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Thomas and Anna (Hogan) McKenna. He attended the public schools and Pittsburgh Central High School, and was graduated, in 1903, from the University of Pittsburgh, with the electrical engineering degree.

Mr. McKenna is president of the Vanadium-Alloys Steel Company of Latrobe, Pa., manufacturers of high-speed, alloy and carbon tool steels, also ferro-tungsten. He is a member of the firm of McKenna Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., and a director of the Latrobe Trust Company of Latrobe; is vice-president and a director of the McKenna Brass & Manufacturing Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacturers of bottling machines and window display fixtures and jobbers of brass and copper rod, sheet, tube and pipe; and is a director of the Washington Steel & Ordnance Company of Washington, D. C.

He is a member of the American Iron & Steel Institute, American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society for Steel Treating, member of all Masonic bodies, the Chamber of Commerce and Pittsburgh Athletic Association, various other clubs in Pittsburgh and vicinity, Kiwanis Club, Latrobe, and Old Colony Club, New York. He was president for 1922, of the Pittsburgh Alumni Association of the University of Pittsburgh. During the World War Mr. McKenna took a prominent part in various wartime activities. His Latrobe interests were turned over to

(*Continued on Page 370*)

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ROY CARNEGIE McKENNA.

William Joshua Patterson.

WILLIAM JOSHUA PATTERSON.

The industrial supremacy of the Pittsburgh District may be attributed largely to two basic advantages—presence of vast reserves of raw materials, notably coal, and the proximity of nature's highways of trade—the rivers. Largely, we repeat, is the district indebted to nature's bounty, but lacking the men of vision to appreciate these advantages and the ability to utilize them, the natural endowments would have remained latent, their possibilities lost to the world. Again: given the men of foresight and with the ability to transform these resources for commercial use, they are powerless to achieve until the original factor in the endless chain of industrial endeavor has prepared the mechanical means by which all natural resources are utilized. This factor is a man, naturally gifted and, through years of study and technical training, possessing the ability to design, construct and supervise the installation of machinery used by the captains of industry in carrying out their exploitation of resources—his title is Engineer.

William J. Patterson, executive head of Heyl & Patterson, Inc., contracting engineers, Pittsburgh, is among the foremost engineers in his particular phase of the profession in the country. The great engineering concern of which he is the head was originally organized by himself in 1887, and the business was incorporated in 1904. Conforming to the demand for machinery adapted to the development of mining operations and for use in loading and unloading of cargoes upon waterfront docks, Heyl & Patterson, Inc., specialize in both the manufacture and installa-

(*Continued on Page 370*)

CHARLES FRANKLIN NIEMANN.

As an independent steel manufacturer and banker, Charles Franklin Niemann holds a commanding position in the business world. Like many other successful men, Mr. Niemann engaged in various commercial pursuits before finding the business in which his success lay.

Having received his education in private and public schools of this city, and having graduated from the Pittsburgh High School at the age of sixteen, he immediately entered as an apprentice in the jewelry business, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of the business at the age of twenty-one, embarked in the jewelry business for himself. Being of an aggressive nature and disposition he soon found he must find a more active field of endeavor, and shortly thereafter became interested in other commercial enterprises.

In 1906 he became president and treasurer of the Parkersburg Iron & Steel Company, and at a later date president of the Fifth Avenue Bank of Pittsburgh. He is also a director of the Citizens Savings Bank, the Manufacturers Light & Heat Company and the Globe Insurance Company. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Shrine, and of the leading clubs of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Niemann is, his friends say, a typical and real Pittsburgher, having been born and lived here all his life. His parents were Herman H. and Martha Flowers Niemann, and the date of his birth February 22, 1869. Mr. Niemann was married October 9, 1900, to Mildred, daughter of Harvey and Harriett Holt Bartley. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Niemann have three children, Martha Virginia, Charles Franklin II, and Florence Gwendolin.

Charles Franklin Niemann.

GRANT HUBLEY.

GRANT HUBLEY.

For many years Grant Hubley has been a factor in the growth and immense expansion of the Oil Well Supply Company, with which he began as a clerk, rising steadily to positions of more importance until today he is the vice-president and guiding spirit of the vast business which the concern now enjoys. That he is a valued executive is evident in the fact that he has been continuously associated with the company for more than 34 years.

Mr. Hubley was born in Allegheny City (now the North Side of Pittsburgh), March 27, 1865, son of George W. and Fannie (McAlister) Hubley. He attended the Fifth Ward public schools and his first business experience was obtained with Boggs and Buhl where he remained for a period of four years, serving as bill clerk and assistant bookkeeper. Following this he was in the hardware business with his father, remaining four years. He had in the meantime obtained valuable experience which stood him in good stead in his subsequent activities.

On January 1, 1889, Mr. Hubley became identified with the Oil Well Supply Company, where he laid the foundation for a career which was to make him a conspicuous figure in the business world. He began at the bottom of the ladder and became familiar with every department of the company. He spent six months in the accounting department and was then transferred to the manufacturing branch, a small plant on Twenty-first Street, which was the nucleus of the present large business of the company. He took a special pride in this work and made the plant a model of perfection and one of the most modern equipment.

In recognition of his splendid service Mr. Hubley was

(*Continued on Page 370*)

THOMAS FLEMING, JR.

Thomas Fleming, Jr., vice-president of the Oil Well Supply Company, and in charge of the manufacturing plants and shops of that company is well known as a civil and mechanical engineer of ability. He is a native of Alexandria, Va., and received his early education at Potomac Academy in that city.

At Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., he graduated as an engineer with the class of 1905, and immediately came to Pittsburgh and began to practice his profession. He met with marked success as a member of the engineering firm of Chester & Fleming. In 1919 he withdrew from this firm and became identified with the staff of the Oil Well Supply Company, advancing in 1922 to the position of vice-president. Both as an engineer of skill and a man of executive ability he has won marked distinction.

Among the various engineering enterprises which Mr. Fleming has handled are the new water works pumping stations and filtration plants at Erie, Phoenixville, Greenville, New Kensington, and Charleroi, Pa.; East Liverpool, East Youngstown, Alliance, and Steubenville, Ohio; Sedalia, Mo.; Batavia, N. Y., and reservoirs at Jamestown, N. Y.; Coshocton, Ohio; Alton, Ill. Mr. Fleming also installed water works and sewerage systems for the Pennsylvania State Institutions at Polk, Pa.; Wernersville, Pa., and Mont Alto, Pa.

Mr. Fleming was president of the National Association of the Cornell Alumni, 1922-23, and a member of the Cornellian Council from 1915 to the present time. He has been particularly active in the interests of his University.

(*Continued on Page 370*)

THOMAS FLEMING, JR.

Henry Ernest Cole.

HENRY ERNEST COLE.

Henry Ernest Cole, vice-president and a director of the Harris Pump & Supply Company, has been prominent in the business activities of Pittsburgh for a number of years. Trained as an electrical engineer, he came to this city in 1903 and followed engineering work with marked success. He later became associated with the Harris Pump & Supply Company and is making his life work in this prominent and flourishing organization.

Mr. Cole was born in Sedgwick, Maine, March 16, 1877, son of Edward C. and Hattie M. Cole. He attended the common schools of Sedgwick and South Portland, Maine. Later he entered the University of Maine, from which he graduated as an electrical engineer in 1902, remaining at the university for one year as an instructor in the engineering department. Prior to entering the university, he worked for five years for the Maine Central Railroad at Portland, Maine. In 1898 he was connected for a short time with the engineering department of the Berwind-White Coal Company, at Windber, Penn.

Mr. Cole came to Pittsburgh in 1903 and opened offices as a consulting engineer. In 1904 he became connected with the Harris Pump & Supply Company, with which he remained for a year. He then organized the H. E. Cole & Company, commercial engineers. He continued with the Harris Company, however, in an advisory capacity on special sales and engineering work. In 1908 he renewed his connection with the Harris Pump & Supply Company as manager of the pump department and in 1910 he was elected vice-president and a director of the concern.

(*Continued on Page 373*)

ARTHUR KIRTLAND RABE.

Arthur Kirtland Rabe, manufacturer and jobber, is president and general manager of the Commercial Sash & Door Company—general offices and warehouse, 33rd Street & Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; factory, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Mr. Rabe was born in Oakland, California, in 1879, son of Dr. John and Emma (Kirtland) Rabe. He married Mrs. Aline L. Pearson, January 1, 1909. Mrs. Rabe was born in Pittsburgh and has always made that city her home.

Mr. Rabe attended the Oakland public and high schools and business college at Akron, Ohio. He learned telegraphy and was employed as an operator at Salina, Kansas, and was connected with the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, for about one year. He came to Pittsburgh in 1900 with the Commercial Sash & Door Co. and has held practically every clerical position with the company.

In 1902 he was made traveling representative in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland. He was made secretary, treasurer and general manager in 1910 and elected president in 1921. The business has more than doubled under his management. He built two large additions to the warehouse in Pittsburgh and made extensive improvements in the factory at Beaver Falls and has extended the sales over an area of 500 miles. The Commercial Sash & Door Company deals in all kinds of special millwork, as well as stock, windows, doors, frames, mouldings, porch and stair material. It makes a specialty of factory frames and sash for large operations. The company

(*Continued on Page 364*)

Arthur Kirtland Rabe.

Edward Ray Weidlein.

EDWARD RAY WEIDLEIN.

Edward Ray Weidlein, chemical engineer and director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh, was born at Augusta, Kansas, July 14, 1887, son of Edward and Nettie (Lehman) Weidlein. He received the bachelor of arts degree from the University of Kansas in 1909 and the master of arts degree in 1910.

Mr. Weidlein was an industrial fellow engaged in research on camphor at the University of Kansas, under the direction of the late Dr. Robert Kennedy Duncan, in 1909 and 1910, and from the latter year until 1912 he carried out a comprehensive study of the ductless glands, during the course of which he investigated epinephrin from the whale. From 1912 to 1916 he was a senior fellow of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, having supervisory charge of all the institute's investigations on the metallurgy and hydrometallurgy of copper and having direction of the experimental plant at Thompson, Nevada. In connection with this investigatory work, he developed a process for the use of sulphur dioxide in hydrometallurgy.

From July to October, 1916, Mr. Weidlein was assistant director of the Mellon Institute at Pittsburgh, and associate director of it from 1916 until 1921; he served as acting director during 1918-1919, and on October 8, 1921, was appointed director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

Mr. Weidlein was chemical expert to the United States War Industries Board from March 12, 1918, to January 1, 1919, and in 1918 he was chairman of the Fuel Commission of the National Research Council.

(*Continued on Page 371*)

WILLIAM ALLEN HAMOR, M. A.

William Allen Hamor, chemist, and assistant director of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, University of Pittsburgh, was born March 27, 1887, at DuBois, Pa., son of George D. and Margaret J. (Means) Hamor. He is a lineal descendant of Raphe Hamor, who settled in the colony of Virginia in 1610.

Mr. Hamor attended the University of Pittsburgh from 1904 until 1907, and received the master of arts degree in 1913. He is now a specialist in hydrocarbon chemistry. He was research chemist to the College of the City of New York from 1907 to 1914; assistant to the director, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, from 1914 to 1916, and has since been assistant director of the institute. In 1908, he was shale oil expert for the Department of Mines, of Canada. He is a member (1921-24) of the National Research Council, division of research extension, and vice-chairman of same in 1922; in 1917, was member of the sub-committee on air-plane fuels, National Research Council; member (1913-22), various committees of the American Chemical Society. He is identified with the American Chemical Society, American Electro-chemical Society, American Society for Testing Materials, and is a fellow of the Chemical Society of London (Eng.).

He is the author of the following books: "A History of Chemistry" (1909); "The American Petroleum Industry" (with R. F. Bacon, in 1916); "The Examination of Petroleum" (with F. W. Padgett, in 1920), and "American Fuels" (with R. F. Bacon, in 1922). He is also author

(*Continued on Page 370*)

William Allen Hamor, M. A.

John Augustus Lathwood.

JOHN AUGUSTUS LATHWOOD.

John A. Lathwood, general manager, the Lathwood Foundry Company, and extensively interested in realty properties in Pittsburgh and vicinity, was born in Pittsburgh on November 9, 1874, son of James and Anna Louise (Russell) Lathwood. He attended the public schools and was graduated from high school, commercial department, in 1892, and from the academic department in 1895.

Mr. Lathwood became associated with his father in the operation of the Lathwood Foundry Company in the year of completion of his scholastic education. Upon the death of his father, in 1910, Mr. Lathwood succeeded to the management of the company with title of general manager, and has consistently increased its output of grey iron castings with each succeeding year. During the World War his company turned out shells for the French Government and all kinds of machinery for the British Government.

The Lathwood Foundry is one of the oldest concerns of its kind in the city of Pittsburgh and its control has always remained in the possession of the Lathwood family. Mr. Lathwood personally is also heavily interested in Pittsburgh real estate holdings, including apartment and single dwelling houses and factory buildings, all of which he has had erected since entering the foundry business.

Mr. Lathwood is one of the most prominent members of the Masonic Order in the city and state. He is past presiding officer, Blue Lodge; past presiding officer, Royal Arch Masons and the Scottish Rite Masons; now presiding officer Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and in 1919 became a 33rd degree Mason.

His business address is the Lathwood Foundry Company, Thirtieth and Wayne Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEORGE EDWARD PAINTER.

George Edward Painter, who has for many years been prominent in iron and steel manufacturing circles of Pittsburgh and vicinity, was born in 1862, in Allegheny City, the son of B. H. and Mary (Lathrop) Painter. He received his collegiate education in the school of mines of Columbia University, graduating in the class of 1883.

He first became identified with the industrial life of Pittsburgh when, in 1883, he went to work for J. Painter & Sons Company, iron and steel manufacturers. This company was later acquired by the United States Steel Corporation, the business being merged in 1901, with other independent companies, under the name of the American Steel Hook Company.

Mr. Painter continued his connection with the merged company until 1903 and then retired from it. He is now a director of the MacIntosh-Hemphill Company and the Peoples Savings & Trust Company of Pittsburgh, is vice-president and a director of the Union Storage Company, Pittsburgh, and a director in the First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

He is a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Golf Clubs of Pittsburgh; Country Club of Allegheny County and St. Clair Country Club, and is an Elk and a Mason.

In 1888 Mr. Painter married Agnes Clarke, who died in 1895. Children: Mrs. Harold P. Hobart; Clarke, and Alden Lathrop Painter.

Residence: 1027 Western Avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

George Edward Painter.

P. N. Jones.

P. N. JONES.

P. N. Jones, general manager of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, was born near Springfield, Ohio, February 15, 1865. He graduated from Ohio State University in 1892, with the degree of M.E. in E.E. After two years with the Short Electric Railway Company and the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland, he joined, in 1894, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, first in the testing department and then successively as superintendent of Pittsburgh City Construction, manager of the Cleveland Sales Office, and manager of the Pittsburgh Sales Office. He resigned from the Westinghouse Company to become, on October 1, 1905, electrical and mechanical engineer of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, with entire supervision of power stations and equipment. After serving in this capacity for four years he received the appointment of general superintendent and was made general manager in 1912.

Mr. Jones is widely known for his important work in weight reduction of cars and in successful solutions of operating problems through mechanical improvements. He gained a prominent place in national street railway affairs because of his numerous inventions, including the low floor steel car, the double-deck car, the "baby" motor for use with these types of cars, emergency control, and safety car-doors.

On December 26, 1895, Mr. Jones was married to Nellie Schaeffer of Springfield, Ohio. He died suddenly at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1923, after the writing of the above sketch. He leaves his wife and four children,

(*Continued on Page 382*)

ALBERT CURRY.

Albery Curry, well-known in real estate and business affairs of Western Pennsylvania, is a native of Pittsburgh, where he is engaged in the realty business, his headquarters being in the First National Bank Building. He was born November 20, 1877, son of Henry M. and Harriett (Girty) Curry.

Mr. Curry received his preparatory education in the public schools and then entered Cornell University, from which he graduated with the class of 1902, with the degree of C.E. He had gone to college with a view of preparing for an engineering career and upon graduating he took up this profession. He was identified with this work, to which his talents were well adapted, for some time. He became interested in real estate, seeing in this line splendid opportunities and, in 1905, he gave up civil engineering and has since devoted all of his time to realty activities, being the builder and manager of the Curry Building at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Curry is prominent in charitable and civic affairs and lends his support to movements along these lines. He is a trustee of the Associated Charities. In addition to his realty interests he is vice-president and director of the Fort Pitt Steel Casting Company and has other financial connections.

His social affiliations include the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Golf Club, Oakmont Country Club, University Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Montour Heights Club and the Chi-Psi Fraternity.

On November 15, 1905, Mr. Curry married Katherine Elkins, daughter of George W. Elkins, a notable figure in

(*Continued on Page 382*)

Albert Curry.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Charles Anderson, member of the City Council of Pittsburgh, is a native of that city, where he was born on May 17, 1877, son of Charles F. Anderson and Mary (Mullen) Anderson. He received his education in the North Public School, located in the old Fourth Ward of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Anderson was business agent for Local Union Number 27, Journeymen Plumbers, was plumbing inspector for the city of Pittsburgh from 1908 to 1917, was an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and has been a member of the City Council of Pittsburgh since January, 1920. He was re-elected November, 1923.

During the World War Mr. Anderson was an investigator and supervisor in the Bureau of Employment, United States Department of Labor, his duties including the responsibility to keep the various war industries supplied with workers.

He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, No. 11, Pittsburgh, and F. O. E., No. 76.

Mr. Anderson married, June 20, 1900, Eunice Carr, who died in 1905. He has a daughter, Mary; a son, Charles, was with the 3rd Field Artillery and died in France while in the service.

Home: 27 Barbeau Street. Office: City-County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON.

Hon. William H. Robertson, member of the City Council, Pittsburgh, and prominent in insurance circles in that city, was born June 11, 1881, at Pittsburgh, son of Thomas and Amelia C. (Weber) Robertson. He acquired his preliminary education in public and high schools, and received an academic degree from Pittsburgh Academy in 1898.

Mr. Robertson was first engaged in business with his father, who conducted a wholesale produce firm. He became later a clerk in the delinquent tax office, where he remained for three years. He was then, for one year, associated with the Real Estate Savings & Trust Company. For a period of seven years following, he was sales manager for the R. T. Pearson Real Estate & Insurance Company. He subsequently became interested in the Superior Insurance Company, and continues to maintain his interest therein and is an agent for the company.

In 1913 Mr. Robertson was elected an alderman from the 26th ward. During the administration of Jos. G. Armstrong as mayor, he served the city in the capacity of police magistrate. He was elected a member of the city council in 1915 and has since served continuously, having been re-elected in 1919 for a four-year term.

Mr. Robertson is a member of all Masonic bodies and of the B. P. O. Elks.

During the World War he was a factor in the draft service in the North Side district, Pittsburgh. In 1918, he founded the Soldiers' & Sailors' Club of Pittsburgh. He is unmarried and resides at 5 Riverview Avenue. His offices are in the City-County Building and the Keystone Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON.

WALLACE BORLAND.

WALLACE BORLAND.

Wallace Borland, chairman of the service and survey committee, City Council of Pittsburgh, was born in that city on May 5, 1867, son of John and Isabel (Hayes) Borland, and was educated in the Hiland public school of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Borland was employed in a brickyard for seven years following the completion of his schooling. He was then, for three years, connected with Kuhn Brothers, grocers, and the following three and one-half years were spent with Berry & Company. He became identified with the city engineer's office in 1894 and had charge of work at Lake Carnegie, Highland Park. In 1895 he accepted a position with the Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Company and remained with this concern until 1908, as salesman. He then became a salesman for the St. Louis Independent Packing Company, and was subsequently promoted to assistant manager, which position he now holds.

Mr. Borland is active in local Republican politics, and was a member of the county assessors, 7th and 11th wards, in 1912 and 1913. He was police magistrate, appointed by Mayor Armstrong, in 1914, being reappointed by Mayor Babcock in 1918. He was elected to the City Council in November, 1921, for a four-year term, and is chairman of the service and survey committee thereof.

Mr. Borland married (first) May 15, 1895, Masie Connell. On February 19, 1920, he married Lydia L. Shields, daughter of the late J. P. Sharp. He has two sons by the the first marriage, Norman W. and Charles R.

Residence: 6017 Station Street. Office: City-County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PETER J. McARDLE.

Peter J. McArdle, member of the City Council, Pittsburgh, was born at BelPre, Ohio, July 17, 1874, son of Peter and Ann (Gorman) McArdle. He was educated in the public schools.

Mr. McArdle began life in a rolling mill, as a heater, and continued in this line for a period of fifteen years. Nearly from the beginning of his connection with the mill industry he was active in the councils of the unions organized by the workmen in the mills, and in 1905 he became National President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, occupying this position for six years. In 1911 he was elected to the City Council of Pittsburgh, and has since been continuously re-elected to the council with the exception of 1920 and 1921, being re-elected in the latter part of 1921 for the following council. In 1912 he was a member of the City Planning Committee, and is now chairman of the Charities and Corrections Committee.

Mr. McArdle is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Knights of St. George and the Eagles lodges.

He married, November 21, 1900, Margaret Flaherty of Muncie, Indiana. Children: William, Joseph, Ella, Margaret, James, Edward, Mary, and Paul.

PETER J. McARDLE.

William Young English.

WILLIAM YOUNG ENGLISH.

William Young English, member of the council, city of Pittsburgh, was born August 23, 1878, son of Robert and Jane (Boyd) English. He attended the public schools and Central High School of Pittsburgh, completing a commercial course in 1893, and an academic course at the latter institution in 1897.

In 1893 Mr. English entered the employ of the Standard Manufacturing Company at Pittsburgh as bill clerk. He remained with that company for one year and at the expiration of the year, in 1894, entered Central High School and continued his course. Later, he entered the employ of the Kelly & Jones Company, as manager of the plumbing department of that firm. He remained with the Kelly & Jones Company for six years, then becoming secretary for the George H. Soffel Company, plumbers. When, in 1913, he was elected a member of the City Council of Pittsburgh, he severed all business connections and thereafter devoted his entire time to his councilmanic duties. He was re-elected in 1917 and again in 1921, in the latter year leading the ticket in both the primaries and at the election proper.

Mr. English is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church, North Side, Pittsburgh. He is a Mason, member Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and of Syria Temple, and is an Odd Fellow.

On June 5, 1902, Mr. English married Martha, daughter of Wittin Musser and Martha (Gillespie) Musser of Pittsburgh. Children: Ella M. and Martha E., students at Penn Hall, Chambersburg, Pa.

Home, 3101 Landis St. Office, City County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT M. EWING

Robert M. Ewing, assistant city solicitor, city of Pittsburgh, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., January 31, 1868, son of James Henry and Eleanor Jane (Rhea) Ewing. He attended the common schools, Saltsburg Academy, Saltsburg, Pa., and Washington & Jefferson College.

Mr. Ewing taught in Westmoreland County public schools to earn money for his education. After leaving college he studied law at Indiana, Pa., under Hon. M. C. Watson and Judge S. J. Telford, partners in the law firm of Watson & Telford. Mr. Ewing was admitted to the Indiana County bar in 1892 and to the Allegheny County bar in 1893. He was actively engaged in practice until October, 1917, when the United States prepared to enter the World War.

Mr. Ewing's first military service began in 1890, when he enlisted in the National Guard of Pennsylvania as a private in Co. F., 5th Pennsylvania Infantry, serving during the Homestead riots in 1892. Removing to Pittsburgh he became regimental sergeant major, 14th Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was advanced till he became senior major of the regiment. He retired at the expiration of his commission and for several years was not connected with military affairs. At the outbreak of the World War, although 50 years of age, he applied for a commission in the regular army, was commissioned a captain in the Quartermasters Corps and assigned to duty October 18, 1917, as quartermaster, U. S. A. General Hospital No. 1, New York City, where he remained until September 1, 1919. He was then transferred

(*Continued on Page 371*)

Robert M. Ewing.

HARRY HOMER HUNTER.

HARRY HOMER HUNTER.

Harry Homer Hunter, director and vice-president of the Samuel W. Black Company, real estate, Pittsburgh, was born in Penn Township, Allegheny County, Pa., May 28, 1874, son of Thomas Armstrong Hunter and Sarah (Porter) Hunter. He attended the common schools of Penn Township and Oakmont, and was graduated from high school; took a course at Duff's Business College and was graduated from that institution.

From 1894 until 1900, Mr. Hunter was secretary to the Agnew Glass Company, at Oakmont, Pa. In 1900 he organized, in Pittsburgh, a real estate business under the name of Harry H. Hunter & Company. In 1911 he became connected with the Samuel W. Black Company, and was elected to the vice-presidency of that company in 1920, which position he now occupies. Messrs. Black and Hunter operated jointly in the negotiations which resulted in the sales of the William Penn Hotel and Monongahela House properties to the present owners, these deals being among the many major property sales in which he acted as broker.

For ten years or more, Mr. Hunter has been a director and secretary-treasurer of the Southern Avenue Land Company. He is a member of the board of governors and second vice-president and a member of the appraisal committee of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, and is active in the affairs of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the board of governors of the Stanton Heights Golf Club, a member of the executive committee

(*Continued on Page 371*)

J. CHARLES WILSON.

Of the second generation of a family that has done much toward the development of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania is J. Charles Wilson, head of A. & S. Wilson Co., and first vice-president of the Builders' Exchange.

Mr. Wilson is a son of the late Samuel Wilson, founder of the company and a pioneer building contractor, who emigrated from Ireland in 1850. His mother was Miss Eliza Mitchell, daughter of Joseph and Agnes (Johnston) Mitchell. He was born in Pittsburgh, October 2, 1857.

He obtained his education in the old Second Ward Schools, at the Pittsburgh High School, and the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. He then learned the carpenter's trade, under his father, and worked with him for some years, acquiring all the details of the business. On February 9, 1897, he became a member of the firm of A. & S. Wilson and upon his father's death in 1891, Mr. Wilson, together with his brother, Adam Wilson, took over the business. Incorporation was made in 1902 as the A. & S. Wilson Co.

Since the death of his brother in 1912, Mr. Wilson has been president of the corporation. Mr. Wilson has important philanthropic connections and is as well known in civic and fraternal circles as in the business world. He is president of the Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, having succeeded the late John B. Jackson, in this office. He was formerly a director of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary. Politically, he is a Republican, but has never accepted office. He is a member of the Union Club of Pittsburgh, and holds the 32nd degree in Masonry,

(*Continued on Page 372*)

J. CHARLES WILSON.

TILLMAN DANIS LYNCH.

TILLMAN DANIS LYNCH.

Tillman Danis Lynch is one of the best known authorities of the country on process engineering, materials testing, and materials in design. He was born in Harrison County, West Virginia, in 1867, and as a boy performed farm work. He attended district school, the Academy of Buckhannon, West Virginia, and the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, from which he graduated in 1891, with the degree of Civil Engineer.

To procure funds to meet expenses of the university course, all vacations, week-ends, and many evenings were devoted to remunerative employment. He surveyed and made a plot of Morgantown, surveyed in oil and gas fields, laid out a railroad location through Fairmont, West Virginia, and spent one summer in the maintenance of way department of the Maryland Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

He is a member of Phi Sigma Kappa and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities.

After leaving college he was with the engineering firm of G. W. G. Ferris & Company of Pittsburgh, Chicago, and New York. From 1891 to 1895 he had charge of inspection of mill, foundry, shop and field erection, and for two years, subsequently, he was manager of the Chicago office.

With the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he joined the Bureau of Steam Engineering, United States Navy, and was an inspector at foundry and mill of armor plate, structural materials, boiler tubes, castings and the manufacturing and treatment of hull and engine steel.

He was married in 1897 to Alice Byrne of Chicago, Il

(*Continued on Page 372*)

FRANK NEWMAN SPELLER.

Frank Newman Speller, metallurgical engineer, National Tube Company, with offices in Pittsburgh, was born at Toronto, Canada, in 1875, son of Newman William and Elizabeth (Carfrae) Speller. He was a student at the University of Toronto and received a post-graduate degree in applied science, with honors, from that institution in 1894. Mr. Speller engaged in Canadian engineering projects for a few years. In 1897 he was employed by Chas. M. Schwab as assistant chemist at the Homestead works, Carnegie Steel Company. He received a fellowship in applied science from the University of Toronto in 1898 and after that year, until 1901, engaged in mining engineering in Canada. In the latter year he became chemist for the National Tube Company at McKeesport, Pa., advanced to metallurgical engineer in 1904, and has continued in charge of that department to date. Mr. Speller was given the honorary degree of doctor of science by the University of Toronto in 1923.

Mr. Speller is widely known as an authority on technical matters pertaining to steel manufacture. He has been particularly interested in the development of improved methods for steel tube manufacture and for twenty years has made an exhaustive study of methods for prevention of deterioration of metals. He has patented processes for finishing pipe which are now in use in all the mills of the National Tube Company, and has also patented processes for prevention of rust in pipes and tubes, which form the basis of certain standard anti-corrosion methods now in general use. He was appointed member of the National Research Council's Committee on Corrosion.

During the World War, Mr. Speller, by special arrange-

(*Continued on Page 371*)

FRANK NEWMAN SPELLER.

Dr. Acheson Stewart.

DR. ACHESON STEWART.

A fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and the Allegheny County Medical Society, Dr. Acheson Stewart is recognized in the medical fraternity as one of the most able and distinguished surgeons of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Stewart was born in Londonderry, Ireland, May 9, 1877, the son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Acheson) Stewart, both natives of the North of Ireland, and the proud parents of ten children. He received his early education in the public schools and Coleraine Academy, County Derry, Ireland.

Realizing the wonderful opportunities offered a young man in America, Dr. Stewart, after much deliberation, decided to try his fortunes in the land of his dreams. Leaving kin and country, he came to America and Philadelphia in 1897. He entered Jefferson Medical College and graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine, in the Class of 1901. He then entered the Mercy Hospital at Pittsburgh, where he remained one year as an interne and for thirteen years was attached to the hospital staff. Since 1914, he has been associated with the West Penn Hospital as a member of the Chief Surgical Staff, aside from which he enjoys an extensive private surgical practice.

Politically, he votes independently. He is neither inclined nor will his professional duties permit him to devote much time to politics. Dr. Stewart owns some of the best saddle horses in Western Pennsylvania and spends his recreation time in riding horseback.

(*Continued on Page 372*)

WILLIAM SWINDLER McELLROY, B. S., M. D.

Dr. McEllroy was born at Edgewood, Pa., September 26, 1893, son of John Moss and Ida May (Sheffler) McEllroy. He was graduated from Edgewood High School in 1910; received B. S. degree from University of Pittsburgh in 1914 and M. D. degree in 1916, and took a post-graduate course at Harvard Medical School.

He was assistant in physiology during 1915-16; instructor, physiological chemistry, University of Pittsburgh, in 1917, 1918 and 1919; became assistant to dean, School of Medicine, in 1920. In 1920 he was assistant professor, physiological chemistry, and in 1921, professor of this branch. He is also consulting chemist to St. Francis and Magee hospitals, and connected with the public health department, Edgewood, Pa.

He is a member of the American Chemical Society; American Society of Biological Chemists, American Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine; also Pittsburgh Athletic Association and Edgewood Club. He is a tennis and golf enthusiast; was a member of the U. of P. tennis teams of 1911-12-13, and the University football team of 1912.

During the World War, he was lieutenant, junior grade, Naval Medical Corps, stationed at the Naval Medical School and Hospital, Washington, D. C., and is an officer in the Naval Reserve Corps.

Dr. McEllroy married, in June, 1919, Ellenore Hambly of Pittsburgh.

Residence: 115 Maple Avenue, Edgewood, Pa.

Office: University of Pittsburgh.

William Swindler McEllroy, B. S., M. D.

General Churchill Mehard.

GENERAL CHURCHILL MEHARD.

The military and professional activities of Churchill Mehard are alike in that each contains a story of unusual ability and faithfulness in performance of duty.

Churchill Mehard was born in Mercer, Pa., a son of the late Judge Samuel Smiley Mehard and grandson of Dr. Samuel Smiley Mehard, a pioneer physician of Western Pennsylvania. He attended public schools, Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., and Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., graduating from the latter in the class of 1902 with the civil engineering degree. He then came to Pittsburgh and entered Pittsburgh Law School, receiving the B.L. degree in 1905. Also, he studied under his distinguished father, was admitted to the bar in 1905 and began practice, specializing in corporation and commercial law. He became a partner of his father in 1907, the firm style being S. S. & C. B. Mehard. He became assistant district attorney and served until 1912, resigned, and with his father, formed a partnership with Cornelius D. Scully as Mehard, Scully & Mehard, the firm enjoying a large corporation and general practice until its dissolution after the death of Judge Mehard in 1919. Churchill Mehard has since practiced as an individual.

Gen. Mehard has extensive business and industrial interests. He is president of the Decatur Oil Company, Perry Oil Company and of the Lewiston Oil & Gas Company. He is vice-president and general counsel of the Miracle Company, Hopewell, Va.

He became interested in military affairs many years

(*Continued on Page 371*)

JOHN N. ENGLISH.

Born in Kansas, John N. English might be mentioned today as one of the progressive residents of that state had he not, when a boy, come to the home of his grandfather in Western Pennsylvania, where he has followed a career notable for splendid achievements. He was reared in Allegheny County where he has won distinction as a lawyer, and through his praiseworthy activities in the political field.

Mr. English was born May 2, 1889, son of William A. and Cora (Nye) English, and although born in Leavenworth, Kansas, comes of a prominent Western Pennsylvania family, and is a grandson of the late John English, well known merchant and postmaster of Perrysville for many years under original appointment by Abraham Lincoln. He attended the public schools of Ross Township and graduated from the Slippery Rock State Normal School, of Slippery Rock, Pa., and The Martin School of Pittsburgh. Attending the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, he passed the bar examination of the Supreme Court at the end of his second year. Admitted to the Allegheny County Bar, Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, in 1913, he began a legal practice which developed rapidly and brought him a large clientele. In corporation work he was particularly successful, and in the criminal and orphans' courts his efforts were attended with the most satisfactory results. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Mr. English has been active in Republican politics and

(*Continued on Page 371*)

John N. English.

James William Orr.

JAMES WILLIAM ORR.

James William Orr, comptroller of the Pennsylvania Railroad System at Pittsburgh, has been in the railroad business since he was fourteen years of age and his training well equips him for his present responsible position. He began at the bottom of the ladder and his experience covers every grade in railroad accounting. Efficiency has always characterized his work and he is known as one of the best informed railroad accounting officers in the country.

On September 9, 1866, Mr. Orr was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Joseph and Mary A. (McCrea) Orr. His education was obtained in the public schools and he began his business career October 8, 1880, when he entered the railway service. He started as a messenger, soon advancing to a clerkship and then assistant bookkeeper of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway (Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh). This covered a period of ten years. From April 1, 1890, to March 31, 1905, he was general bookkeeper, chief clerk and general accountant in the order named. From April 1, 1905, to December 31, 1912, he was assistant to comptroller; January 1, 1913, to January 31, 1915, assistant comptroller; February 1, 1915, to July 1, 1918, comptroller; July 2, 1918, to February 28, 1920, Federal auditor, under the United States Railroad Administration, all these positions being with the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh. On March 1, 1920, he became comptroller of the Pennsylvania System at Pittsburgh, which position he has held ever since. He is a member of the Duquesne Club and the Chamber of Commerce, taking an active interest in the work of the latter organization.

(*Continued on Page 372*)

RAYMOND B. KEATING.

Raymond B. Keating, vice-president of The West Penn Company, West Penn Railways Company and West Penn Power Company, as well as other subsidiary companies of the West Penn System, including Allegheny Pittsburgh Coal Company, Windsor Power House Coal Company and Wheeling Traction Company, was born in Pittsburgh on September 2, 1880, son of J. A. and Amelia M. Keating. Mr. Keating is also a director and vice-president of the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company and a director of The Columbia Steel Company of Elyria, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools and high schools of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Keating began his career in Pittsburgh about 1900, being connected with various public utility companies affiliated with the Philadelphia Company. In 1907 he moved to New York and became assistant secretary of the Electric Properties Company and subsequently became secretary, treasurer and director of the Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company and its subsidiary companies, serving in that capacity throughout the re-organization of that group of companies and the formation of the Scranton & Wilkes-Barre Traction Corporation. He was, concurrently, secretary and treasurer of the Electric Power Securities Company of Niagara Falls, a holding company controlling the properties owned and operated by the Westinghouse and other interests, and engaged in the distribution of electric power from Niagara Falls throughout the state of New York. During the same period he acted as secretary and treasurer of the Merchants

(*Continued on Page 371*)

Raymond B. Keating.

Paul Didier.

PAUL DIDIER.

Paul Didier was born June 12, 1850, at Sept-Fontaines, France. He graduated from Ecole Industrielle, Athence and Polytechnique, receiving the degree of B.S. in August, 1869, and C.E. degree in August, 1872.

In September, 1872, Mr. Didier began his career as a railroad construction engineer. From the latter month and year and until March, 1874, he was designing engineer in the projecting department, Northeast Railroad system, Lille, France. From March, 1874, until January, 1881, he was construction engineer on surveys, locations, plans of bridges and buildings, etc., of the railroads from Henniu-Lietard to Don and from Tubize to Braine l'Alleud.

Mr. Didier came to the United States in January, 1881. He entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on February 2 of that year as chief of a party of field engineers on location of various lines of the B. & O. system in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In March, 1884, he was assigned in charge of the office of engineer, maintenance of way on the Pittsburgh division of the B. & O. Railroad. From August, 1886, until June, 1903, he was chief engineer of the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, and since the latter road has come under the control of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad he has successively been district engineer and principal assistant engineer of the B. & O. R. R., in charge of construction in the central district.

Since March 6, 1889, Mr. Didier has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and was voted a life member of the Society on December 13, 1920. He is also a member of the American Association for the Ad-

(*Continued on Page 371*)

J. B. NESSLE.

J. B. Nessle, freight traffic manager of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad came up from the ranks. He served in many capacities and learned the railroad business in a most thorough manner, his advancement to his present responsible position being the result of natural ability and persevering efforts.

Mr. Nessle was born June 20, 1870, on a farm, in Mahoning County, Ohio, son of I. J. and Mary (Little) Nessle. He was educated in the public schools and then he learned telegraphy, entering the service of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad as an operator at Shanopin. Here he laid the foundation of his railroad career. He later became the agent at Struthers, Ohio. His next position was that of traveling car agent with headquarters at Pittsburgh. In this capacity he gained desired knowledge of the road and after a time he was appointed freight agent at McKeesport, Pa. This was his introduction to the freight line which he studied carefully and he became one of the best posted men in this branch of the railroad business. From McKeesport he went to Brownsville, Pa., to fill the position of commercial agent. After a term there he located in Pittsburgh, as general agent. He then became assistant general freight agent and advanced to general freight agent. His next move was to Cleveland, Ohio, where he filled the office of general coal and ore agent for the New York Central Lines. Returning to Pittsburgh he was appointed to his present position, that of freight traffic manager of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Nessle's training in the railroad business has been

(*Continued on Page 371*)

J. B. Nessle.

CHARLES ANTHONY O'BRIEN.

CHARLES ANTHONY O'BRIEN.

Charles A. O'Brien, lawyer, and active in political affairs of Western Pennsylvania, was born, November 27, 1853, at Carrick, Pennsylvania, son of Dr. John H. O'Brien and Jane (Neel) O'Brien. He was educated at St. Vincent's College, Wheeling, West Virginia, graduating from that institution in 1872.

Mr. O'Brien was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county immediately after his graduation from college. He practiced law as an individual until 1903. In the latter year, he formed a partnership with Charles W. Ashley under the firm style of O'Brien & Ashley. This partnership continued until April, 1909, when Mr. O'Brien was appointed city solicitor of the City of Pittsburgh. He continued in the city solicitor's office until January 1, 1921, having served under Mayors Armstrong, Babcock and Magee. He resumed the practice of law as an associate of James Francis Burke, also a noted attorney of Pittsburgh.

During the World War, he took part in all wartime movements in the Pittsburgh district. His two sons, mentioned below, were both in the service, Charles A., Jr., having been in France from May, 1918, till April, 1919, in the 111th Machine Gun Company, 28th Division. His other son, Alan N., was in the Air Service in Texas and Louisiana, having enlisted in 1917 and receiving his honorable discharge from the service in 1918.

Mr. O'Brien married, June 26, 1879, Lucy W. Bingey of Pittsburgh, Pa. Children: Alan N., Charles A., Jr., Elizabeth W.

Home: Brookside, Allegheny county. Offices: 522 Farmers' Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAVID L. STARR.

Although Ohio is the birthplace of David L. Starr, prominent lawyer and public official, Mr. Starr has resided and his activities have been devoted to Allegheny County, ever since he began his career.

A son of Dr. David L. and Sarah J. (Harper) Starr, he was born July 12, 1866, at Athens, Ohio. His parents subsequently removed to old Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, when David was four years old, and the youth attended the Fifth and Second Ward public schools, Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh) and Allegheny College.

Mr. Starr was admitted to the bar in Meadville in 1893. In December of the same year, he was admitted to practice before the bar of Allegheny County and in all courts. He began his legal career as an associate of John L. McCutcheon and John Ewing Spear. He has, however, since practiced as an individual. Although engaged in general practice, he is an authority on municipal and public service law. For twenty years he was solicitor for Bellevue Borough and for many years was chairman of the law and legislative committee of the Pennsylvania League of Boroughs. During the World War he was special United States attorney in charge of condemnation proceedings, and has recently been chosen to represent outside municipalities on the board of reorganization for the Pittsburgh Railways Company.

Mr. Starr is a Republican in political beliefs. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Bar Associations and is affiliated with a number of fraternal

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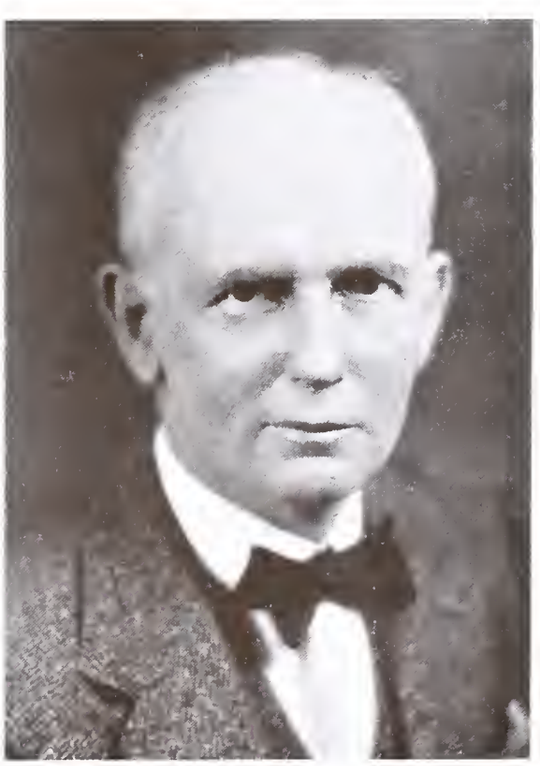


DAVID L. STARR.

Dr. Judson Adams Crane.

DR. JUDSON ADAMS CRANE.

Dr. Judson Adams Crane, professor of law, University of Pittsburgh, was born at Shelburne Falls, Mass., May 7, 1884, son of Alvin Millen Crane and Sarah (Adams) Crane. He was graduated from high school, Groton, Mass., in 1900; Brown University (entered, 1901, received A.B. degree in 1905); Harvard Law School (LL.B., 1909); S. J. D. (Doctor of Legal Science, 1915).

He practiced law from 1909 to 1911, with Warner, Warner & Stackpole, Boston, Mass.; was professor of law, 1911-1914, Pei Yung University, Tien Tsin, China; from 1915 to 1917, was professor of law, George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and since 1917 has been professor of law, University of Pittsburgh. Since 1919, he has also been secretary of the faculty, Law School, University of Pittsburgh. In 1920 he was professor of law, summer session, University of Wisconsin.

He is the author of: "Uniform Partnership Act—a Criticism," "Uniform Partnership Act & Legal Persons," "Jurisdiction of the United States Court of Claims," all three articles appearing in the Harvard Law Review; "Conflict of Laws Under the Uniform Partnership Act," and "Double Jeopardy and Courts-Martial," in the Pennsylvania Law Review.

During the World War he was a member of the Legal Advisory Board (Draft Service), and instructor in military law, University of Pittsburgh, S. A. T. C.

He is a member of Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities; of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania, University and Brown Clubs and Chamber

(*Continued on Page 371*)

REV. CARL WALLACE PETTY.

Carl Wallace Petty, D.D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., was born at Topeka, Kansas, August 23, 1884, son of Alonzo McAllister Petty and Ida Viola (King) Petty. He attended the Los Angeles public schools and was graduated, in 1902, from the high school at Dixon, Cal. In 1906, he received the B. L. degree from Occidental College, and took a three-year course at Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary. Dr. Petty returned to Occidental College and received the D.D. degree in 1920.

Dr. Petty was ordained July 9, 1909, at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., where he remained during 1910. He was then called to the Creston Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, and in 1920 he became pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, New York City. On April 15, 1922, he came to Pittsburgh as pastor of the First Baptist Church. This church was founded 110 years ago, and the structure is considered the finest piece of Gothic architecture in America. It is the largest Baptist church in Western Pennsylvania, and is equipped for all forms of community and social service for its congregation, which numbers over one thousand people.

During the World War Dr. Petty spoke in the interest of the various loans throughout the United States. When he spoke in conjunction with former President William Howard Taft at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, the joint oration resulted in the sale of a greater number of bonds than had been disposed of at any meeting held for this purpose in the United States.

Dr. Petty is a member of the Union League and Quill

(*Continued on Page 372*)

Rev. Carl Wallace Petty.

Col. Bertram L. Succop.

COL. BERTRAM L. SUCCOP.

Bertram L. Succop, head of the Succop Realty Company is a native of Pittsburgh and for years he has been prominent in the business affairs of the city. He proved his patriotism by active participation in the Spanish-American War, and the World War, serving as lieutenant-colonel in the latter, taking part in many of the big engagements in France.

Mr. Succop was born August 1, 1878, son of Charles E. and Caroline E. (Eckert) Succop. He attended the Birmingham public school in the old Twenty-eighth ward, completing his studies at the Pittsburgh Academy. He began his business career in 1897, becoming a partner of his father in the real estate business. On November 1, of the same year, he joined Company F., 18th Infantry, N. G. P., which became the Pennsylvania Volunteers when the Spanish-American War broke out. He was a corporal when he was honorably discharged October 22, 1898.

On December 20, 1898, Mr. Succop re-enlisted with Company D., 18th Regiment, N. G. P. Promotions followed and on February 26, 1916, he became lieutenant-colonel. On July 4, 1916, he accompanied the regiment to Mexico for service on the border and was stationed at El Paso. He returned to Pittsburgh January 5, 1917, and resumed business activities as the head of the Succop Realty Company, his father retiring from the concern.

His peaceful pursuits were not for long, however, for when the United States was drawn into the World War he joined the 18th Regiment, N. G. P., as lieutenant-colonel

(*Continued on Page 372*)

COL. JAMES L. COSTELLA.

Colonel James L. Costella, civil engineer and veteran of high army rank in two wars, the son of Joseph and Ellen (Power) Costella, was born at Manassas, Virginia, March 31, 1879. He received the civil engineering degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1898, and has served ably with his skill either in civil or military life since that time.

Immediately after graduating from the University, Mr. Costella enlisted in the army, where his equipment as an engineer was recognized by his appointment to provisional lieutenant, which rank he held through the Spanish-American War. During that time he served with the American Army both in Cuba and the Philippines.

After the close of the Spanish War, Mr. Costella returned to civil life and engaged successfully in civil engineering in conjunction with building construction at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Atlantic City and other cities. But his activity in civil life was interrupted by the call to duty with the punitive expedition in Mexico, after which he returned to Pittsburgh, entered the automobile field until the World War, when again he joined the army, entering as lieutenant and rising to the rank of colonel. He was active throughout the period of war. Going overseas as captain with the 111th infantry, he served in France and later with the army of occupation in Germany. When mustered out in 1919, Mr. Costella held the rank of colonel, having subsequently passed through the grades of major and lieutenant colonel.

Expressions of Colonel Costella's skill as a building engineer stand in a number of the largest cities. The

(*Continued on Page 372*)

Col. James L. Costella.

Charles McKenna Lynch.

CHARLES McKENNA LYNCH

Charles McKenna Lynch, U. S. N., retired, member of the well known brokerage firm of Moore, Leonard & Lynch, was born at Valley Works, Pa., March 29, 1884, a son of Thomas and Sarah (McKenna) Lynch.

Graduating from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1907 he remained with the nation's sea fighting force until 1911, when he withdrew from the service to take a position with the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh. He left that institution in 1915, when the firm of Moore, Leonard & Lynch was formed.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Lynch volunteered and as a lieutenant commander in the Navy, he served until after the Armistice, being assigned at various times to duty in foreign waters and in this country.

Mr. Lynch is president and director of the Union Trust Company of Greensburg, and a director of the First National Bank of Scottdale, the Woodland Coal Company and the Robertshaw Manufacturing Company. His clubs are the Pittsburgh, University and Duquesne Clubs of Pittsburgh, the Chevy Chase and Army and Navy Clubs of Washington, the Westmoreland Polo Club, the Greensburg Country Club and the Hannastown Golf Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, who was formerly Miss Mary Richardson Kinkead, and their five children reside at Greensburg, Pennsylvania. The latter are: Charles McKenna Lynch, Jr., Mary Richardson Lynch, Thomas Lynch, Catharine Lynch and Sarah McKenna Lynch.

GUSTAVUS B. OBEY.

Gustavus B. Obey, former railroad executive and now senior member of Obey & Nuttall, stock brokers, Pittsburgh, was born in Pittsburgh, son of William H. and Rachel (Shaffer) Obey, and received his education in public and preparatory schools of that city.

Mr. Obey began his business career with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad in a subordinate position. His natural ability being evident to his superiors, he was rapidly advanced to positions of greater responsibility, until his subsequent appointment as general manager in charge of development and operation of lines in the coal and coke regions for the Monongahela Railroad. Mr. Obey most capably occupied this responsible position for a period of ten years.

In 1919 Mr. Obey decided to enter the brokerage business and the brokerage firm of Obey & Nuttall was the result, with membership in the New York Stock Exchange. The firm of Obey & Nuttall is now among the most prominent concerns of its kind in Pittsburgh, Mr. Obey's personal knowledge of certain stocks, including railroad and coal issues, being of incalculable value to the clientele of the firm. Mr. Obey is also a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. During the World War he was chairman of the Selective Service Board, Fayette County, and devoted himself wholeheartedly to this and other patriotic matters.

He was prominent in the organization and construction of the Brownsville General Hospital, a charitable institution and was its first president, serving in that capacity for

(*Continued on Page 372*)

Gustavus B. Obey.

John Lorraine Brown.

JOHN LORRAINE BROWN.

John Lorraine Brown, better known among his friends and business associates as "Jack," was born February 17, 1879, at Idlewood, Allegheny County, Chartiers Township, Pennsylvania, now known as 3rd ward, Crafton borough. He is an only son and eldest of a family of six, whose father, John Lorraine Brown, Sr., and mother, Elizabeth A. (nee Reilly), were among the early settlers of Chartiers Valley. His father, born in 1836, and son were both born in the same log house situated on a small farm where he resided until the death of his father in 1901. He attended common school and later high school at Carnegie, Pa., and spent all the time possible assisting his father on the farm. At the age of 15, after graduating from high school, he took up the study of telegraphy in a railroad office of the Pan Handle Division and in 1896 held down his first job as an operator in an interlocking tower at Broadhead cut on the Pan Handle Road. In 1906 he severed connection with railroad work and entered the employ of The Producers and Refiners Pipe Line Company of Pittsburgh as its tank gauging engineer which position he gave up in 1919 to accept a position as detailman with the Continental Supply Company of St. Louis, Mo., with branch office in Pittsburgh, Pa., and in January, 1920, was promoted to the managership of the Pittsburgh branch.

In October, 1907, he married Miss Margaret Mary Phillips, daughter of Edwin E. and the late Emma (Mathias) Phillips, of Ingram, Pa., who were early settlers of that town. He is a member of several clubs and an active member of the Masonic fraternity.

(*Continued on Page 372*)

EDWARD E. PHILLIPS.

Edward E. Phillips, member of the Board of Viewers, Allegheny County, was born July 16, 1851, in Allegheny City, Pa., son of Henry and Margaret (Taylor) Phillips. He was a student in the public schools and attended the University of Western Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Phillips was identified, in the capacity of claim clerk, with the Star Union Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for nineteen years. He subsequently entered the real estate and insurance business and thus continued until his appointment, in 1911, as a member of the Board of Viewers.

He was president of the Chartiers Township (now Ingram Borough) School Board for one term and was justice of the peace for several years in Ingram Borough. He was select councilman in Allegheny City for eight years, having resigned in 1883, on account of moving to Ingram, where he has since resided.

Mr. Phillips is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a Republican in political affiliations.

On May 9, 1878, Mr. Phillips married Emma Mathias, who died May 27, 1918. Two daughters, Margaret and Emma, and one son, Edwin M., who died December 25, 1922, were born to this union. Margaret is now the wife of J. L. Brown, of Pittsburgh, of the Continental Supply Company.

Edward E. Phillips.

Marshall J. H. Jones.

MARSHALL J. H. JONES.

Marshall J. H. Jones who was formerly identified with the engineering department of the Bertha Coal Company, was born August 27, 1899, at Monongahela, Pa., and is a descendant of a family which has been prominent in the coal industry for more than half a century. His father, Mr. John H. Jones, is president of the Bertha-Consumers Company, one of the largest producers of bituminous coal, with mines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky.

Marshall J. H. Jones was educated at Princeton University and the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. He engaged in the coal business after completing his collegiate studies and has since occupied various positions with the Bertha Coal Company and its subsidiaries. Prior to the merging of the Bertha Coal Company with a number of subsidiaries and other companies, Marshall J. H. Jones was president of the Marshall Fuel Corporation, which was included in the merger. Mr. Jones is now vice-president of the Bertha-Consumers Company as well as one of the directors, and is in charge of the operation of all mines. Mr. Jones is a veteran of the World War, having been in the aviation service in which he enlisted. He is unmarried.

He is a member of the Colonial Club, Princeton, N. J., Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., Alcoma Country Club, Pittsburgh, Pa. He engaged at football while at Princeton and played Rugby at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

FRANCIS DAVID JONES.

Francis David Jones, a director of the Bertha-Consumers Company and interested in various other corporations at Pittsburgh, was born February 25, 1896, at Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, son of David George Jones and Mary Ann (Feehan) Jones. He graduated from Canonburg High School 1913: and from Notre Dame University 1917, with engineering degrees.

Following graduation, Mr. Jones became identified with the Bertha Coal Company and its subsidiary companies as assistant to the president, and became a director of the Bertha-Consumers Company upon its formation.

Mr. Jones is a World War veteran, enlisting, May 1, 1917, at South Bend, Indiana, graduated from the Aviation School at Princeton University and commissioned as Pilot at Scott Field, Belleville, Illinois, transferred to Love Field, Dallas, Texas, and embarked for overseas duty on June 1, 1918. He returned to the United States in January, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Garden City, Long Island. He then returned to Pittsburgh and became associated with the above companies.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Aero Club, B. P. O. Elks and Knights of Columbus.

On February 1, 1922, Mr. Jones married Maryalys, daughter of John and Mary Collins of Canonsburg. Mrs. Jones is a graduate of Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pa. Until January, 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Jones resided at Canonsburg, Pa., and Mr. Jones served that town as a councilman. He now resides at 302 Bailey Avenue, and his offices are in suite 1203 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Francis David Jones.

HARRY STUART JONES.

HARRY STUART JONES.

H. S. Jones, treasurer, Four States Supply Companys of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, with offices in Pittsburgh, was born at Cardiff, South Wales, Great Britain, in 1887, a son of John and Minnie Elizabeth (Morton) Jones. J. Stanley Jones, whose biography appears herein is a brother of his. Their father, who was a retired merchant of South Wales, was visiting in the United States one year prior to the World War; he was unable to return home on account of the conflict and died in the United States.

H. S. Jones came to this country in 1905, and since that year has been connected with the John H. Jones interests. He has been identified with mining enterprises in Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh district for the past eighteen years. He is now auditor and treasurer and also director of the Four States Supply Companys of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and is auditor of the Bethanna Real Estate Company of Pittsburgh and a director of same.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Crafton, Pa.

In 1910, Mr. Jones married Mary E., daughter of Henry and Mary E. (Burgan) Thompson, of Monongahela, Pa. They are the parents of a son, Harry S., born 1911. and a daughter, Bertha May, born 1918. Office: Suite 1203 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN STANLEY JONES.

J. Stanley Jones, treasurer, Consolidated Fuel Company, Pittsburgh, was born at Cardiff, South Wales, Great Britain, in 1885, a son of John and Minnie Elizabeth (Morton) Jones. He was a student at the University College of South Wales, from which institution he was graduated in 1911, later taking a diploma in French at the Lycee Descartes, Tours, France. He was captain of his college eleven for two years in succession. For two years following his graduation from London University, Mr. Jones was an instructor at King Edward VI College, Totnes, England, where he also had charge of athletics. He came to the United States in 1913, and located in Pittsburgh. He immediately became associated with the Bertha Coal Company, one of the largest fuel enterprises of the Pittsburgh district. He was elected treasurer of the Consolidated Fuel Company and chosen paymaster of all other subsidiaries of the Bertha Coal Company. Mr. Jones is also treasurer of the Bethanna Real Estate Company of Pittsburgh.

He is a Mason and a member of the National League of Masonic Clubs. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Jones married, in 1913, Irene Shapland of Cardiff, South Wales, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Shapland. They have one son, John David Jones.

Office: Suite 1203 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN STANLEY JONES.

James Fleming Woodward.

JAMES FLEMING WOODWARD.

In the history of Pennsylvania James Fleming Woodward, Secretary of Internal Affairs, with headquarters in Harrisburg, has played a prominent and very active part for twenty-eight years. A man of education and possessed of natural business ability he is a valued asset to the Republican party with which he has always been affiliated. He is a student of governmental finance concerning state revenues and state appropriations and in his efforts to avoid the extravagant expenditure of money he has proved himself a most efficient and popular official. He served six terms in the legislature making a splendid record by his support of all measures tending to the best interests of the people of Pennsylvania.

James Fleming Woodward was born in New Brighton, Pa., February 19, 1868, son of Captain John H. and Mary (Christie) Fleming. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Park Institute of Allegheny and the Western University of Pennsylvania. For a time he was a clerk in the County Commissioner's office and then assistant to the superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital of Pennsylvania. In 1894, he became superintendent of the McKeesport Hospital where he remained for a number of years. For two years he was chairman of the McKeesport Republican Committee and a member of the Republican County Committee. He was a member of the House of Representatives during the sessions of 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1915 and 1917, during which time he was chairman of the House Committee and for eight years chairman of the Appropriations Committee. In 1919, he was elected Secre-

(*Continued on Page 382*)

CHARLES E. DICKEY.

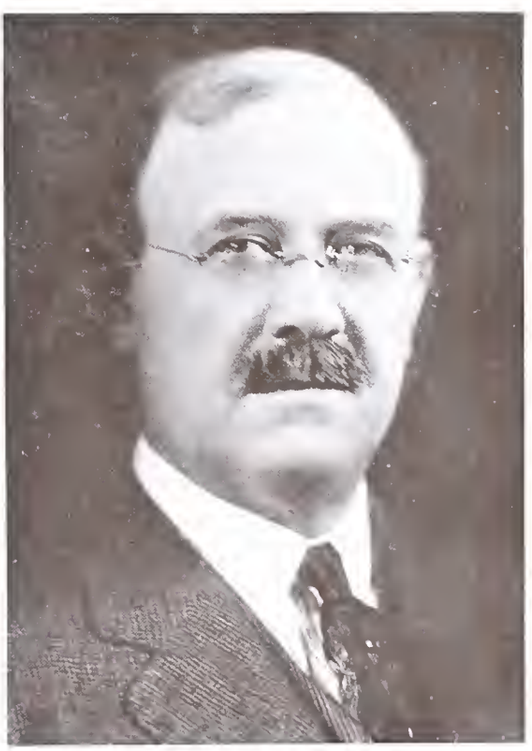
Charles E. Dickey, superintendent of schools, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, was born in Somerset County, Pa., September 24, 1871, the son of Ephraim and Josephine (Carnes) Dickey.

After completing the public schools and the Meyersdale Preparatory School he taught school for several years in the rural districts of his native county. In 1891 he was graduated from the California State Normal School and in 1920 from the University of Pittsburgh. For two years, after graduation from California, he served as supervising principal of the Salisbury Somerset County schools. From this position he was promoted to member of the faculty of his alma mater. A year later he was elected supervising principal of the Avalon, Pa., schools, which position he retained until 1905, when he was selected as assistant superintendent of the Allegheny County schools. His elevation to the superintendency became effective May 1, 1922.

During the World War Mr. Dickey was an active member of the Council of National Defense and was director of the Community Council organization for Allegheny County.

In 1896, Mr. Dickey married Miss Della Boyer. To them were born two sons and two daughters, Paul H., a graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Lloyd E., a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, Josephine S., a graduate of Pennsylvania College for Women, and Katherine H.

The family home is at 1112 North Euclid Avenue. Mr. Dickey maintains his offices in the Union Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Charles E. Dickey.

JAMES M. SHIELDS.

James MacLean Shields has been a prominent member of the Allegheny County Bar for many years. He was born in Pittsburgh, son of William and Susanna J. (MacLean) Shields. Peter Shields, his paternal grandfather, came from the Eastern part of the State and was one of the settlers of Shields Mills. He was a millwright and surveyor and owned and operated a grist mill and a saw mill in Beaver County, on Raccoon Creek.

William, son of Peter and father of this subject, grew up on the home farm, where he was born in September, 1823. He farmed until his 20th year, then entered the law office of Thomas Melton, reading law and acting as clerk to the latter. He remained in the office of Mr. Melton after being admitted to the bar, until Mr. Melton was elected to the bench. A leader at the bar in his generation, Mr. Shields was also a gallant soldier in the Civil War, having been in the Second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry and later, on account of partial disability, was transferred to the artillery.

The wife of William Shields was born in Pittsburgh near where Duquesne Theological University now stands. James MacLean, her father, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia as a young man, where he met and married Sarah MacLean. Their wedding journey was made in wagons across the mountains. They had intended to locate in Kentucky, but, owing to the low stage of water, remained here. Arriving about 1819, Mr. MacLean engaged in business principally of wholesale and retail nature, becoming a prominent business man of the section. He retired from business about ten years prior to his death in September, 1874, when he was in his fifty-ninth year. He was a school director, active in all borough affairs and affairs of the city, after the borough was admitted. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. His wife lived on the old homestead until 1873. Susanna J. MacLean resided with her parents until her marriage with Mr. Shields. She also was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

James MacLean Shields is the only child of the late William and Susanna (MacLean) Shields. He attended the Pittsburgh Public Schools, Central High School and later studied under private tutorage, in preparation for examinations for the bar. He entered the office of Robb and McClung, began reading law with Bruce & Negley in February, 1879, and, at about the same time, with W. K. Jennings. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1882, and began the practice of law, though remaining in the offices of his preceptors for a year. The partnership of Bruce, Negley & Shields was then formed, and continued until 1887, when Major Negley retired. From then until 1893, the firm was Bruce & Shields and since the latter year, Mr. Shields has practiced law alone. He is an authority on municipal law and confines his practice to civil cases.

He has for several years been attorney for the Citizens Municipal League of Pittsburgh and was one of the original organizers thereof, who founded the league to combat corrupt politics. His associates in its founding were George W. Gutline, David B. Bruce, Otto Herron, Oliver McClintock, George K. Stevenson, A. P. Burchfield, W. A. Blake, R. A. Stevenson and E. H. Dermitt. This organization subsequently numbered its membership by the thousands and became a powerful and beneficial influence upon political affairs in the City. Mr. Shields was likewise attorney to the Lexow commission of Pennsylvania, having as his associate, Mr. J. M. Stoner.

Mr. Shields is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association and also of the State Bar Association. He is financially interested in various manufacturing and corporate concerns in the Pittsburgh district. Politically, he is a Republican and has been active as a speaker for the reform movements. He has been active as a member of the Y. M. C. A. since 1878.

Mr. Shields married Fannie W. Dicken of Pittsburgh. Children: Harold M., Edwin Bruce.

CHRISTIAN C. HAX.

Christian C. Hax, business executive and bank director, was born September 21, 1844, at Baltimore, Maryland, son of John B. and Elizabeth Hax. He received his education in various private schools.

Mr. Hax came to Pittsburgh at the age of seventeen. He served, for three years, as an apprentice in the tannery business, and then was engaged as a journeyman tanner for a period of three months. Next, he became a bookkeeper for the concern with which he had served his apprenticeship, and eventually became a partner in the business, which became Lappe & Hax, Tanners. This partnership continued for ten years and was then dissolved. Mr. Hax then entered business as an individual, but later returned to the tannery business, located on Preble Avenue, where he continued for ten years, then selling out and retiring from the business. While actively engaged in business affairs, Mr. Hax was one of the original organizers and stockholders of the Monongahela National Bank, and continues to be a director in that institution. He is president and director of the Ingersoll Construction Company and president, secretary and director of the W. T. McCullough Electric Company, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hax served three terms as a member of the City Council of old Allegheny. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hax married, September 21, 1870, Bertha M. Wiese of Pittsburgh. Children: Minnie W., now Mrs. William T. McCullough, and Claudia C., now Mrs. Otto C. Gaub.

SAMUEL H GARDNER.

SAMUEL H. GARDNER.

Samuel H. Gardner, district attorney of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, has been a member of the Allegheny County bar since October, 1911, and actively engaged as a practicing attorney in the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania and in the United States District Court.

Mr. Gardner was born in Washington Township, Westmoreland County, on August 15, 1876, son of Samuel and Jane (Hill) Gardner. He attended the public schools, Oakland Academy, Grove City College (A.B., 1901), University of Michigan Law School, and University of Pittsburgh Law School, graduating from the latter institution in 1911.

From 1901 until 1909 Mr. Gardner was principal of Tarentum High School, Tarentum, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County in October, 1911, and practiced before the State and Federal courts. He became a member of the law partnership of McVicar, Hazlett, Gardner & Gannon, with offices in the Park Building, in 1913; was appointed assistant district attorney in January, 1918, under District Attorney H. H. Rowand, and on December 15, 1922, when Mr. Rowand was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Gardner was appointed as his successor and elected November, 1923.

During the World War, Mr. Gardner was a member of the Legal Advisory Board, 15th District of Tarentum. He is a director and legal advisor of the Peoples National Bank of Tarentum, Pa., is a member of the Masonic Lodge and of the Pittsburgh Kiwanis Club.

(*Continued on Page 373*)

GEORGE M. HOSACK.

One of the most prominent corporation lawyers of Pittsburgh is George M. Hosack, who for a number of years was a conspicuous figure in Pennsylvania politics and as a member of the legislature, his efforts were largely responsible for the passage of many bills highly beneficial to the community at large. Though still a staunch supporter of the Republican party, he has not held a political position recently on account of having to give his undivided attention to his large corporation practice.

Mr. Hosack is a son of Alexander Blackburn Hosack, a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and of Eliza (Wrigley) Hosack, who was born in England and came to this country when a child. He was born in Dayton, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1866. His early education was obtained in the Dunbar schools and the Connellsville High School, from which he graduated in 1886, later entering the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1891, with the degree of bachelor of laws. He was admitted to practice in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Michigan. Removing to Uniontown, he continued his law studies under S. Leslie Mestrezat who later became a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Fayette County Bar in 1892. A year later he located in Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar, becoming a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and of the United States District and Circuit Courts. He specialized in corporation work. He organized the firm of Hosack & Hartman, Incorporated, of which he is president. This company was engaged exclusive-

(*Continued on Page 373*)

GEORGE M. HOSACK.

JOHN COLVIN FETTERMAN.

JOHN COLVIN FETTERMAN.

John Colvin Fetterman, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, University of Pittsburgh, from July, 1910, to July, 1923; dean of men and university examiner July, 1922, to April, 1923, and also professor of biology at the University, was born December 29, 1875, at Mt. Lebanon, Pa., son of George Humphrey and Mary Elizabeth (Taylor) Fetterman.

He received his collegiate education at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh), receiving the Ph. B. and Ph. M. degrees in 1896 and 1899, respectively. He conducted biological studies in the laboratory of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts & Sciences located at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. He conducted researches in organic chemistry with the late Dr. Francis C. Phillips of the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh. He has conducted various investigations in the field of bacteriology in connection with the production and handling of foods.

He has been professor of biology, University of Pittsburgh, since 1897, leaving the service of the University April 1 to become director of the National Certification Laboratory, with central offices located in Pittsburgh. He was for some time connected with the laboratory of the Black Diamond Steel Company, is now engaged as bacteriologist to the Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Company, Pittsburgh, and renders advisory and laboratory services to various companies interested in the scientific handling and production of foods.

Mr. Fetterman is a director of the National Certification Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pa., member American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society American Bacteriologists, Pittsburgh Academy of Science and Arts,

(*Continued on Page 373*)

CLIFFORD B. CONNELLEY.]

Clifford Brown Connelley, director of industrial relations, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, was born March 26, 1863, at Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, son of George and Elizabeth (Brown) Connelley. He attended Teacher's College (Columbia); Western University, of Pennsylvania; (Honorary M.A., Sc.E. and Sc.D., Duquesne University, Pittsburgh).

Early in his career, Mr. Connelley was identified consecutively with Robinson and Rea, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., John Haliberton, Philadelphia engineer, to whom he was assistant; was instructor, mechanical department and superintendent of shops, Western University of Pennsylvania; principal Fifth Ward Manual Training School, Allegheny, Pa.; organized industrial work for the city of Allegheny and was consulting supervisor, Pittsburgh Industrial School; dean, School of Applied Industries, Carnegie Institute of Technology; commissioner of Labor and Industry, State of Pennsylvania, until January 1, 1923. On the latter date, he accepted the directorship of industrial relations, Carnegie School of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

He is a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Education; trustee, Duquesne University; member, Frick Educational Fund Commission; American School Peace League (president, Pennsylvania Branch, 1917-18); Mother's Pension League of Allegheny County (Advisory Board); Allegheny County Council, Boy Scouts of America; was chairman, Selective Draft Board, Allegheny County. He is a Republican in political belief and member of the Methodist

(*Continued on Page 373*)

CLIFFORD B. CONNELLEY.

Hon. Henry Cooper.

HON. HENRY COOPER.

Honorable Henry Cooper, former state senator, and for many years identified with various oil and gas interests of Western Pennsylvania, was born December 12, 1848, in Allegheny City (now the North Side section of Pittsburgh), son of Dr. John H. and Sarah (Johnson) Cooper. He was educated in the public schools, at Duffs' College, and in several private schools.

After completing his studies, Mr. Cooper learned the machinists trade, but upon serving his term as apprentice he went to a farm in Beaver County, Pa., and remained thereon for twenty-one years. He left the farm to enter the oil and gas business, and was subsequently associated with various enterprises in these lines, including certain Vandergrift interests in Beaver County, Pa., and with A. F. Allen Brown and Peter Grace, prominent oil operators who later sold their interests to the Forrest Oil Company. Mr. Cooper with W. C. Kelley, organized the Raccoon Oil Company for the production of oil in Beaver County. He is now a director of the Bellevue Realty, Savings & Trust Company.

In 1910, Mr. Cooper was elected a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania, and thus served until 1914. He served as auditor for Beaver County for three years, and was for five years a member of Bellevue Council.

Mr. Cooper is a member of the board of trustees of the Homeopathic Medical & Surgical Dispensary of Pittsburgh. He is identified with the Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a life member of the Americus Republican Club.

On November 23, 1870, Mr. Cooper married Jennie S.

(*Continued on Page 374*)

JOHN DAVISON GRAHAM.

John Davison Graham, recorder of deeds of Allegheny County, Pa., was born April 29, 1875, at Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Thomas and Agnes Patterson Graham.

He received his education in the public and high schools of his native city. When quite a young man, Mr. Graham entered the merchant tailoring business at East Liberty, Pa.

He became connected with the recorder's office of Allegheny County in 1902 in the capacity of clerk, under the administration of J. Denny O'Neill, recorder. For several years he was assistant deputy recorder under the administration of Captain John A. Fairman, recorder, where he became familiar with the duties of the office.

Mr. Graham was elected recorder of deeds for the term 1916-1920 inclusive, and in the latter year was re-elected to serve a second term which expires in 1924. During Mr. Graham's incumbency as recorder, he has established many reforms in the conduct of the office, so that today it is one of the most efficiently conducted recorder's offices in the State, if not in the whole country. Through Mr. Graham's efforts, some important legislation has been enacted for the public benefit, and the index system, previously introduced in the office for a part of the records, has been improved and extended so that it now includes every record in the office. Prominent members of the Bar Association of Allegheny County, the title and trust companies, realtors, and the public generally, have been lavish in their commendation of Mr. Graham's efficient conduct of the office, and he was again re-elected November, 1923.

(*Continued on Page 373*)

John Davison Graham.

HOLMES ANDREW DAVIS.

HOLMES ANDREW DAVIS.

H. A. Davis, prominent Pittsburgh coal operator, is the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Holmes) Davis, and was born at Du Bois, Pa., on January 2, 1885. He attended the public schools at Scottdale, Pa., but at the age of 13 left school to go to work. He was employed by the H. C. Frick Coke Company from 1898 to 1904, in its engineering corps. He was then engineer for the Sunshine Coal & Coke Company, until 1905, and in the latter year began the organizing and executive phase of his career.

Since 1905 Mr. Davis has organized the Hester Coal & Coke Company, Westmoreland, Pa., Brownsville Coke Company, Marion Coke Company, Belle Vernon Coal Company and Luzerne Coal & Coke Company, Belle Vernon Mercantile Company, Pitt Gas Coal Company, Champion Gas Coal Company, Country Club Coal Company, Charleroi Gas Coal Company, Warner-Youghiogheny Coal Company, Washington Gas Coal Company, Nicholson Coal Company, Chartiers Southern Coal Company and the West Penn By-Product Coal Company. The above companies operate in Westmoreland, Washington, Greene and Fayette Counties. Mr. Davis has purchased and sold many virgin tracts of coal land to leading operators of the Pittsburgh district.

He is now president, treasurer and director of the Canonsburg Gas Coal Company; president, Canonsburg Mercantile Company; president and director, Chartiers Southern Coal Company; president-treasurer-director, Country Club Coal Company; president, Maple Supply Company; trustee, general manager, Warner-Youghio-

(*Continued on Page 373*)

JOHN ALFRED METZ.

John Alfred Metz, lawyer, Pittsburgh, specializing in corporation law and counsel for various corporations of Pittsburgh and vicinity, was born December 2, 1878, at Williamsburg, Pa., son of John Grove Metz and Julia Patterson Metz. His father is engaged in the hardware business in Williamsburg.

Mr. Metz received his earlier education in the public schools, attended Stewart's Academy, Washington & Jefferson College (B.S. degree, 1901), University of Pittsburgh (LL.B. degree, 1904).

In 1904 Mr. Metz was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County. He has always specialized in the practice of corporation law and now represents a number of large corporations. He is counsel and a director of the National Electric Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Metz was a pioneer in the development of the South Hills district of Pittsburgh, and remains a leading factor in the progress of that section. He is a member of the South Hills Country Club and the St. Clair Country Club.

On November 14, 1907, Mr. Metz married Anna Murray, daughter of Albert B. and Elizabeth W. Murray. Children: John Alfred, Jr., Albert Murray and Richard Grove.

Residence: 2800 Espy Avenue, Dormont. Office: 707 Jones Law Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN ALFRED METZ.

FREDERIC WILLIAM LYON.

FREDERIC WILLIAM LYON.

Frederic William Lyon, Chief Engineer, Bureau of Engineering, Department of Public Works, City of Pittsburgh, Pa. Member of American Society of Civil Engineers.

Born July 7, 1884, at Connellsville, Fayette County, Pa., son of George G. and Marie Griffith Lyon. Married in 1910 to Nell B. Hezlep; three daughters born to union: Christine (who died in infancy); Barbara, age 8, and Jacqueline, age 4. Resides at 459 South Braddock Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Professional experience consists of two years with H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company on bituminous surveys and construction operations. Went to the Isthmus of Panama on the location and construction of the Panama Canal with the first party sent down by the United States Government. Was stationed during the greater part of the time at Gatum, C. Z. Was connected with the Bolivia National Railways on location of railway lines radiating from La Paz.

Upon return to the United States was engaged by J. V. Thompson interests as engineer on development of mines and construction of coke plant at Tower Hill, Pa. Later was with the Pennsylvania State Highway Department for a short time and went from there to the Pittsbugh Flood Commission as assistant engineer, making the field surveys and investigations on twenty-four of the forty-two projects investigated by this commission.

In 1911, came to the city of Pittsburgh, Bureau of Water, Mechanical Division, where he was assistant engi-

(Continued on Page 372)

VERNON ROYCE COVELL.

V. R. Covell, county engineer, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, was born December 13, 1866, at Jefferson, Ohio, son of Harvey J. and Louisa (Woolsey) Covell. He was a student at Rock Creek (Ohio) High School, and was graduated from Ohio State University in the class of '95, with degree of civil engineer.

For one year following his graduation from college, Mr. Covell was connected with the Bell Telephone Company of Ohio. Then, for six months, he was on the technical staff of the Pennsylvania Lines in Pittsburgh. For the next eight years, he was assistant county engineer, Allegheny County. For the next two years, he was superintendent of the Penn Heat & Power Company, Wilkinsburg. From January 1, 1906, and to January 1, 1922, he was deputy county engineer. On October 16, 1922, he succeeded the late Mr. Chalfant as county engineer, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Covell is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and of the Free and Accepted Masons (Wilkinsburg Lodge Number 683). He is a Republican in political affiliation.

On October 6, 1897, Mr. Covell married Corrie, daughter of George and Cordelia (Latimer) Bailey, of Rock Creek, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Covell are the parents of a daughter, Louise Cordelia, who is now a student at Ohio Wesleyan University.

Home: 816 South Avenue. Office: Courthouse, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VERNON ROYCE COVELL.

MOORHEAD B. HOLLAND.

Moorhead B. Holland, trust officer, Peoples' Savings & Trust Company and interested in other business enterprises of Pittsburgh, was born September 3, 1884, in that city, son of Dr. William J. and Caroline T. Moorhead Holland.

He was graduated from The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., in the class of 1901, from Princeton University, class of 1905, and from the University of Pittsburgh in 1910 with LL.B. degree.

Mr. Holland was connected with the Carnegie Steel Company from 1905 to 1906. From 1913 to date he has been trust officer to the Peoples' Savings & Trust Company. He is a director of the Union Storage Company and of the Central Elevator Company, and is treasurer and a director of the Pittsburgh Incline Plane Company.

He is a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Golf, Allegheny Country and Princeton Clubs of Pittsburgh, and of the Princeton Club of New York City.

During the World War he was a Y. M. C. A. secretary and stationed on board H. M. S. "Mauretania."

His residence is at 5545 Forbes Street. Office: Peoples' Savings & Trust Company, Fourth Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN CROSSAN DILWORTH.

There is an old saying about a rolling stone gathering no moss and it has often been demonstrated that men who drift from one occupation to another line of work seldom attain the success they hoped for. John Crossan Dilworth may not have any faith in the time-honored adage, but it is certain that he has not been a "rolling stone." He began his business career with Dilworth Porter & Company and is still with this old reliable firm, which has been a rock in the industrial foundation of Pittsburgh for many years. Mr. Dilworth chose wisely, for he now holds a position of responsibility and is also a member of the board of directors of the company.

Mr. Dilworth is a son of Lawrence and Virginia (Crossan) Dilworth, and was born in Pittsburgh, November 15, 1884. His early education was obtained in the Shady Side Academy, of Pittsburgh, and in St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H. He then attended the Sheffield Scientific School, at Yale, graduating in 1905. In the latter institution of learning he gained a thorough scientific and technical knowledge which was greatly beneficial to him in later years.

After graduating he formed a connection with Dilworth Porter & Company and began the study of the business in all its many details. His first position was in the drafting room, where he soon became a valued employee. In recognition of his efficiency, he was promoted to the position of assistant plant manager, in which capacity he did so well that after a time he was advanced and made manager of the plant. About ten years ago he was elected a director of the organization, which is one of the largest manufacturers of railroad and boat spikes and tie plates in the country.

Mr. Dilworth is a member of the Pittsburgh Club, Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Golf Club, Allegheny Country Club, Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Yale Club of New York.

On October 23, 1912, Mr. Dilworth married Miss Helen Thaw Thompson, of Pittsburgh. They are the parents of two children, Mary Thaw and Lawrence. The family resides at 1440 Bennington Avenue.

Sol Rosenbloom.

SOL ROSENBLOOM.

Sol Rosenbloom was born in Russia, 1866, and as a young man came to the New World in search of the better things in life—material and spiritual which America held out in prospect to him.

He faced all the discouraging realities that a new country presents to the new comer, but he only saw the splendid things that this great country had in store for him, and for everyone else who is determined to succeed and is willing to pay for it in effort and industry.

One by one he cleared the difficulties that stood in his path and finally charted a course of undertaking and achievement which secured for him the position of a great merchant.

In the stress of active affairs he has always found time to take an active interest in public matters and public welfare. He considered it both his duty and privilege to demonstrate by his own conduct and life what this great country can offer to anyone who has the full appreciation of the rich opportunities it presents and who has the determination to bid for them. In this respect, he has unquestionably fulfilled all his expectations.

A. J. SUNSTEIN.

A. J. Sunstein, retired business executive, and active in philanthropic and also political affairs of Pennsylvania, was born in 1861, son of Cass and Tillie (Shapira) Sunstein. He received his education in the common schools of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Sunstein was for many years identified with the distilling business, and when actively interested in that line, he was one of the most prominent distillers in the United States. He was for a number of years president of the National Distillers' Association in addition to having been president for some years of the Distillers' Association of Pennsylvania.

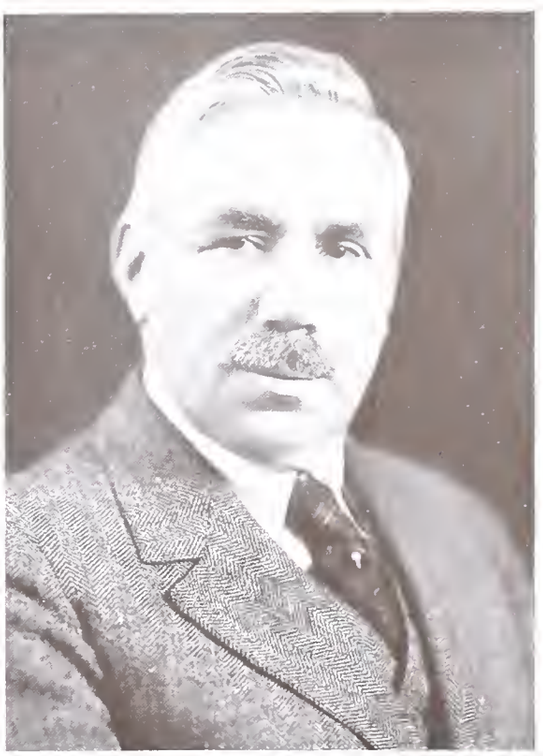
He is treasurer and a director of the Irene Kaufman Settlement of Pittsburgh, president and a director of the Montefiore Hospital Association of Western Pennsylvania, treasurer of Rodef Shalom Congregation, director of the Federated Jewish Philanthropies of Pittsburgh and of the National Jewish Hospital at Denver, Colorado, and is active in the affairs of numerous other worthy enterprises.

During the life of the late United States Senator Boies Penrose, Mr. Sunstein was very close politically to that noted statesman. He has been exceedingly active as a participant in Republican political affairs of Pennsylvania for a number of years.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, Westmoreland Country Club, Concordia Club and Press Club. He has traveled extensively in not only the United States but also in various countries throughout the world.

Mr. Sunstein married Nora, daughter of Benjamin and

(*Continued on Page 374*)



A. J. Sunstein.

ABRAHAM CASS STEIN.

ABRAHAM CASS STEIN.

A. C. Stein, Pittsburgh lawyer and former state legislator, is noted for his knowledge of commercial, banking and real estate law and as a trial lawyer, and is actively interested in public affairs.

Abraham Cass Stein, son of Charles J. and Esther M. (Rosenthal) Stein, was born in Russia on September 28, 1880. He received his earlier education in the public and high schools of Pittsburgh, and completed his studies at the University of Pittsburgh and at the Pittsburgh Law School.

Mr. Stein was admitted to the bar in 1901. He has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh. He is especially interested in commercial and trial work, banking and real estate matters. He has been for many years a factor in public affairs. He was a member of the State legislature in the sessions of 1911, '13 and '15, and during this period was instrumental in furthering the passage of much legislation of incalculable value to his community.

Mr. Stein is a member of the Americus Republican, Westmoreland Country and Concordia Clubs. He is also identified with the Masonic bodies and the B. P. O. Elks.

On December 28, 1915, at San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Stein married Lillian L., daughter of Max and Julia (Sloan) Friedman. Mr. and Mrs. Stein are the parents of two sons: Joel Charles, aged 6, and Edgar Newman, aged 2 years. They reside at 5381 Northumberland Avenue and Mr. Stein maintains offices in suite 720 Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES H. JOSEPH.

Charles H. Joseph is editor of the "Jewish Criterion" of Pittsburgh, Pa. In addition to his journalistic work he is sales promotion manager of Frank & Seder's department store.

Mr. Joseph was born in Little Falls, N. Y., November 24, 1874, and attended the grade school in Warwick, N. Y. He early evinced literary ambitions and before he was eleven years of age he began to write for the newspapers. He made rapid progress and at the age of nineteen he became editor of the "Jewish Criterion" and he has made this publication one of the best and most informative devoted to the Jewish people in the country.

In 1901 Mr. Joseph edited the magazine, "Kit Kats," and later entered the advertising field. Despite his various activities which consume much of his time, Mr. Joseph retained his editorship of the "Jewish Criterion." In addition to his regular editorial duties on the Criterion staff he conducts a page entitled, "Random Thoughts," which is syndicated and published weekly in a number of Jewish weeklies throughout the country. During his busy career he has been a contributor to the "Roycroft Magazine" and other well-known publications.

Mr. Joseph married Caroline Schoenfield of Johnstown, Pa., in 1908. They have two children, Alexander and Charles, Jr. The family residence is 5645 Darlington Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES H. JOSEPH.

James Joseph Brennan.

JAMES JOSEPH BRENNAN.

One of the most proficient and best known engineers James Joseph Brennan has been a conspicuous figure in the far-reaching activities of Pittsburgh for many years. In civic and community affairs he has always taken a deep interest and in movements of this character he has devoted careful study and painstaking efforts in contributing to their success. In business and political affairs he has given his best effort.

Mr. Brennan was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, August 15, 1859, his parents, John and Mary (Farrell Brennan, having been in that country some time on a visit. In 1860 they returned to America with their son, who was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and St. Louis, supplemented by special technical studies in Pittsburgh.

In 1876 Mr. Brennan entered the machine design department of the Hartupee Company at Pittsburgh. In 1880 he was appointed chief engineer of the Pittsburgh Water Works, in charge of erection, and subsequent operation. He held this position for over twenty years and during that time he outlined and developed the general scheme for a filtration plant to improve the water supply of the growing city. The present city filtration plant is practically the same as the one conceived by Mr. Brennan. In June, 1901, he became superintendent of power stations for the United Traction Company and in July, 1906, he was appointed mechanical superintendent of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, for plants in Western Pennsylvania. In January, 1914, he returned to the public

(*Continued on Page 374*)

JOHN ASHLEY FERGUSON.

Among the men who have contributed a high type of work while in the employ of the city of Pittsburgh, is John Ashley Ferguson, secretary and chief engineer of the Building Code Commission, with offices in the City-County Building. Distinctively a self-made man, his achievements are due solely to ambition and persistent effort.

Mr. Ferguson is a son of Luther and Mary Jane (Odle, Ferguson, and was born in Lagrange County, Ind. His early education was obtained in the public schools of that section and during his boyhood he worked on a farm Ambitious to attain success in a broader and more profitable field of activity, and depending upon himself, having no resources, he entered the University of Michigan and worked his way through, graduating in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He soon found employment as an engineer with the Trus-Con Steel Company of Detroit, Mich., and later became engineer for the McClintick-Marshall Company of Pittsburgh.

Skilled as an engineer and with original ideas, he made a change in 1909 that promised material advancement, coming to Pittsburgh to serve the city government as a draftsman for the Department of Public Works. Recognition of his ability resulted in his promotion to assistant engineer and later to designing engineer.

Three years later he became chief engineer of the Bureau of Inspection of the Department of Public Safety, where he worked assiduously for two and one-half years. During this time he checked the designs of four hundred and eighty buildings, approximately valued at $22,000,000.

(*Continued on Page 374*)

John Ashley Ferguson.

Almos Davidson Neeld.

ALMOS DAVIDSON NEELD.

Almos D. Neeld, prominent consulting and construction engineer, Pittsburgh, is a native of that city. He was born February 15, 1858, son of George and Catherine Louise Hunt Neeld. He was a student in the common schools and was graduated from Western University (now University of Pittsburgh) in 1875, with the civil engineering degree.

Mr. Neeld began his career as an engineer on construction projects for the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad in 1881, thus continuing until 1885. From 1886 to 1888 he was assistant engineer for the P. & L. E. R. R., in charge of maintenance of way and construction. He was a contracting engineer in 1894, and from 1899 to 1901 was a member of the engineering firm of Patterson & Neeld. Since, he has practiced individually as a consulting and construction engineer. He is now engaged in one of the most notable engineering feats of the country—the Liberty Tunnels, which are among the longest automobile tunnels of the world. These tunnels, which pierce the high hills near Pittsburgh, will be completed within about a year. The greatest problem presented by this project was that of ventilation. Mr. Neeld constructed a shaft built upwards from each of the tunnels, through countless tons of earth and stone, to the hill tops from which they project. By means of a system of exhaust fans combined with blower fans, perfect ventilation is assured.

Mr. Neeld is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner.

He married, April 28, 1886, Emma English of Pitts-

(*Continued on Page 373*)

CHARLES STRATTON DAVIS, C. E.

Charles Stratton Davis, consulting engineer, of Sewickley, Pa., with offices in Pittsburgh, Pa., enjoys prominence in the engineering profession throughout the East, Middlewest and South, where he has been particularly active on important bridge work.

Mr. Davis was born in Chenango County, New York, on November 16, 1866, son of John Perkins Davis and Almeda (Buckley) Davis. He graduated from Oxford Academy in June, 1885, and from Cornell University, with the degree of Civil Engineer, in June, 1889.

Immediately after leaving Cornell, Mr. Davis entered the employ of the Massillon Bridge Company of Massillon, Ohio. In about four years he was transferred to its Toledo office as chief-engineer, which position he held until 1905, when the company was re-organized as the Toledo-Massillon Bridge Company. He remained with this company, as chief engineer for three years, when he organized and became vice-president and general manager of the Massillon Bridge and Structural Company. At the end of the year 1910 he sold his interest in this company and entered private practice at Toledo, Ohio.

In February, 1914, Mr. Davis went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to take charge of the Bridge Branch, Southern District, Division of Valuation, Interstate Commerce Commission, engaged in the valuation of railroads, where he remained until August, 1916, when he resigned to go to Detroit, Michigan, to accept a position as structural engineer for the Pennsylvania-Detroit Railroad, to take charge of the design of bridges and a freight terminal for

(*Continued on Page 373*)

Charles Stratton Davis, C. E.

WALTER S. LOBINGIER.

WALTER S. LOBINGIER.

Walter S. Lobingier, attorney, specialist in appellate court cases, and contributing editor and publisher of legal journals, was born June 11, 1869, son of J. Smith Lobingier and Mary J. (Cochran) Lobingier. He was graduated from Wooster University, Ohio, in the class of '92.

Mr. Lobingier was actively identified with newspapers for ten years following his graduation from college. He founded "The Index," which was at that time published in the East End section of Pittsburgh. He has been associated with and editor of the Daily Law Bulletin and of the Pittsburgh Legal Journal for many years. The latter publication was founded more than sixty years ago and is one of the oldest of its kind in the state.

He was admitted to practice before the bar of Allegheny County in June, 1903, and has since been engaged in the general practice of law. He has, as before noted, been active in appellate court litigation and is frequently called upon in an advisory capacity in important cases.

Mr. Lobingier married, in 1897, Rose F. Fulton. They have one daughter, Margaret F. Residence: 517 Brookline Boulevard. Offices: 409 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHAUNCEY LOBINGIER

Chauncey Lobingier, a leading member of the Allegheny County bar and authority on corporation law, was born July 30, 1873, in Mt. Pleasant Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., son of J. Smith Lobingier and Mary Jane Lobingier. He attended the township schools, Mt. Pleasant Institute and Lafayette College, graduating from the latter institution with the degree of A. B., 1896—A. M., 1899.

Mr. Lobingier studied law in the offices of Murphy & Hosack and began practicing Friday, April 13, 1900, following his admission to the Allegheny County Bar in March, 1900. He is now practicing law in the office with Hon. James Francis Burke and Charles A. O'Brien, former city attorney, Farmers Bank Building.

For a time he was an exceedingly active member of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, being secretary thereof for a number of years and later served as a member of the directors. He is vice-president of and general counsel for the Ideal Towel, Coat & Apron Company of Pittsburgh, and counsel for the Trinity Court Studios, Stockman Farmer Publishing Company and other corporations. He is a member of the town council of Bradford Woods, Pa., and has been active in the civic affairs of the borough since he established his residence there in 1919.

He is a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade; Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; Masonic Order; and Theta Delta Chi Fraternity, being on the National Legislation Committee of the latter, and keenly interested in the government of the fraternity.

(Continued on Page 374)

CHAUNCEY LOBINGIER.

Louis Lorch.

LOUIS LORCH.

Louis Lorch was born in Pittsburgh where is now located the Public Safety Building on Sixth Avenue, and has always resided in the city of Pittsburgh. His education was obtained in the public schools.

In the year 1890 he embarked in the dry goods business with his brother, George E. Lorch, which later developed into a department store under the name of George E. Lorch & Brother.

In 1921 George E. Lorch & Brother were absorbed by the Lorch Brothers Company, which now operates department stores in Franklin, Pa., McKeesport, Pa., New Kensington, Pa., and Pittsburgh, Pa., he being treasurer of the Lorch Brothers Company, Geo. E. Lorch, president, being also treasurer of the Steel Furniture Company, which operates stores in Homestead and Pittsburgh; a director of the Braddock Trust Company of Braddock, and president of the South Pittsburgh Board of Trade, and one of the Board of Government of the Americus Republican Club, and member of the Chamber of Commerce.

While never holding any political office, he is always interested in clean civic politics in which he takes great pride. He holds membership in the Duquesne, Americus Republican and Automobile Clubs.

Mr. Lorch was married August 1, 1900, to Miss Althea E. Dowler, of Braddock, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Lorch are the parents of one son, Frederick ,who is now a student at the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa. Mr. Lorch resides at 1129 North Negley Avenue.

FREDERICK HUGH GROVES.

F. H. Groves, head of the F. H. Groves Piano Company, Pittsburgh, and the youngest man locally in that business on a large scale, is not only a leader in his line but also in civic, patriotic and fraternal affairs. He is a man of executive ability, diplomatic, and stands high in business and financial circles.

He was born January 1, 1881, at Middleboro, England, son of Samuel and Annie (Beckwith) Groves, who came to this country and Pittsburgh in 1890, where the son attended school.

Mr. Groves was interested in newspaper work, and after attending public school took a course at Murat Halstead School of Journalism, later joining Eugene Gardner as an advertising writer. When Mr. Gardner died, Mr. Groves became business manager of "The Index," and caused its offices to be removed from East Liberty to "downtown" Pittsburgh, where it was splendidly successful. In 1900 he joined the advertising staff of the old Pittsburgh "Daily News," but desiring to see the country, he soon went to Los Angeles, Cal., as assistant advertising manager for a newspaper. In 1912 he organized the F. H. Groves Piano Company, and occupied the entire building at 803 Liberty Avenue, later removing to 414 Sixth Avenue, in the heart of the shopping district, his concern now being a leader in the piano line in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Groves is charter member, Dormont Lodge No. 684, F. & A. M., member, Ascalon Commandery No. 59,

(Continued on Page 374)

Frederick Hugh Groves.

William E. Warnock.

WILLIAM E. WARNOCK.

When a printer or publisher considers installing new machinery he thinks of the Pittsburgh Machine & Supply Company and at the same time of William E. Warnock, its president, who for more than a quarter of a century has specialized in the installation and erection of machinery adapted to the printing trade.

The Pittsburgh Machine & Supply Company at 242-244 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, is a by-word with all the newspaper and other printing plants of Pittsburgh, but Mr. Warnock has not confined his success to Pittsburgh alone, his reputation and that of the company which he has made a leader in its line being known and the company patronized not only in Pennsylvania but also in Ohio and West Virginia. The future will prove that the extent of his operations will cover even a greater scope because of the efficient manner in which the Pittsburgh Machine & Supply Company handles the installing and erecting of printing machinery. They could not receive a better endorsement than that of a publisher and printer, with whom, probably more than other business concerns, "time means money" and loss of time is more regretted than the money loss involved.

Mr. Warnock is a native of Allegheny City, now a part of Pittsburgh. He was born March 9, 1871, son of William and Sarah J. Warnock.

He married, in October, 1891, Miss Minnie E. Corbett, daughter of O. J. and Mary Corbett of Pittsburgh. Eleven children, nine of whom are living, were born to this union.

Offices: Pittsburgh Machine & Supply Company, 242-244 Third Avenue. Residence: 1426 Alabama Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARTHUR G. PIERCE.

Arthur G. Pierce, manager of the central district for the Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Company, was born August 9, 1870, in Boston, Mass., the son of Edwin R. and Juliette (Merrill) Pierce.

Mr. Pierce was educated in the public schools of Boston. After completing his course in high school, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1892 with the degree of bachelor of science.

In the fall of 1892, he entered the employ of the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company, Boston, in the capacity of wireman helper. He continued with the Edison Company in various capacities until December 31, 1904.

On January 1, 1905, Mr. Pierce changed his business work and connection completely, entering the employ of the Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Company as manager of its Boston office. He remained in Boston for three years, representing the interests of his company and then was assigned to the central section with headquarters at Pittsburgh where he has remained since.

In his present position, Mr. Pierce manages his company's interests in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Western Maryland, Ohio, Southeastern Indiana, and portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, through offices in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Cleveland, and in the development and sale of electric controlling machinery of every possibility, lifting magnets, electric brakes, magnetic clutches, electric gas meters, wiring specialties, moulded products, industrial electrical heating applications, has

(*Continued on Page 373*)

Arthur G. Pierce.

FRANK J. KIER.

FRANK J. KIER.

Frank J. Kier, who is well known as an attorney in Pittsburgh, has been practicing his profession here for more than sixteen years.

Mr. Kier is a native of Pittsburgh and was born May 14, 1880. He is a son of William L. and Elizabeth J. Kier. He began his education in the public schools and after graduating from high school he continued his scholastic studies at the University of Pennsylvania. In college he received the degree of A.B., in 1903, and in the law school he became a LL.B., in 1906.

After completing his education, he entered actively upon a legal career. In October, 1907, he began practice in the local courts. During the same month he was admitted to practice in the District Court of the United States for Western Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and the Circuit Court of the United States for Western Pennsylvania.

While practicing law Mr. Kier formed associations with men prominent in commercial and industrial life and eventually became financially identified with various business enterprises. Among other interests he is a director of the Kier Fire Brick Company, of Pittsburgh; also of the Beaver Refrigerator & Potteries Company of New Brighton, Pa. He has been as successful in business as in law. During the war he was on the registration committee and generally active in patriotic work.

Mr. Kier is well known in social and club life. He is a member of the Duquesne and University Clubs, both of

(*Continued on Page 375*)

ELMER LINDSAY KIDNEY.

Elmer Lindsay Kidney, Pittsburgh attorney and prominent in philanthropic, religious and educational affairs, was born January 14,1872,in Maryland,son of Rev.Josiah E.and Julia A. Kidney. He attended preparatory schools, Wesley Collegiate Institute, Dover, Del. (graduate, class of 1889).

Mr. Kidney was admitted to the Allegheny County bar on June 16, 1894, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh. He has attained high standing among the members of his profession.

He is a trustee of Beaver College, and member of the board of managers of Hamilton Home for the Aged. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination his father was a minister. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, the Council of Boards of Benevolence, and three times has been a member of the General Conference, in 1912, 1916 and 1920; member, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; executive committee, International Sunday School Association, Methodist Ecumenical Conference, which met in London, England, in September, 1921; member, Commission on Unification between the Methodist Episcopal Church and Methodist Episcopal Church (South) and director of the Methodist Episcopal Deaconess Home; and a trustee and treasurer of the Centenary Fund Society. He is also a director of Bellevue Realty Savings & Trust Company. He is a member of the Criterion Club, Iron City Fishing Club and Shannopin Country Club of Pittsburgh, and of the Masonic Order.

On April 24, 1902, Mr. Kidney married Florence L. Boyle, of Pittsburgh.

ELMER LINDSAY KIDNEY.

Hon. William H. Coleman.

HON. WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.

Hon. William H. Coleman, attorney, former congressman and former mayor of McKeesport, Pa., was born December 28, 1871, in Allegheny County, son of James and Elizabeth (German) Coleman. He attended the public schools, business college, studied under private tutors and was a student in the law department of George Washington University (Washington, D. C.), graduating in the class of '93.

Mr. Coleman began the practice of law in Allegheny soon after his admission to the bar in 1913, and has been engaged in practice in Pittsburgh since that year. He was elected mayor of McKeesport, Pa., his home city, and served for the term of 1906-1909. He served as county clerk of courts from 1909 to 1914 and was then elected to the 64th Congress for a term from 1914 to 1916. Since the latter year he has devoted the greater portion of his time to his law practice in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Coleman is a member of the Duquesne Club, Tariff and Americus Republican Clubs of Pittsburgh, the Youghiogheny Country Club and the Cyclers' Club of McKeesport.

Mr. Coleman married, in 1910, Eva A. Gordon of Corry, Pa. They have one son, William E., aged 10 years. Mr. Coleman resides at McKeesport and his law offices are in suite 721, Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OLIVER STERLING RICHARDSON.

Oliver Sterling Richardson, prominent in the legal profession in Pittsburgh, was born in Allegheny City (now Pittsburgh) March 24, 1855, son of John and Mary (Sterling) Richardson. He attended the public schools, entered Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh) and after distinguishing himself as a student of marked ability, graduated from that institution in 1872 with the bachelor of arts degree. He studied law in the offices of C. W. Robb and S. A. McClung, prominent lawyers of their time, was admitted to the bar in 1879, and then began the practice of his profession. He formed a partnership with Edward T. Cassidy and the firm of Cassidy and Richardson soon occupied a high place in the legal profession. Mr. Cassidy died in 1901 and Mr. Richardson now has associated with him as law partner, W. D. N. Rogers, but has retained the firm name of Cassidy and Richardson, which is well known in the legal world today.

Mr. Richardson has traveled extensively throughout the United States and many countries of Europe. He spent some time in Alaska, Mexico and Yucatan. His knowledge of world affairs is comprehensive, and he has written numerous interesting articles of his travels, some for public print.

He takes no active part in politics, preferring to devote his time to his legal practice, but as a Republican he served three terms as burgess of Sewickley, Pa. He is active in philanthropical work, is vice-president of the Hospital Cot Club of the Sewickley Valley and is an adherent of the

(*Continued on Page 382*)

Oliver Sterling Richardson.

Erastus Corning Brainerd.

ERASTUS CORNING BRAINERD

Erastus Corning Brainerd, who is extensively interested in real estate developments in Pittsburgh and vicinity, was born December 27, 1869, at Haddam Neck, Connecticut, son of Henry Lawrence and Adeline (Day) Brainerd. He was educated at Hartford, Conn., High School, and Brainerd Academy, Haddam, Conn.

Mr. Brainerd was engaged in the building business at Hartford for approximately five years after completing his schooling. He then removed to Pittsburgh and entered the wholesale lumber business of Nicola Brothers Company, one of the largest lumber concerns of that city. He is now vice-president of the Nicola Land Company and the Nicola Realty Company, vice-president of the Schenley Farms Company and of the Point Improvement Company, and is secretary and treasurer of a number of other companies. He is also a director of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board.

Mr. Brainerd is a member of the Duquesne Club, Stanton Heights Golf Club, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a director of the Stanton Heights Golf Club. He is a Republican in political affiliation.

During the World War he was active in Liberty Bond drives and in wartime affairs of the Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

On September 27, 1898, Mr. Brainerd married Anita Chapin Benedict of Hartford, Conn. Children: Robert Nicola, aged 23, Harry Hurst, aged 17, Oliver Benedict, aged 7 years. Office: 1412 Farmers' Bank Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

LaSALLE GIRTS

LaSalle Girts, who is connected in an official capacity with a number of Pittsburgh enterprises, was born August 22, 1877, at New Bethlehem, Pa., son of John H. Girts and Emma (Rugh) Girts. He was educated at the High School and Williamsport Business College, Williamsport, Pa.

Mr. Girts entered the employ of the Mississippi Wire Glass Company in 1898, and remained with that company until 1904. Since 1904 he has been connected with the Schenley Farms Company, and is now secretary-treasurer and a director of same. He is also secretary-treasurer and a director of the Nicola Realty Company, and East Liberty Theatre Company; treasurer and director, Pittsburgh Athletic Association; secretary-treasurer, the Bellefield Company and the Schenley Apartments Company.

He is a Knights Templar, Mason, member of Syria Temple and Potter Commandery, and is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and Union Club of Pittsburgh.

On December 27, 1915, Mr. Girts married Grace D. McAbee, of Pittsburgh. He resides at 231 Lothrop Street, and his offices are in suite 1414 Farmers' Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LaSalle Girts.

FRANK ALEXANDER BOND.

FRANK ALEXANDER BOND.

Frank Alexander Bond, a director, secretary and general manager of the United States Chain & Forging Company, one of the largest industries in the Pittsburgh District, was born in Pittsburgh, October 9, 1883, son of A. L. and Elizabeth (Babilon) Bond. He received his education in the public schools of his home city.

Mr. Bond began his business career in 1904, as a clerk for the Standard Chain Company, of Pittsburgh. He became secretary and general manager in 1913 of the Standard Chain Company. In 1916, he was president of the National Chain Company, of Marietta, Ohio. In 1919, when these corporations were merged under the name of the United States Chain & Forging Company, Mr. Bond became a director of that company and was elected secretary and general manager, his present official capacity.

During the World War Mr. Bond was active in the affairs of the War Industries Board at Washington, D. C. He was representative of the chain manufacturing interests on associate committees of the Board.

Mr. Bond is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and of the LaFayette and York Country Clubs. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order. He served one term as councilman of the borough of Dormont, and resigned from this office when he removed his residence from Dormont.

Mr. Bond married Leila Stokey of Pittsburgh. Children: Donald, aged 8, Leila, aged 4, Gordon, aged 2 years. Residence: 5845 Phillips Avenue. Office: 575 Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. CLARKE REED.

Samuel Clarke Reed, vice-president, and a director of the Oil Well Supply Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in that city on January 1, 1877, son of George Washington and Matilda Bowman (McKennan) Reed. He was educated in the public schools, Pittsburgh Central High School, and Princeton University (class of 1902).

Mr. Reed was with the Peoples National Bank from 1898 to 1911, beginning as messenger and advancing to assistant cashier. He resigned from the latter position in the bank in 1911 and accepted the vice-presidency of the Garland Corporation of which he was a director. In 1914 he left the Garland Corporation and became identified with the Oil Well Supply Company. In 1917 he was made assistant general manager, was elected secretary on June 13, 1919, became a director of the Oil Well Supply Company in May, 1922, and assumed the office of vice-president on November 29, 1922.

Mr. Reed is a member of the Duquesne, University, Pittsburgh Golf and Rotary Clubs, Pittsburgh, and of the Princeton Club and the Princeton Engineering Society.

During the World War he was active in the industrial department of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan campaigns and the 5th or Victory Loan campaign. He was also a "Four Minute Speaker" and manager of the Speakers' Bureau; was active in all Red Cross affairs, special investigator for the Military Intelligence Department of the War Department, and was chairman, personnel committee, Y. M. C. A., of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Reed married, October 1, 1904, Alice Howe Brown,

(*Continued on Page 373*)

S. CLARKE REED.

JAMES HOULAHEN.

JAMES HOULAHEN.

Few men have stamped their personality upon a branch of public service in so short a time as James Houlahen has done as one of the directing forces in the three-man Board of County Commissioners of Allegheny County, in which office he is now rounding out his third year.

It was Houlahen who at the outset of his term introduced the resolution by which, with the votes of his two colleagues, all meetings of the county commissioners, heretofore secret for the most part, were thrown open to the public.

It was a pledge he had made in his campaign for election, and one of his first acts in office was to redeem this campaign pledge.

County Commissioner Houlahen, with his two fellow-commissioners, have been called upon to act upon unusual and important matters in these three years. In 1920 he was a factor in the huge work undertaken by the county commissioners and, under their direction, other county officials, in facilitating the enrollment and registration of the then newly enfranchised women voters, permitting them to vote in the presidential election that year.

One great bridge across the Allegheny river, the Sixteenth Street, projected by the commissioners, is nearing completion, and another, the Fortieth Street-Millvale Bridge, is about to be started.

He was a prime mover in creating the office of purchasing agent for the county, through which all county purchases are made through one office, resulting in savings through large quantity purchases which alone more than

(*Continued on Page 374*)

WILLIAM DOUGLAS MANSFIELD.

A most successful combination of real estate, insurance, politics and public service has been made by William Douglas Mansfield at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, where he is one of the leading citizens.

He is a native of Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, and was born March 6, 1878. His parents were James M. and Helen M. (Douglass) Mansfield. He received his education in the public schools of Elizabeth and South Versailles Townships and in the McKeesport Business College.

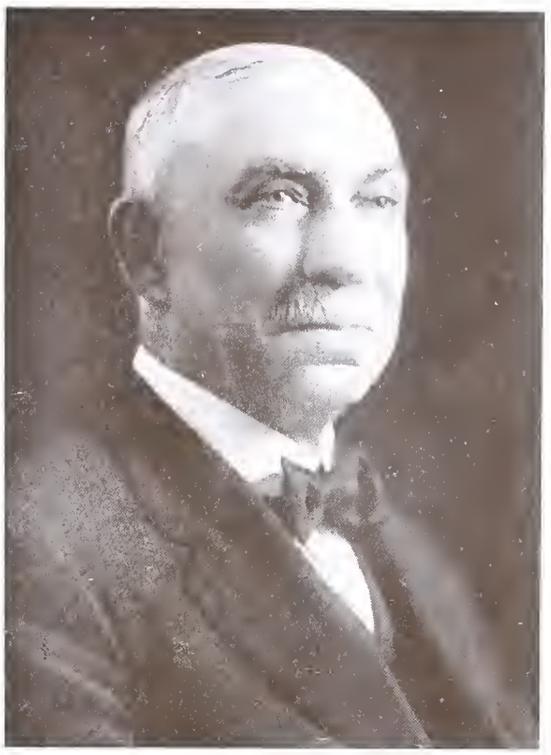
In 1896, at the age of 18 years, Mr. Mansfield became a clerk in a real estate office and four years later he embarked in the real estate and insurance business with William B. Fell as a partner. This firm was dissolved in 1906 and Mr. Mansfield has continued the agency to the present time. He is a director in The First National Bank of McKeesport, a director in the Watson Paint and Glass Company of Pittsburgh and McKeesport, and connected with various other business enterprises in Allegheny County.

Entering politics when he reached his majority, Mr. Mansfield quickly became a power in the Republican Party of McKeesport. He was elected alderman for the Fourth Ward in 1902 and re-elected three times, serving continuously.

In 1916-1917 he served as city treasurer. On May 16, 1922, he won the Republican nomination for State Senator from the 44th District, and was elected by a substantial plurality. He was chosen chairman of the Republican

(*Continued on Page 374*)

WILLIAM DOUGLAS MANSFIELD.



ARTHUR DWIGHT SUTTON.

ARTHUR DWIGHT SUTTON.

The Sutton family of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania has taken a notable part in a century and three quarters of history making. James Sutton, father of the Suttons in the cis-Allegheny region, was the son of a pioneer family in Indiana county, a county that has furnished many men to the professions, the commercial, financial and industrial elements of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Sutton, when her husband died leaving her a widow with ten children of varying ages, assumed the responsibilities, and every one of her children was proud of the success of her stewardship.

One son of this great mother became first vice-president of the Crucible Steel Company of America, another a distinguished judge and jurist of Utica, N. Y., another, the great Pittsburgh surgeon, R. Stansbury Sutton, who, excluded from the older hospitals of the city, established his own institution in the North Side in which history was made in the annals of surgery.

Arthur Dwight Sutton, this subject, was born in Indiana, Indiana county, Pa., December 4, 1857. He attended public schools and the State Normal and took a course at Duff's College, Pittsburgh. He then for a time sold electrical and gas fixtures. At the age of 38 he engaged with the Mellott Furnace company of Pittsburgh, founded by the late Mellott Heating Company. The partnership was not successful and the present firm was formed in 1912, with A. D. Sutton president and K. J. Sutton secretary and treasurer. The company castings for the concern are made in Utica, N. Y., foundries, while other parts are made and assembled in the Pittsburgh plant. The

(*Continued on Page 374*)

WILLIAM STANBOROUGH SUTTON.

As a public accountant of ability William Stanborough Sutton is well known in Pittsburgh, where his comprehensive knowledge of accounting and thorough mastery of the work have brought him a large clientele. The firm of William Stanborough Sutton & Company is considered one of the most reliable and has the confidence of the business community.

Mr. Sutton is a native of Allegheny City (now the North Side of Pittsburgh). He is a son of John A. and Annie (Woods) Sutton, and was born October 25, 1880. His early education was obtained in the Shady Side Academy, where he graduated in 1899. He finished his scholastic studies at Lehigh University, being a member of the class of 1903.

His business career began in the Western National Bank, he entering the service as a messenger, eventually advancing to the position of auditor. He resigned from the bank to become associated with an independent certified accountant of New York. Later he was with Price, Waterhouse & Company, international public accountants, for several years and then left them to practice as an individual accountant. On January 1, 1919, a partnership was formed under the name of William Stanborough Sutton & Company, Mr. Sutton's partner being Reuben Bughman. The firm name has remained unchanged although the partnership now consists of Mr. Sutton and Charles H. Spencer, Jr.

Mr. Sutton has been a member of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws of the American Institute of

(*Continued on Page 374*)

WILLIAM STANBOROUGH SUTTON.

George Brown Hill.

GEORGE BROWN HILL.

G. B. Hill, vice-president and treasurer, Doubleday-Hill Electric Company, Pittsburgh, was born January 10, 1870, at Washington, D. C., son of Charles Stephen Prescott Hill and Fannie Eugenia (Phillips) Hill. He was educated in the Washington public schools.

He began his business career at Columbus, Ohio, in the manufacturing department of the Franklin Buggy Company. In 1897 he removed to Pittsburgh, and with his brother, C. P. Hill, organized the Doubleday-Hill Electric Company. The business was incorporated in 1906. He is also vice-president and a director of the Benolite Company, Inc.

In October, 1918, Mr. Hill enlisted as a private in the Tank Corps, being the only man over both draft ages enlisted. Mr. Hill was in training at Camp Colt; was honorably discharged from the service in December, 1918, at Camp Dix. He had formerly been an officer in the Ohio National Guard, Battery H., 1st Regiment, Light Artillery. This regiment was mustered in for service during the Spanish-American War.

Mr. Hill was foreman of the Allegheny County Grand Jury of September, 1915, which so vigorously conducted the then current gambling investigations in Allegheny County. This investigation attained much publicity and resulted in several sensational indictments.

On September 18, 1920, Mr. Hill married Hannah Gaither (Smith) Quale, of Baltimore, Md. They have one son, George Brown, Jr., born June 26, 1921. Robert J.

(*Continued on Page 375*)

JOHN DEWAR.

John Dewar, a son of Alexander and Ann (Patterson) Dewar, was born in Glasgow, Scotland. His parents came to America in 1866 and located in old Allegheny City, where he attended the ward schools.

Mr. Dewar learned the painter's trade and first entered the house painting business. In 1893 he and M. P. Clinton became partners in the interior decorating business, which was operated in addition to Mr. Dewar's independent business. Mr. Clinton withdrew in 1920 and the two houses were combined and are being conducted by Mr. Dewar under his own name.

Dewar, Clinton & Alexander, general house furnishings, was founded in 1900, with Mr. Dewar president. Mr. Alexander retired in 1907, and was succeeded by E. B. Jeffcoat, and the firm is now Dewar, Clinton & Jeffcoat. The company manufactures draperies, carpets, rugs and furniture and does all kinds of upholstering.

During the last 33 years, Mr. Dewar has painted, decorated and furnished many palatial residences and fine churches, public buildings and business structures in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina and New York.

He is past president of the International Association of Master House Painters & Decorators of the United States & Canada; has written many technical articles and text books and is the author of "Architectural Specifications for the Painting, Enameling, Staining and Finishing of Woods Generally;" also of "The Painting of Brick, Plaster, Ce-

(*Continued on Page 374*)

John Dewar.

Robert Johnston Gibson.

ROBERT JOHNSTON GIBSON.

Robert Johnston Gibson, superintendent, Presbyterian Book Store, Pittsburgh, bank executive, leading churchman and active in public welfare matters, was born February 4, 1868, on a farm near Beaver, Pa., son of John Glenn Gibson and Marjorie J. (McGeorge) Gibson. He was educated in the common schools at Bellevue, Pa., and Emsworth Academy.

From 1906 to date, Mr. Gibson has been superintendent of the Presbyterian Book Store at Pittsburgh. In 1884 he became a messenger boy for this concern, becoming successively chief clerk and assistant to the manager. He was appointed in 1902, to the position of manager of the Presbyterian Book Store at Philadelphia, Pa., located in the Witherspoon Building, that city. After four years service in the Philadelphia store, he returned to Pittsburgh as superintendent of the local Presbyterian Book Store.

In addition to his connection with the Presbyterian Book Store, Mr. Gibson is vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank, Bellevue, Pa. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital, and member board of trustees, Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. He is also clerk of session and ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Gibson is a Republican in political affiliation but has never accepted political preferment. He is a member of the Shannopin Country Club and of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

(*Continued on Page 375*)

ROBERT LAUGHLIN McKALLIP.

The McKallip family has been prominent in the business affairs of Pittsburgh for many years and the name is particularly well-known in the real estate field, notably C. C. McKallip & Company, of which firm Robert Laughlin McKallip, the subject of this sketch, is a member. He became identified with the world of affairs at an early age and had the advantage of the best training, his early experience being obtained with his father, L. S. McKallip. The son was engaged in business practically from boyhood when he laid the foundation for a career which has been crowned with success.

Mr. McKallip is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was born July 6, 1884, son of L. S. and Josephine (Johnson) McKallip. He attended the public schools and at the age of fifteen was a messenger boy for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He remained in the employ of the railroad for several years and in 1902, became affiliated with his father under the firm name of L. S. McKallip & Company, dealing in building materials. In 1910 he retired from the firm to enter the employ of the Thompson-Starrett Company, well-known contractors, and in 1913 he and his brother, C. C. McKallip, formed a partnership in the real estate business. C. C. McKallip & Company is now one of the best known realty firms in Pittsburgh. This concern does an extensive business as renting and sales agents and they handle many extensive realty deals in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Longue Vue Club,

(*Continued on Page 376*)

Robert Laughlin McKallip.

GEORGE JOHN KAMBACH.

GEORGE JOHN KAMBACH.

George J. Kambach, prominent lawyer and former member of the City Council, Pittsburgh, was born September 5, 1876, in Pittsburgh, son of George A. and Lillian E. (Nolte) Kambach. His father was an influential member of the Glass Blowers' Association and was a factor in local Republican politics.

George J. Kambach attended the grammar and high schools in Pittsburgh, and studied law at Pittsburgh Law School, receiving his LL.B. degree therefrom in 1900. In 1899 he was admitted to practice before the Allegheny County Bar, and has since the latter year enjoyed a large professional clientele. During the World War Mr. Kambach was head of the legal advisory board of the 14th Zone of Pittsburgh, and fulfilled his duties with his usual ability.

Mr. Kambach was a member of the Common Council from November, 1907, to April, 1909, and a member of the Select Council from May, 1910, and automatically went out of office June 10, 1911. He is a director and solicitor for the Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, but devotes no time to other business obligations aside from the practice of his profession.

He is a 32nd degree Mason, member of the Pittsburgh Commandery and a Shriner and member of the B. P. O. Elks. He is identified with the South Hills Country and Americus Republican Clubs; is a trustee of the South Side Presbyterian Church, and active in Republican politics.

GEORGE H. CALVERT.

George H. Calvert of Pittsburgh is senior member of the law partnership of Calvert, Thompson & Wilson, that city. Mr. Calvert is individually known as one of the best informed authorities on corporation law in the Pittsburgh district. Also, he is actively identified with various business and manufacturing enterprises of Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

George H., a son of Rev. Alexander H. and Jennie (Scott) Calvert, was born on February 2, 1874, at Etna, now within the corporate limits of Pittsburgh. Rev. Alexander H. Calvert, his father, was for many years a prominent figure in the United Presbyterian Church, of which he was a pastor.

George H. Calvert received his rudimentary education in the Etna public schools; his preparatory studies were made at Park Institute, Pittsburgh, and he completed his collegiate course at the University of Pittsburgh, which institution bestowed upon him the degrees of C.E., in 1893, and LL.B., in 1897.

Following his graduation from the University, Mr. Calvert registered in the law offices of Samuel McClay, an eminent member of the Allegheny County bar.

Admitted to the bar of Allegheny County in 1898, Mr. Calvert devoted the following eight years to private practice and intensive study of his legal specialty. In 1906, he formed his first partnership, with W. A. Blakeley and Elliott Rodgers, under the firm style of Rodgers, Blakeley & Calvert. Judge Rodgers withdrew from the firm in 1908, which was superseded by Blakeley & Calvert. In January,

(*Continued on Page 375*)

GEORGE H. CALVERT.

George W. Flowers.

GEORGE W. FLOWERS

The Flowers family is of English descent, having located after the Norman Conquest in Oakham, Ruthlandshire, England, that country being for many years represented in Parliament by William Flowers and his son, Roger, the latter having been speaker, House of Commons, during five consecutive Parliaments. The first of the family to settle in America came with William Penn and located in Philadelphia in 1683. Enoch Flower, or Flowers, founded the first educational institution in Pennsylvania in that year. Henry, a nephew, settled in Philadelphia, and William, a brother, in Delaware County, Pa., where many descendants now reside. A number of the family were in the ranks of the Continental army during the Revolution. One, Richard Flower, belonged to the Committee of Safety, and at least two others died on the battlefield.

George, great-great grandfather of George W. Flowers, was a soldier in the War, as a member of the Fifth Regiment of Foot, Major Richard Salter, commanding. He later went into the feed and flour business in Philadelphia. He died in 1819 and his wife Hannah, several years later.

Jacob, son of George and Hannah Flowers, was born in 1762, in Philadelphia. He moved to Harrisburg and married in 1789. Later he located on an Allegheny County farm on Brownsville Road, where, in 1804, he erected a stone house which is still standing. For years he was a hotel proprietor. He died in 1831, and his wife, Elizabeth, in 1833.

George (II), son of Jacob and Elizabeth Flowers, was

(*Continued on Page 375*)

ALBERT THOMAS MORGAN.

Albert Thomas Morgan, prominent member of the Pennsylvania bar, was born in California, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1872, son of Lewis W. and Ann J. Morgan. He is a brother of P. W. Morgan, president of the East Pittsburgh National Bank, and Elizabeth H. Morgan, of California, Pennsylvania, is a sister.

Mr. Morgan was educated at the Southwestern State Normal School, Washington & Jefferson College and Dickinson Law School. He has been engaged in the practice of law for twenty-three years and is now a practitioner in all local, State and Federal Courts, and a lecturer on legal subjects.

He represents the following interests in capacities as stated:

Director, attorney and trust officer of the East Pittsburgh Savings & Trust Company and the Swissvale Trust Company.

Attorney for the East Pittsburgh National Bank, First National Bank of Swissvale and Bank of Donora.

He is a member of the American Bar Association, State of Pennsylvania Bar Association and the Allegheny County Bar Association.

He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and ex-president of the Edgewood Club, Edgewood, Pa.; member of the Chamber of Commerce and numerous fraternal, political and social clubs, and chairman of the Goodwill Industries. He affiliates with the Republican party. During the World War he was chairman of the Legal Advisory Board of the Tenth Dis-

(*Continued on Page 375*)

Albert Thomas Morgan.

MARSHALL ANDREWS CHRISTY.

MARSHALL ANDREWS CHRISTY.

Marshall Andrews Christy, Pittsburgh attorney, who is noted throughout the East as a specialist in patent law, was born January 12, 1871, at Sewickley, a suburb of Pittsburgh. His ancestry comprises many of the earliest settlers of New England, the founders of this great republic.

Mr. Christy graduated at Princeton University and completed his professional education at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Allegheny County bar in 1895, and immediately thereafter entered the law offices of his father, the late George Harvey Christy, who, as has his son following him, devoted the major portion of his legal career to patent law, in which he had achieved a reputation of note.

George Harvey Christy died in 1909, and since that year Marshall A. Christy has been the senior member of the law firm which is composed of his brother, Bayard H. Christy, and himself.

Mr. Christy is distinguished in his profession as much by the fact that he is active in the prevention of law suits where possible, as by his ability to achieve victory in the suits which he undertakes. Therein lies one of the reasons for his high standing with both the members of his profession and with his clientele.

He is a member of the Pittsburgh, Edgeworth and Allegheny Country clubs. He has always been a factor in all local affairs and is keenly interested in matters of national scope. He is as well known for his ability in the particular phases of his profession in other cities generally as is the case in the Pittsburgh district.

Mr. Christy married Irene Butler McVay, who died on April 11, 1920. Two daughters, Sarah and Annie Huntington Christy, were born to the union.

JOHN M. HENRY

To be authorized to practice law in 1909, and twelve years later occupying the office of special assistant to the attorney general of the United States, is a real distinction that must be recognized. John M. Henry came to Pittsburgh from Maryland when a youngster, read law at the Pittsburgh Law School and was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar in 1909. He immediately made his presence felt.

It was not long afterward that the Federal authorities here found themselves facing an unusual number of important criminal cases for prosecution. They needed a bright lawyer. After surveying the legal field exhaustively, they singled out Mr. Henry, one of the youngest members of the Allegheny County bar. Mr. Henry served in the United States District Attorney's office from April, 1917, to July, 1920. He handled some of the most difficult cases that have ever been presented for judgment to the Federal Courts, handled them so masterfully as to evoke commendation from the presiding judges. During that time he had commanded the attention of Washington, so he was transferred from Pittsburgh to the Capital as special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, in which capacity he gave distinctive service to the Government until January, 1921, when he returned to general practice.

Mr. Henry is a native of Vale Summit, Md., having been born February 22, 1883, a son of Charles and Catherine Flannigan Henry. He graduated from the Beall High School, Frostburg, Md., in 1901, and from the West-

(*Continued on Page 375*)

JOHN M. HENRY.

Milton S. Englert.

MILTON S. ENGLERT.

A young man of many and varied commercial and financial interests is Milton S. Englert. He was born in Pittsburgh, May 6, 1888, and is a son of George and Maggie (Koffler) Englert. His education was acquired in the public schools of Pittsburgh.

Early in life, Mr. Englert became interested in mining and other development projects and at the age of 34 he is president and director of the Universal Oil and Gas Company, president and sales manager of the Silver Ridge Coal Company, president and sales manager of the Pittsburgh Giant Oak Coal Company, president and a director of the Elk Natural Gas Company, a director of the Englert Manufacturing Company, and is associated with the Englert and Englert Tire Company. His myriad business activities are centered at his offices at 910 Keystone Building.

His fraternal organizations are the Elks, Eagles, and Moose. With Mrs. Englert, who was Miss Mayme C. Harst, and to whom he was married in September, 1912, Mr. Englert and his four children reside at 2134 Brownsville Road, Carrick, Pennsylvania. The children are Milton George, Albert Peter, Raymond John, and Alice Marie.

ALBERT CUMMINGS LESLIE.

Albert Cummings Leslie, president of the Pittsburgh Deposit & Title Company, is an excellent exponent of the intensive type of executive, one to whom the hours of a business day are all too few.

Mr. Leslie is a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1871. His parents were John E. Leslie and Martha (Summerville) Leslie. He received the usual rudimentary education, and subsequently, in 1897, was graduated from Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania.

Coming to Pittsburgh, Mr. Leslie became interested in the mortgage and title field, and organized the A. C. Leslie Company, which firm was the forerunner of the present Pittsburgh Deposit & Title Company. He is executive head of the Pittsburgh Deposit & Title Company and of the National Electric Manufacturing Company.

During the World War, Mr. Leslie gave unstintedly of his time and means in the interests of the various Liberty Loan campaigns and all other patriotic organizations. He devotes no time to social clubs or fraternal activities.

Mr. Leslie married, in 1900, Miss Frances Newell. Their children are Mary Martha and Albert Newell Leslie.

Residence: 5744 Wilkins Avenue. Office: Pittsburgh Deposit & Title Company, 331 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Albert Cummings Leslie.

John H. Henderson.

JOHN H. HENDERSON.

John H. Henderson, comptroller, city of Pittsburgh, and prominent in Masonic circles of that city, is descended from a line of men who have been in their respective generations leaders in the civic affairs of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. His grandfather, the late Rev. William C. Henderson, was prominent in religious affairs of Pittsburgh when that city was but beginning to take its place as an industrial center. His father, Harvey Henderson, was at the time of his death, the oldest practicing member of the Allegheny County bar, and was active in the administration of the affairs of Allegheny College as a trustee of that institution. Mr. Henderson is also a nephew of Honorable John J. Henderson, who is judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

John H. Henderson was born September 9, 1866. He attended the public schools and Allegheny College, studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county in 1889, in which year, and several subsequent years, he was elected a delegate to the State conventions of the Republican party, with which he has consistently affiliated.

Prior to the consolidation of Allegheny City with Pittsburgh, he was (in 1897) a member of the city council of the former, and was, in 1898, elected a representative of that city in the State Legislature, serving until the Special Session (1906) when Allegheny City was annexed to Pittsburgh. He became, in 1919, a member of the City Council of Pittsburgh, and was elected, in 1922, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. S. Morrow, city comptroller.

(*Continued on Page 375*)

THOMAS C. McMAHON.

Thomas C. McMahon, chief tax assessor, city of Pittsburgh, was born in the city July 15, 1873, and was educated in its public schools except for a short time, during which he attended an academy in Beaver County.

Born of good Irish stock, son of James and Elizabeth O'Connor McMahon, he early developed those qualities of integrity and industry that are his prominent characteristics as a public servant.

When a youth, he served an apprenticeship as a machinist, but later entered the mercantile world. From this he was called, in 1906, by Mayor Guthrie, to the Department of Assessors, and remained in the position during the administration of William A. Magee, who succeeded Mayor Guthrie.

In January, 1915, he accepted a position as senior land appraiser with the Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Valuation, and remained in the Federal service until he resigned to accept the post of chief assessor, offered him by Mayor William A. Magee, January, 1922.

During Mr. McMahon's association with the Interstate Commerce Commission, it was conducting an appraisal project of the greatest magnitude ever undertaken, that of making a physical valuation of all the railroads of the United States. His promotion was rapid, and at the time of his resignation, he was chief appraiser in charge throughout the country.

The broad experience of that service, coupled with the ability gained from economic surveys through Canada and the United States, and his appraisal of large terminals and water front properties in every section of the Union, makes him particularly well fitted for his present position.

Thomas C. McMahon.

HARRY BERTINE MELLER.

HARRY BERTINE MELLER.

Harry Bertine Meller, professor of mining and dean of the School of Mines, University of Pittsburgh, was born at Altoona, Pa., May 26, 1878, son of Charles William and Annie (Adams) Meller. He attended the University of Pennsylvania in 1906-07 and 1908-09; Michigan College of Mines, 1907-08 and 1909, and in 1910, graduated engineer of mines, University of Pittsburgh.

From 1895 to 1900, he was clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, Pa.; from 1900 to 1904 was clerk of the faculty, department of medicine, University of Pennsylvania and secretary of faculty from 1904 to 1907; was instructor in mining, 1910-11, assistant professor, 1911-12; became professor in 1912 and continues to date; was vice-dean, 1912 to 1914, and in the latter year became dean, School of Mines, University of Pittsburgh.

Also, since 1920, he has been chief, Bureau of Smoke Regulation, city of Pittsburgh.

He enlisted, February 22, 1897, in Company C, 5th Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was with this company in the 5th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry from May to October, 1898; was successively 2nd lieutenant 1903-04; 1st lieutenant 1904-05; captain 1905-07, of Company L, 3rd Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. During the World War he was captain, Air Service, U. S. A., from 1917 to 1919.

He is a Republican; member of American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Mining Congress, A. A. A. S., Society for Promotion of Engineering Education, Coal Mining Institute of America. Also mem-

(*Continued on Page 376*)

FREDERIC LENDALL BISHOP.

Among the foremost educators and scientists of Western Pennsylvania, is Frederic Lendall Bishop, dean of the school of engineering and professor of physics of the University of Pittsburgh since 1909. He was born at St. Johnsburg, Vt., August 26, 1876, and is a son of Lendall and Ellen Bishop. His preliminary education was received in St. Johnsburg Academy and he attended subsequently Boston University, Mass., Institute of Technology and the University of Chicago, receiving the degrees of S.B. and Ph.D.

In 1898 he became professor of physics at Bradley Institute and served until his appointment by the University of Pittsburgh. Among other connections Professor Bishop is consulting engineer for the American Window Glass Co. He is a member of the University Club of Pittsburgh, Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., American Physical Society, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania, fellow of the American Association of Advanced Science, secretary of the American Society of Engineering Education and a member of the American Association of Engineers and the American Mathematical Society. He is the author of various papers on research in physics.

Professor Bishop was married August 9, 1899, to Miss Lelia Prior, and with Mrs. Bishop and their son, Frederic Lendall Bishop, resides at 4367 Schenley Farms Terrace.

FREDERIC LENDALL BISHOP.

EUGENE LAWRENCE MESSLER.

Eugene Lawrence Messler, manufacturer, engineer by profession, and during the World War a captain in the overseas forces of the United States army, was born on the North Side of Pittsburgh April 6, 1873, son of Thomas Doremus Messler and Marie R. (Varick) Messler. He was educated at Shady Side Academy and at Yale University, graduating from the latter institution in 1894 with Ph. B. degree. He played on the Yale football team three years, was on the Freshman crew one year and on the Varsity crew two years. He became a member of the Cloister Club at Yale. In the fall of 1894, he coached the football team at Centre College, Danville, Ky.

In 1894 Mr. Messler became a pattern-maker and moulder for the Edgar Thomson Works of the Carnegie Steel Company. He remained with this company until 1899, during which interval he successively occupied the positions of civil engineer, general superintendent of labor and transportation, and assistant superintendent of the Duquesne Blast Furnaces, Carnegie Steel Company. From 1899 to 1911, he was superintendent and later general superintendent of the Pittsburgh Furnaces, Coke Works; Ingot Mould Foundry & Steel Works, Cupolas; Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. He was assistant to the president, Riter Conley Manufacturing Company, from 1912 to 1915, vice-president and general manager of the Witherow Steel Company from 1916 to 1918. He has been since 1903 and is now president and a director of the Eureka Fire Brick Works, a director of the Scientific Materials Company and of the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh since 1911.

He is a member of the American Iron & Steel Institute, British Iron & Steel Institute, American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania and Yale Engineering Association. He is also a member of the Yale Club, New York City; Duquesne, Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Golf clubs of Pittsburgh, Pa., and of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, and the Society of American Military Engineers and reserve officer in the 99th Division, U. S. A.

Mr. Messler married, December 31, 1898, Elizabeth V. Long. Children: Thomas D. and Eugene Lawrence, Jr. Both Mr. Messler and his son Thomas were in active overseas service. The former commanded Company G, 21st Engineers, 1st Army, A. E. F., from August, 1918, to June, 1919, participating in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Thomas D. Messler was sergeant, B Co., in the first gas regiment which went overseas in 1917, and was wounded and gassed, after having served with distinction in eight major engagements.

Mr. Messler resides at 5423 Forbes Street. His offices are in the First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEORGE B. GORDON.

George B. Gordon, who ranks among the most brilliant members of the Pennslyvania Bar, was born August 1, 1860 at Edgewood Boro, Allegheny County, Pa., the son of Alexander and Katherine (Edwards) Gordon.

He was educated for the law at Columbia University, New York. After graduating there he began the practice of law in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Gordon is intensely interested in philanthropic and public welfare movements, devoting much of his time and freely giving material assistance to the betterment of humanity and the relief of unfortunates. He is a trustee and solicitor for the Homeopathic Hospital, member of the advisory board of the Industrial Home for Crippled Children, and interested in various other institutions of similar character. He is also a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, and is a director of the Commerce Housing Corporation, Pittsburgh. He is a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension and a trustee of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

He is prominent in social and club circles of Pittsburgh, and is a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, University, Allegheny Country, Oakmont Country, Pittsburgh Golf Clubs and Pittsburgh Athletic Association; also the Union League Club of New York City.

He married, June 4, 1889, Miss Mary Edwards Boorum. The family residence is at 5250 Wilkins Avenue, and the law offices of Gordon & Smith are in the Frick Building Annex, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FREDERIC B. SHIPP.

FREDERIC B. SHIPP.

Frederic B. Shipp, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Pittsburgh, was born in Norfolk County, England, January 2, 1868. He was graduated from Ridgetown (Ontario) Collegiate Institute in 1886.

After three years in the school-book publishing business in St. Paul, Mr. Shipp entered Y. M. C. A. work as secretary of the Minnesota State Committee and later served in a similar capacity in Kansas and in Pennsylvania. In 1897 he became general field secretary for the Y. M. C. A. in the southwestern states and in Mexico. In 1906 he was transferred to New York as business secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. and from 1911 to 1916, when he came to Pittsburgh, he served as executive secretary for Y. M. C. A. work in the United States and Canada.

His special service has included the introduction of Y. M. C A. work into Mexico; establishing the first Army Y. M. C. A. work, during the Spanish-American War in 1898, at Tampa and at Chickamauga Park; serving in France during 1917 and 1918 as treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. with the A. E. F. and with the Foyer du Soldat in the French Army; acting upon his return from France in the fall of 1918, as state director for the United War Work Campaign through which more than twenty-one million dollars was raised in Pennsylvania; and serving, during the spring of 1921, as national director of the China Famine Fund Campaign, through which more than eight million dollars was raised for relief of famine sufferers in North China.

He is an elder in the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, a member of the Duquesne Club, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

He was married April 6, 1894, to Charlotte J. Hayne of Kansas City. He resides at 7211 Meade Street and has his office at 336 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

RUFAS EICHER ZIMMERMAN.

Rufas E. Zimmerman, assistant to the vice-president, American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Pittsbur h, was born November 26, 1886, at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, son of Simon P. and Mary (Eicher) Zimmerman.

Mr. Zimmerman received his earlier education in the common schools of Mt. Pleasant, and was graduated from the Western Pennsylvania Institute in 1904; attended Franklin & Marshall College from 1904 to 1908, receiving the Ph.B. degree from that institution in the latter year, and in 1911 was the recipient of the S.B. degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

From 1911 to 1914 Mr. Zimmerman was instructor in theoretical chemistry, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. He then entered the research laboratory of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, at Pittsburgh, as research associate. He became director of the research laboratory in 1919, and in May, 1922, was made assistant to the vice-president, his present position.

Mr. Zimmerman is a member of the New York Chemists' Club, American Chemical Society, of which he is councillor and past chairman, Pittsburgh Section; the American Electro Chemical Society, American Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Iron & Steel Institute, and during the World War was consulting chemical engineer to the United States Bureau of Mines. He is also a member of the University Club of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Zimmerman married, September 7, 1911, Miss Anna Burns, of Lancaster, Pa. Children: Margaret, aged ten years, Anne, aged six years. He resides at 300 South Linden Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUFAS EICHER ZIMMERMAN.

James C. McKalip.

JAMES C. McKALIP.

James C. McKalip, general auditor of the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company, was born in Parnassus, Pennsylvania, son of James T. and Mary Elizabeth (Eckels) McKalip. His education was obtained in the Parnassus public schools.

Mr. McKalip made his start early in life and at the age of seventeen, secured employment in the offices of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, now a part of the Pennsylvania System. In 1900 he became connected with the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, and in 1910 was elevated to the position of general auditor and later was chosen as a director of the company.

During the World War, the Government having taken over the operation of all railroads of the United States, Mr. McKalip served as federal auditor of the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad for the twenty-six months' period of Federal Control.

Mr. McKalip is affiliated with Pittsburgh Lodge No. 484, F. & A. M., as well as several other Masonic bodies. He holds a membership in the Duquesne Club and Stanton Heights Golf Club.

In December, 1915, Mr. McKalip married Helen Francis Rutan of Carrollton, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. McKalip reside at 710 Aiken Avenue. Mr. McKalip's offices are located in the Union Trust Building at Pittsburgh.

MOSES BEDELL SUYDAM.

Moses B. Suydam, vice-president of the M. B. Suydam Company, paint and varnish manufacturers, Pittsburgh, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., on February 6, 1876, a son of Moses B. and Emma (Copeland) Suydam. He was educated at Shady Side Academy, Pa., and at Phillips-Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.

He began his business career with the M. B. Suydam Company in 1896, as a general clerk, and has since been continuously identified with that company. The M. B. Suydam Company was founded in 1832, and in 1895, M. B. Suydam, this subject, and his brother, R. S. Suydam, entered the business, which was incorporated in 1900 with R. S. Suydam as president, M. B. Suydam, vice-president, and H. V. Natcher, secretary and treasurer.

In addition to being vice-president and a director of the M. B. Suydam Company, Mr. Suydam is a director of the Allegheny Valley Bank, treasurer and a director of the Regal Paint & Oil Company, vice-president and director of the T. H. Nevin Company.

He is a member of the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, and Pittsburgh Golf Clubs and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association of Pittsburgh and of the Allegheny Country Club. He is a Master Mason, member of Fellowship Lodge.

Mr. Suydam married, in 1901, Laura Catherine Liggett of Pittsburgh. Children: Laura Catherine, Mary Bedell and Margaret Liggett Suydam.

Residence: 5130 Pembroke Place. Office: 61st and Butler Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Moses Bedell Suydam.

William W. Sibray.

WILLIAM W. SIBRAY.

Assistant Commissioner-General of Immigration, U. S. A.

William W. Sibray was born in Jay County, Indiana, December 19, 1863, his progenitors being among the earliest and best known pioneers of that state. He was educated in the public and normal schools of his native state and for several years followed the profession of teaching. In 1892 he married Miss Jessie Botkin, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. O. F. Botkin of Portland, Oregon, who still abides with him in the 20th Ward (Sheridan) Pittsburgh.

In 1900 the subject of this sketch accepted a position in the U. S. Interior Department and removed with his family to Washington, D. C. He entered the United States Immigration Service, Department of Labor, in 1904, and in 1906 was assigned to Pittsburgh where he continuously served as inspector in charge of the district, comprising Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, until January 14, 1924, when he was appointed to the position of Assistant Commissioner General of Immigration of the United States, which position he now holds.

JOHN THEODORE MORRIS, A. B., A. M.

John Theodore Morris, A. B., A. M., director, College of Industries, Carnegie School of Technology, Pittsburgh, was born at West Finley, Pa., April 16, 1878, son of Rev. James Reed Morris, Ph. D., and Martha (Means) Morris. He was graduated from the High School at Covington, Ohio, in 1895 and received his collegiate education at Washington & Jefferson College (A.B., 1900—A.M., 1903), also post-graduate instruction, Chicago and Columbia Universities.

From 1900 until 1906, he was an instructor at East Liberty Academy. In the latter year, he became a member of the faculty of Carnegie School of Technology. He was chosen acting dean, Division of Industries of that Institution in 1919, and in 1921 assumed his present office as director, College of Industries, Carnegie School of Technology.

Director Morris is a member of the National Education Association, Academy of Science and Art, and Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Automobile Club, is a Scottish Rite Mason, 32nd degree, and is now affiliated with the York Rite Masons, having passed the third chapter of same. He is also a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity, Alpha Tau honorary fraternity, and an elder of Highland Presbyterian church.

During the World War he was engaged in classifying students for various courses in required branches of technical military science for which they were individually fitted.

Director Morris married, February 4, 1903, Lydia

(*Continued on Page 377*)

John Theodore Morris, A. B., A. M.

Howard Zacharias.

HOWARD ZACHARIAS.

Howard Zacharias is a son of the late Ivor and Jane (Thomas) Zacharias, and was born in Pittsburgh, March 19, 1877. His parents were long residents of this city. His father was for 30 years connected with the Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry and Construction Company. The elder Zacharias was a broad visioned man and took a lively interest in public affairs. He was particularly active in all Welsh movements and worked assiduously to promote the welfare of the Welsh people in the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity. For many years he was a member and trustee of the First Congregational church.

Howard Zacharias attended the public schools of Pittsburgh and graduated from the Central High School. He studied law under Joseph R. McQuaide and William H. Sponsler. He was admitted to the Allegheny County bar in 1897. In connection with his law practice, he is a director of the Potter Title and Trust Company and counsel for its trust department. He is secretary and director of the Thomas Spacing Machine Company; is vice-president and director of the Sommerville Company, and secretary and director of the National Oil and Gas Company.

He is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and the Pittsburgh Board of Trade. His fraternal organization is the Royal Arcanum. He attends the Third United Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member.

On March 18, 1902, Mr. Zacharias married Elizabeth McKinley, of Pittsburgh, daughter of Alexander and Isabel (Musgrave) McKinley. Mr. McKinley was a pioneer in

(*Continued on Page 375*)

JOHN A. MURPHY.

John A. Murphy, one of the leading members of the Allegheny County Bar, has been practicing his profession in Pittsburgh for the past thirty-five years. He has handled many important cases, some of which were of national interest, and distinguished himself as a lawyer of brilliant ability. As a Mason he has been conspicuous for years and he is one of the most enthusiastic workers in the order.

Mr. Murphy was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1866, of Scotch-Irish parents. He was educated for the bar and came to Pittsburgh in 1888, when he began the practice of his profession. A convincing speaker and possessed of a profound knowledge of the law he soon won a conspicuous place for himself in the legal world.

Shortly after coming to Pittsburgh he became interested in the Masons and since 1893, he has been active in Masonic matters. On August 4, 1893, he became a member of the Dallas Lodge, No. 508, F. & A. M. He was master of his lodge in 1899, and is still active in its affairs.

Mr. Murphy is a member of Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 162, Royal Arch Masons, and was knighted in Ascalon Commandery No. 59, K. T., in 1894. He was commander in 1904-05, and served as division commander of Division No. 2 for two years, 1916-17. He is a member of the Mt. Moriah Council No. 2, Royal Select Masons, Gourgas Lodge of Perfection, Pennsylvania Council Princes of Jerusalem, Pittsburgh Chapter of Rose-Croix, of which he became senior warden; Pennsylvania Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in the Valley of

(*Continued on Page 375*)

John A. Murphy.

J. Scott Morgan.

J. SCOTT MORGAN.

J. Scott Morgan of Pittsburgh is chairman of the Registration Commission of Allegheny County and has been active in political affairs of the city and county for some years.

Mr. Morgan served on the common council from the thirteenth ward from 1912 until 1914. He was appointed Registration Commissioner of Allegheny County by Governor Brumbaugh and reappointed by Governor Sproul, becoming chairman of the Commission in 1922. During the World War, Mr. Morgan served in the capacity of chairman for local draft board No. 10, continuing in this office throughout the War.

Mr. Morgan is the son of Oliver C. and Elizabeth R. (Porter) Morgan. He was born in Pittsburgh on October 18, 1873, and was educated in the public and high schools of that city.

He entered the business of his father, O. C. Morgan & Sons, and thus continued until 1900, when he accepted the position as clerk in the City Treasurer's office, city of Pittsburgh, remaining in that capacity until 1902. In 1907 he organized the firm of Morgan Brothers, sheet metal construction, specializing in sheet, metal, duct work for heating and ventilating apparatus. Mr. Morgan is now senior member of this firm, which executes work in the Pittsburgh district and in Ohio, Kentucky and other states.

On July 7, 1909, Mr. Morgan married Henrietta E. Rogers of Pittsburgh. The offices of Morgan Brothers are located at 7227 Tioga Street and Mr. Morgan has an office in the County Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM SAMUEL HADDOCK

For 32 years William S. Haddock was engaged in the newspaper business. He entered politics in 1917 and was elected sheriff of Allegheny County, to which position he brought executive ability of a high order. During the World War, when agitators and propagandists exploited campaigns of obstruction, fomented strikes and did everything to create unrest, he used his authority judiciously and effectively, and overcoming all obstacles, won the respect and admiration of the community at large. Completing his term as sheriff he became purchasing agent for Allegheny County, which position he still occupies. He has rendered valuable service and his business-like, economic methods have greatly lessened the burdens of the taxpayer.

William Samuel Haddock was born in Swansea, South Wales, July 28, 1875, son of Rev. William and Sarah (Lewis) Haddock. In 1887 the family came to the United States and located in Frostburg, Md. In 1889, Mr. Haddock came to Pittsburgh and worked on a Welsh newspaper for a short time. He was employed by the Pittsburgh Press for twenty-eight years, fifteen of which he was manager of the circulation department.

Mr. Haddock has done much to maintain the high standard of amateur athletics. He is an ex-president and present director of the National Baseball Federation and president of the Greater Pittsburgh Baseball Commission; member, American Olympic Committee for the 1920-1924 games, National Championship Committee, Amateur Athletic Union, president United States Amateur Hockey

(*Continued on Page 375*)

William Samuel Haddock.

Louis Brandt.

LOUIS BRANDT.

Having been reared in an atmosphere of activity always related to the building industry, it was only natural that Louis Brandt should follow this line of endeavor. His wide and comprehensive experience has been gained from the construction of 25,000 buildings and in specializing in making the small house practical, comfortable and low in cost, he occupies a distinctive position.

Mr. Brandt, who comes of hardy, colonial stock, was born in a lumber camp near Dysert, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1871. His father, J. S. Brandt, who was engaged in taking off the white pine timber in that locality, later established Brandt's Mills, near Dysert, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber. The son spent his time about the lumber mills until the age of twelve, when the family located at Altoona.

Here the lad attended public and commercial schools and worked in a planing mill during vacations, coming into contact with the practical side of manufacturing material and building houses. He attended a private school of architecture and at the age of twenty became superintendent of the mill in which he had formerly worked.

In 1896 he came to Pittsburgh to fill the position of architect and superintendent of the Vandergrift Lumber Company, later becoming president of the concern. This company built the town of Vandergrift, Pa., which became noted for its model homes for workingmen. With a view of broadening his field Mr. Brandt became associated with F. F. Nicola and others of Pittsburgh, who organized the Nicola Building Company, of which he was general man-

(*Continued on Page 376*)

JOSEPH FRANKLIN LOVE.

Joseph F. Love organized and is president of Joseph F. Love & Company, Construction Engineers, Pittsburgh. Prior to entering business on his own account, Mr. Love was engineer in charge of operations for the internationally known engineering corporation of Stone & Webster, of Boston and New York, and for other noted concerns.

Mr. Love is a native of Massachusetts. He was born at Lawrence, Mass., on January 17, 1872, son of Richard Alan Love and Mary (Lane) Love, and was educated in the Lawrence public schools.

After completing his education, Mr. Love became identified with the Stone & Webster Company and was rapidly advanced to responsible positions, eventually becoming an engineer for his company. Subsequently, he became general manager for the Massey Concrete Products Corporation of Chicago, Illinois. Still later, having decided to locate in Pittsburgh, he became general manager for the Service Construction Company at that city and thus continued until 1920, when he with his son, R. A. Love, organized and became president of Joseph F. Love & Company, which has since its founding engaged in a number of important engineering construction projects in the Pittsburgh district and elsewhere.

Mr. Love is identified with a number of engineering societies, among them being the Engineers' Club of Boston, Boston Mechanical Society, and Chicago Engineers' Society. He is also a member of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago; Americus Republican Club, Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and is a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner.

(*Continued on Page 376*)

Joseph Franklin Love.

HENRY TERHEYDEN.

HENRY TERHEYDEN.

For over half a century the house of Terheyden, Pittsburgh jewelers, has been famed for the quality of its diamonds, the firm including a diamond cutting department among its many other facilities, equipped with the most modern devices for cutting and polishing diamonds in the rough which are imported by the Terheyden Company. The firm is also widely known for the prompt and satisfactory service rendered patrons possessing old fashioned jewelry which they desire to have remodeled in accord with modern styles. The engraving department, which is under the personal charge of Charles Terheyden, Jr., has executed orders for some of the largest jewelry establishments in the United States, the workmanship of Mr. Terheyden bearing always the impress of artistic taste and originality in conception and design. Another department of the Terheyden Company is the watch and clock repair section, which is kept busy every hour of the working day, attending to the adjustment and general repair of timepieces.

The Terheyden Company was founded back in 1854, by Charles Terheyden and an associate, Barney Buerkele, who opened a small retail and manufacturing business on what was then St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

Charles Terheyden had learned the jewelry business in Vienna, Austria. He was first employed in this country with a silversmith and lampmaker in Pittsburgh and afterwards was associated with James B. McFadden, who, in those days, was the leading jeweler of Pittsburgh.

In 1904 the firm of Terheyden & Buerkele was dissolved, and Charles Terheyden continued the business per-

(*Continued on Page 376*)

L. FRED KLOOZ.

L. Fred Klooz, president, general manager and a director of the General Forbes Hotel Company at Pittsburgh, is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, where he was born on September 29, 1868, a son of William H. and Margaret (Thomas) Klooz. He received his education in the public schools.

Mr. Klooz began his business career at Thomasville, Georgia, and Atlantic City resorts and was subsequently located at French Lick Springs, Indiana. He was manager of the Pendennis Club at Louisville, Kentucky, and afterward assumed the assistant management of the Planters Hotel at St. Louis, Missouri. He came to Pittsburgh in 1905 and became assistant manager of the General Forbes Hotel, remaining in that capacity for about one and a half years, then assuming the management of the hotel. In 1920 Mr. Klooz was elected to the presidency of the General Forbes Hotel Company, which is a half million dollar corporation and operates the General Forbes Hotel located at Sixth Street and Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Klooz was united in marriage on June 13, 1893, to Sankie Hudson, daughter of J. P. Hudson of Louisville, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Klooz are the parents of one duaghter, Marie Stuart Klooz, who is attending Sweet Briar College, Virginia. Mr. Klooz and family reside at the General Forbes Hotel.

L. FRED KLOOZ.

George A. Holliday, M. D.

GEORGE A. HOLLIDAY, M. D.

George A. Holliday, practicing physician and former assistant postmaster, Pittsburgh, was born in that city on September 3, 1871, son of George L. and Mary T. (Pringle) Holliday. He attended the public schools, Pittsburgh Central High School, Washington & Jefferson College (A.M. degree), and University of Pittsburgh (M.D. degree, 1897).

Dr. Holliday engaged in the practice of his profession from the year of his graduation from the medical department of the University of Pittsburgh until 1900. On February 1, 1900, he became assistant postmaster, city of Pittsburgh, and occupied that position until August 31, 1906, when he resumed the practice of medicine. Dr. Holliday is also a director of the Duquesne Inclined Plane Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

He is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and of Phi Delta Theta, and Pi Beta Phi (medical) fraternities.

On March 3, 1900, Dr. Holliday married Miss Fanny H. Brady, of Franklin, Pa.

Residence: Bryn Mawr and Andover Terrace. Office: 8047 Jenkins' Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEORGE PHILIP KOUNTZ.

Wholehearted interest and unselfish participation in civic affairs entitle George P. Kountz, well-known member of the Allegheny county bar, to the fullest measure of credit as a public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Kountz is a native Pittsburgher. He was born in this city on November 13, 1875, son of Albert and Dora (Vogel) Kountz. He attended the public school in Mt. Oliver, Duquesne College, Washington & Jefferson College (from which he was graduated in 1899) and studied law at the University of Pittsburgh Law School. For a year he was a teacher in the Union High School, Knoxville, Allegheny County, Pa. He later engaged in the brokerage business with which he was identified for some time, and then became auditor for Allegheny County and connected with the district attorney's office. He began the practice of law in 1911, having been admitted to the Allegheny county bar in October of that year.

He was a charter member and secretary of the Hilltop Board of Trade which was a prime-mover in obtaining the first street-car tunnel through the South Hills and also the new twin tunnels through the same hills. He is a charter member and now solicitor for the Eighteenth Ward Board of Trade, also solicitor for one borough and several townships. He was a progressive member of the Council of West Liberty Borough and helped secure pure water for West Liberty two years before Pittsburgh obtained the same service. Many improvements in the South Hills district are traceable to his efforts. Mr. Kountz is a Republican of the independent type and believes in placing

(*Continued on Page 383*)

George Philip Kountz.

ARTHUR MURTLAND SCULLY.

ARTHUR MURTLAND SCULLY.

Arthur M. Scully, member of the law firm of Burgwin, Scully & Burgwin, Pittsburgh, was born in that city on December 9, 1882, son of Henry R. and Mary M. (Murtland) Scully. He received his preparatory education at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, from which institution he was graduated in 1901; was graduated from Harvard University (A.B., 1905; A.M., 1906) and from the University of Pittsburgh in 1908, with the LL.B. degree.

Mr. Scully was admitted to practice at the bar of Allegheny County in 1908. He was associated in the practice of law with the firm of Patterson, Sterrett & Acheson for the period of one year. He then practiced as an individual, thus continuing until 1920. In the latter year the law partnership of Burgwin, Scully & Burgwin was formed and is Mr. Scully's present connection.

He is a director of the Westinghouse Air Spring Company and of the Stove and Range Company, and is a trustee of St. Margaret Memorial Hospital, Pittsburgh.

In August, 1917, Mr. Scully entered the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. He was there commissioned a captain and was assigned to the 47th Infantry, Fourth Division, then located at Camp Greene. He went overseas April, 1918, was detailed to the General Staff College, Langres, France, rejoining his outfit in July, 1918. He was in active service in the Marne and Aisne engagements and then went to General Headquarters at Chaumont and was commissioned a major on October 25, 1918. He was with the army of occupation, received a citation from the Commander-in-Chief of the American

(*Continued on Page 376*)

JAMES ALFRED WAKEFIELD.

James Alfred Wakefield, prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh, was born May 3, 1865, at Redstone, Fayette County, Pa., son of David H. Wakefield and Mary (Randolph) Wakefield. He was graduated from Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

Mr. Wakefield was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County in 1890. He is a member of the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, and the United States District Court, Circuit Court of Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court.

He is a member of the University Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, New York Club (New York City), Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, Pennsylvania Historical Society; is past Master of Hailman Lodge F. & A. M.; past president of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and is a trustee of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He was democratic candidate for Congress from the 30th Congressional District, in 1894 and 1910.

He married, in 1890, Miss Annie Lowry. His daughter, Dorothy Randolph Wakefield, resides in Paris, France.

Mr. Wakefield is a direct descendant of Pocahontas through the Randolph family. He is a grandson of Dr. Samuel Wakefield, author of "Wakefield Theology of the Methodist Church," "Buckwheat Notes," and many other books. Mr. Wakefield is an Episcopalian, member of the Church of the Ascension, Pittsburgh, and is president of the Ascension Club of that church, and otherwise very active in church affairs. Residence: Pittsburgh Athletic Association. Office: 314 Bakewell Building.

JAMES ALFRED WAKEFIELD.

CHARLES C. McGOVERN.

CHARLES C. McGOVERN.

Major Charles C. McGovern, head of the McGovern Detective Service, has been prominent in police and detective circles of Pittsburgh for many years. His assiduous attention to business in the various branches of the field pertaining to the suppression of crime has equipped him with a knowledge invaluable in this rather intricate line of endeavor.

Major McGovern is a son of the Charles C. McGovern, Sr., an officer of the Civil War, and Alice E. (Gannon) McGovern. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 6, 1871. Received his education in the grade and grammer sch ols. At an early age he became identified with police work and since 1888, has been active in public and private detective work for the city, county, state or United States as well as for individuals. He accompanied the late President Roosevelt as his special agent on a number of tours. In 1892 he entered the Pittsburgh Police Department, serving continuously until 1902. From 1902 to 1910 he was an alderman and police magistrate. In the meantime, having organized his detective service which grew until he found it necessary to give it his undivided attention, he retired from political positions and up to the present time, save for a short period, when he returned to the police department as Chief of Detectives only to resign after several months to again concentrate on his private detective business. Major McGovern no doubt inherited his ability as a detective from his father, who was also a prominent police official.

(*Continued on Page 376*)

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

John C. Calhoun, former superintendent of police of Pittsburgh, has an excellent record for enforcing the law and his splendid efforts in suppressing crime have won him wide popularity. During his tenure in office he was active in keeping professional thieves from the city; as soon as their presence was discovered they were driven from the city. While it is impossible to suppress crime altogether, many depredations were averted by the prompt action of the police department in apprehending noted criminals before they got an opportunity to do any harm.

Mr. Calhoun has distinguished himself by his vigilance in looking after the welfare and safety of the community. He demands faithful service of the men under him and those who do not attend to their business are soon missing from his department.

John C. Calhoun is a native of Allegheny City (now the North Side of Pittsburgh), and was born December 14, 1881, son of John and Mary Ann (Marshall) Calhoun. His education was obtained in the public schools and he began to make his living as an employee of the city, being engaged as a rodman in the engineering department.

From boyhood Mr. Calhoun was fond of athletic sports, particularly baseball. He made quite a local reputation as an amateur of the diamond, entering the field as a professional player in 1902. From that year to 1917, he was a conspicuous figure in the national game. He became a member of the St. Louis Cardinals in 1903 and remained with the team two seasons. His activities were then

(*Continued on Page 376*)

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

PETER McLAUGHLIN, JR.

PETER McLAUGHLIN, JR.

Peter McLaughlin, Jr., contractor, specializing in highway, street, and sidewalk work, was born August 28, 1872, at Homeward, Beaver County, Pa., son of Peter and Ann (Touchell) McLaughlin. He received his education in the public schools.

Mr. McLaughlin became identified with the contracting business in 1899 and has consistently followed these lines. He does not engage in contracting work on buildings of any description but enjoys an enviable reputation as a builder of highways, streets and sidewalks, receiving many contracts for work of the latter character from the school boards of Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

He is very prominent and active in Masonic circles, being affiliated with all the Masonic orders, is a thirty-second degree Mason, Shriner and Knights Templar. He is a member of the Shriners' Auto Club, a benevolent institution which takes a leading part in charitable affairs, and which furnishes transportation for the aged and infirm who take part in parades and similar demonstrations and those who are inmates of various hospitals and other public institutions.

Mr. McLaughlin married (first) on February 24, 1908, Gertrude B. Moeck, who died July 13, 1918. Three children, Ralston T., Lois C., and Clair E., were born to this union. He married (second) October 1, 1922, Musa M. Greater. He maintains offices at 7309 Finance Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and resides at 6805 Penn Avenue.

URIE NELSON ARTHUR.

Urie Nelson Arthur, chief engineer, Department of City Planning, city of Pittsburgh, was born April 24, 1870, at Erie, Pa., son of John V. and Elizabeth (Clark) Arthur. He attended the public schools, Erie Academy, Edensboro State Normal School, and Allegheny College, where he graduated in the class of 1894.

Mr. Arthur was an assistant division engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad from 1894 to 1898, and assistant engineer on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, 1898-1902. He was assistant engineer for the Wabash Railroad lines in charge of construction, 1902-1905, and division engineer for the Western Maryland Railroad engaged in development work, 1905-1907.

In 1907 Mr. Arthur became assistant engineer, Bureau of Surveys, city of Pittsburgh. In 1910 he was made principal assistant engineer, and in 1920, accepted his present position as chief engineer, Department of City Planning, city of Pittsburgh.

He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. During the World War he was active in Red Cross and other patriotic work. Is also a member of the board of trustees, Smithfield M. E. Church.

Mr. Arthur married, in 1901, May E. Ryon. They have one son, Robert Lloyd, aged 19 years. Residence: 67 Harwood Street. Office: City-County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

URIE NELSON ARTHUR

WILLIAM WARD WASSON.

WILLIAM WARD WASSON.

The career of William Ward Wasson offers a striking example of the possibilities open to ambitious young men. Unaided, save by pluck and perseverance, Mr. Wasson worked his way through college, and entering the business world, his efforts were again crowned with success. He advanced steadily and is now vice-president and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Finance Corporation.

Mr. Wasson was born May 1, 1888, at Butler, Pa., son of W. J. and Samantha (Rumbaugh) Wasson. His early education was obtained in Washington Academy and Slippery Rock Normal School. From 1907 to 1911 he attended Grove City College where he graduated with A.B. degree. In 1914-15 he was in Yale where he specialized in financial subjects under Professors Fairchild and Dewing, authorities on economics and finance. He studied law under ex-President Taft and other nationally known members of the then Yale faculty. Mr. Wasson earned his "letter" in baseball, football and track athletics at Grove City College and occupied the various offices of his college societies.

From 1911 to 1914, Mr. Wasson was in the publishing business in New York City. After graduating from Yale he was employed by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, where he won distinction as a salesman of the larger machines. In 1918 he entered the mortgage and banking business with one of the largest institutions of that kind in Pittsburgh, later being associated with the Cleveland Discount Company. In January, 1921, he organized the Pittsburgh Finance Corporation, bankers, of which he is the

(*Continued on Page 376*)

MARION HAYLEIGH MURPHY.

Marion Hayleigh Murphy, lawyer, specialist in corporation law, is the son of the late William T. and Elizabeth Polk Hayleigh. His mother was a grand-niece of James K. Polk, an early president of the United States.

Mr. Murphy was admitted to practice in the courts of the state in 1899. He has practiced as an individual ever since his admittance to the bar, never having formed any law partnerships. He practices entirely in civil courts, and specializes on cases requiring an authority on corporation law. He has been legal advisor in the organization of a number of corporations in the Pittsburgh district. Also, he commands a large practice before the Orphans' Courts of the county.

Mr. Murphy has been active in Democratic politics of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. He has served as secretary of both the City and County Democratic Committees, and was chairman of the committee which first nominated Judge Ambrose B. Reid as a candidate for the judgeship.

He is a member of the Allegheny County and Pennsylvania State Bar Associations; is prominent in the affairs of the Knights of Columbus, is a member of the Duquesne Council of that order, and was master of the Fourth Degree of Western Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and has been active in musical and concert affairs of the city.

Mr. Murphy is unmarried. He resides on Morewood Avenue; his law offices are in suite 1313-1316 Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARION HAYLEIGH MURPHY.

ARNOLD M. REPLOGLE.

ARNOLD M. REPLOGLE.

Arnold M. Replogle, assistant United States district attorney for Western Pennsylvania, was born September 14, 1890, at Waterside, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, a son of Joseph Z. and Emma A. (Miller) Replogle. The Replogle family, which is of Pennsylvania German and French Huguenot descent, is one of the oldest families of Central Pennsylvania.

Arnold M. Replogle was graduated from Juniata College in 1913, from Columbia University in 1914 and from the Law School of the University of Pittsburgh in 1918.

On December 16, 1918, Mr. Replogle was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar. From that year and date, he engaged in general practice of law, continuing until August 20, 1921, at which time he was appointed by President Harding an assistant United States District Attorney for the District of Western Pennsylvania.

From June, 1918, until December, 1918, Mr. Replogle was in training for heavy railroad artillery service at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. He entered the service as a private and was discharged with rank of second lieutenant.

Mr. Replogle is a member of the University Club of Pittsburgh. He is a Republican in political affiliation. His offices are in the Peoples Bank Building and in the Federal Building at Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH F. MAYHUGH.

Joseph F. Mayhugh was born in Meigs County, Ohio, December 1, 1868, his parents being William and Mary (Applegate) Mayhugh. Mr. Mayhugh received his early education at the public schools and graduated in 1887 from the California State Normal School.

After teaching public school for two years in Forward Township, Allegheny County, he entered Washington and Jefferson College in 1889 and graduated in the class of 1893. He then became secretary to Samuel Hamilton, superintendent of public schools, for two years. In 1894 he was elected vice-principal of North Braddock High School, to teach the higher languages. While instructing there, he studied law under the late Major Robert E. Stewart, formerly district attorney of Allegheny County and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County, June, 1896.

He is a member of the bars of the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and of the United States District Court.

Since 1896 he has occupied various public positions with credit to himself and those who elected him. For a number of years he was president of the North Braddock School Board. He has been solicitor for the Boroughs of Braddock, North Braddock, Rankin and Swissvale and at present is attorney for the Braddock Trust Company and the Braddock General Hospital and various corporations.

Mr. Mayhugh has always identified himself with the various charitable organizations of his community and is a member of the First Methodist Church of North Braddock.

(*Continued on Page 377*)

JOSEPH F. MAYHUGH.

James P. Mulvihill.

JAMES P. MULVIHILL.

James P. Mulvihill was born in Bridgeport, Conn., October 5, 1865, the son of James and Johanna Bigley Mulvihill. He was educated in the Soho public school in the old Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Mulvihill is a self-made man and he has known what it is to work since boyhood; at the age of twelve years he was employed in the iron mills, and afterwards learned the trade as a peddler. His career has been one of unceasing activities. He learned telegraphy as a boy and served as one of the first police operators for the city of Pittsburgh. He later became identified with the Police Department and for some time served as patrolman, later being advanced to the detective force under Roger O'Mara, and did excellent service in that department. He was one of the picked men of the detectives sent to Johnstown during the flood. He retired from this position and was then employed by Mr. Edward Bigelow, then the Director of Public Works, who had much to do with beautifying and improving the city. He was associated with Mr. Bigelow, when the latter laid out Schenley Park. Mr. Mulvihill's ambition was to be in business for himself and his attention was attracted to New Kensington, going there as one of its first citizens. He visioned the possibilities of this unpretentious place and in 1889 opened up the leading hotel there. His predictions were correct for New Kensington flourished and grew rapidly to its present position of business and importance; some of the leading industrial places of the world are established there. He became active in business and political life,

(*Continued on Page 377*)

E. G. J. GRATZ.

E. G. J. Gratz, president and director of the Standard Electrotype Company, Pittsburgh, was born in Saxony, Germany, February 24, 1882, son of J. Andrew and Wilhelmina Gratz. His parents removed to the United States in 1892 and the son received his education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, which has since been his home.

At the age of fourteen years, Mr. Gratz entered the employ of the Pittsburgh Printing Company, with the intention of learning the electrotyping business. In 1907, he founded the Pittsburgh Electrotyping Company, which rapidly expanded under his guidance. In 1912, he purchased the Standard Electrotyping Company, and consolidated his new interest with the Pittsburgh Electrotyping Company under the name of the Standard Electrotyping Company, of which he is president and director. In 1917, he decided to broaden the scope of his interests and organized the Toledo (Ohio) Electrotyping Company, with himself as president and a director. In 1922 he founded the Detroit Electrotyping Company, at Detroit, Michigan, and is also president and director of that concern. He is now, therefore, president of the three companies, and will doubtless further increase his interests in coming years.

Mr. Gratz is a member of the Americus Republican and Old Colony clubs. He is secretary and treasurer of the International Association of Electrotypers of America, and treasurer of the Graphic Arts Club of Pittsburgh. He belongs to the Evangelical Church, Northside, Pittsburgh.

June 1, 1909, Mr. Gratz married Louise Anna Holthaus of Pittsburgh. Children: Lois Mae, Arthur Holt Gratz. Residence: 3789 East Street, N. S. Business address: Standard Electrotyping Company, 632 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. G. J. Gratz.

L. B. Seefried.

L. B. SEEFRIED.

The career of L. B. Seefried, secretary of civil service commission, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been one of continuous effort to accomplish things worth while and he has long figured prominently in the business and civic life of the city. He is also well-known for his activities in civic work and his record in all matters pertaining to governmental improvements is a commendable one.

Mr. Seefried was born in Allegheny (now part of Pittsburgh), Pa., September 10, 1873, son of C. J. and Sophia B. (Bonzon) Seefried. He attended the public schools and then a commercial college, completing his studies under a private tutor. Entering upon a commercial career he was notably successful and for years he has been a prominent factor in the stationery business of Pittsburgh. He takes an active interest in promoting the industrial and social welfare of the city as president of the North Side Business Men's Association and the Federation of Civic Bodies of the North Side and he has accomplished much therewith. Mayor E. V. Babcock appointed him Secretary of Civil Service Commission and he was reappointed by Mayor William A. Magee. He was acting chairman of the cooperation of Civic Bodies north and south of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, engaging in promoting and rebuilding the Sixteenth Street Bridge, and thru the Federation of Civic bodies was prominent in furthering the construction of the East Ohio Boulevard.

Mr. Seefried gave much of his time in helping the cause of the United States in the World War, and as Chairman of the Council of National Defense of the east

(*Continued on Page 376*)

CHARLES W. REAMER.

Charles W. Reamer, member of the Board of Viewers of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, was born near Markelsville, Pa., February 8, 1871, son of George W. and Susan C. (Freeburn) Reamer. He first attended the public school in the town of his birth and then at Marysville, to which place the family moved in 1883. He became a telegraph operator and worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad from 1887 to 1890. In the succeeding years up to 1898, he had extensive experience as a telegrapher being employed by the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies, working in various cities including New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh. In the meantime he planned to become a lawyer and took a law course in the Western University of Pennsylvania from which he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1898 and in the same year he was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar. In 1911, he was appointed a member of the Board of Viewers of Allegheny County, which position he still holds.

Mr. Reamer is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association.

On April 19, 1900, Mr. Reamer married Sidney B. Mack, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and they are the parents of two children: Virginia and Charles W., Jr. Virginia graduated from Peabody High School (1923) and Charles W., Jr., is in his first year at that institution. The family reside at 814 South Braddock Avenue, Fourteenth Ward, and Mr. Reamer's offices are in the City-County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Charles W. Reamer.

JOSEPH F. WALLACE.

JOSEPH F. WALLACE.

Joseph F. Wallace, attorney-at-law, specializing in general civil practice at Pittsburgh, was born in South Fayette Township on November 7, 1866, son of James and Mary Ann (Sproul) Wallace. He was graduated from Grove City College in 1896, and from Pittsburgh Law School in 1899 with LL.B. degree.

He read law in the office of Judge Thomas D. Carnahan, and was admitted to the bar December 24, 1899. He is engaged in practice before the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania and the Federal Courts. He was solicitor for Oakdale Borough for twenty years, having resigned in January, 1922; was solicitor for the First National Bank of Oakdale twenty-one years, resigning recently; is solicitor and a title officer for the Pittsburgh Deposit & Title Company; is attorney and a director of the Central Home Company; has been for ten years attorney for South Fayette Township; is a director of the Dormont Bank and was recently elected its president; is president of the Oakdale Oil & Gas Company and vice-president and a director of A. C. Leslie & Company.

During the period of the World War Mr. Wallace served on the Draft Committee. He is a Republican in political affiliation. He is a member of the St. Clair Country Club, a member of Mt. Lebanon United Presbyterian Church and active in church affairs.

On June 26, 1907, Mr. Wallace married Margaret Jane, daughter of J. T. W. Jamison and Margaret M. (Shook) Jamison, of McDonald, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wallace resides at Dormont, Pa. His offices are in the Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WINFIELD SCOTT WALSH.

Winfield Scott Walsh, attorney, and interested in various enterprises in Allegheny County, Pa., and in Florida, was born in Allegheny City, now North Side, Pittsburgh, on August 14, 1881, son of Charles W. and Eva Virginia (Murdock) Walsh. He was a student at Allegheny High School, was graduated in 1905 from Washington & Jefferson College and was graduated from Pittsburgh Law School in the class of 1908.

September 15, 1909, Mr. Walsh married Sarah A. Younger, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Walsh was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County, in June, 1908, and has since that year been engaged in general law practice. He is attorney for the Dormont Bank, attorney and a director of the Dormont Mortgage and Investment Company and the Dormont Building and Loan Association, treasurer and director of Beckert's Seed Store, Inc., J. W. Stewart Co., and Pittsburgh-Miami Finance Corporation.

He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the Almas Club, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. Mr. Walsh is active in the affairs of the Y. M. C. A. and of the Dormont Methodist Episcopal Church, being a member of the board of stewards and a trustee of that church and superintendent of its Sunday School.

He is an independent Republican in political beliefs. During the World War he took an active part in various loan drives and other war activities.

Home: Broadway and La Salle, Dormont. Office: Union Arcade, Pittsburgh.

WINFIELD SCOTT WALSH.

DANIEL EDWIN SABLE, M. D.

Dr. Daniel E. Sable was born in Pittsburgh on March 28, 1885, son of Lazarus and Lena (Steinfurst) Sable. He received his earlier education in the public schools and high school of Pittsburgh and was graduated in pharmacy and medicine at the University of Pittsburgh, in 1902 and 1907, respectively.

Dr. Sable has had an extensive military career. In 1916, he became first lieutentant, Medical Corps, U. S. A. and served on the Mexican border in 1916. During the World War he served with a regiment of Light Artillery as regimental surgeon with rank of major, having been in service in the Voise Aisne, Meuse-Argonne, Lys Ypres, and in two defensive sectors. He retains the rank of Major, Medical Reserve Corps.

In addition to a large general practice, he is chief surgeon to the Department of Public Safety, City of Pittsburgh.

He is a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society and the American Medical Association and the Military Surgeon's Association.

In 1921, Dr. Sable married Miss Anna Adler of Pittsburgh, Pa., and they reside at 5700 Wilkins Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., with their daughter, Hope Marjorie.

DANIEL EDWIN SABLE, M. D.

MAX PERLMAN.

Within the pages of this reference volume are chronicled the names of many of the banking fraternity of Pittsburgh, a city which is a prime factor in not only industrial fields but in the world of finance.

Of the typically alert, incisive type which indicates and is a characteristic of the successful man of finance is Max Perlman, treasurer of the Washington Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Born and reared in Pittsburgh, he is the son of Julius and Dora Frances Perlman, and the date and year of his birth was August 15, 1884.

The common schools of Pittsburgh formed the basis of Mr. Perlman's education; unremitting study and application to the affairs at hand have accomplished his success. Beginning as a messenger for the institution, of which he is now an official, at the

(Continued on Page 382)

P. J. DEMAS.

P. J. Demas, who operates a number of Motion Picture Theaters in Pittsburgh and other sections of Western Pennsylvania, is a native of Sparta, Greece, where he was born January 2, 1877, son of John G. and Marie (Straumus) Demas. He received his education in the public schools of the city of his birth.

Coming to America in 1891, Mr. Demas chose Pittsburgh as the city which should be his future home and the scene of his business activities. He therefore, came to Pittsburgh and established himself in the retail floral business. However, after five years in the retail line he gave it up and embarked in the wholesale and commission florist's lines.

In 1911, when the moving picture business was in its infancy, Mr. Demas determined to take part in what promised to be a great industry. He entered the theatrical and general amusement busi-

(Continued on Page 382)

GEORGE H. SNOWDON.

George Hogg Snowdon, eldest son of Charles Leidy Snowdon, is president and treasurer of the G. H. Snowdon Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was born in Brownsville, Pa., April 27, 1883. He, as well as his brothers, had the advantage of a thorough education. He first attended the public school in his home town and then entered the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., continuing his studies at St. Paul's School, Garden City, New York, and later at Yale, graduating from that institution of learning with the class of 1905.

He began his business career as chief engineer of the Peoples Coal Company of Brownsville, Pa. After serving in this capacity for a time he spent a year in travel abroad and a trip around the world. This journey was invaluable to him for he became familiar with the people and business methods in many countries. He settled in Seattle where, for five years, he was engaged in the lumber business. He next located in Vancouver and identified himself with logging and lumber activities. Here he met with marked success for three years and then came to Pittsburgh. Since 1915 he has been prominent in the industrial life of the city.

In addition to being chief official of the G. H. Snowdon Company, he is vice-president of the Junction Coal Company, president of the Pittsburgh Wholesale Coal Association, director of the American Wholesale Coal Association and treasurer and director of the British-American Fuel and Metals Company of Toronto, Canada. He is also treasurer and vestryman of St. Stephen's Church of Sewickley. His clubs are the Pittsburgh and Duquesne, of Pittsburgh, the Yale Club of New York City, and the Seattle Golf Club and University Club of Seattle, Wash.

On December 30, 1909, Mr. Snowdon married Louise W. Taft, daughter of Henry W. and Julia (Smith) Taft of New York. They are the parents of three children, Charles Taft, Henry Taft and Marion Louise. The family home is in Sewickley and the business offices of the G. H. Snowdon Company are 910 Oliver Building.

GEORGE H. SNOWDON.

CHARLES LEIDY SNOWDON, JR.

Charles Leidy Snowdon, Jr., the younger of the Snowdon brothers, chose a career as an engineer and he is now identified with the engineering department of the Reliance Steel Casting Company, of Pittsburgh. He was born June 24, 1891, in Brownsville, Pa., and began his education in the public schools, continuing his scholastic studies at Culver Military Academy, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Yale University, from which he graduated with the class of 1914. In his freshman year, he was captain and stroke of the freshman crew, and in his senior, was captain and stroke of the Varsity crew. In the winter of 1912, he and W. A. Harriman were sent by Yale authorities for several months to Oxford and Cambridge Universities to study the English strokes.

Like his brothers, he began his business career in a bank. For a year he was connected with the Monongahela National Bank of Brownsville and then entered upon his career as an engineer, having been identified with the engineering department of the Reliance Steel Casting Company since 1915.

Mr. Snowdon entered the World War May 13, 1917, enlisting in the flying school at Essington, near Philadelphia, Pa. He was commissioned first lieutenant in September, 1917, and became flying instructor at Gerstner and Park Field, Tenn. He was sent to France where he was attached to the technical section. In January, 1919, he was mustered out of the service.

Mr. Snowdon is a member of the Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Golf Club, Edgeworth Club and the Yale Club of New York.

On January 22, 1918, Charles Leidy Snowdon married Ruth Anne Johnston, daughter of Albert B. Johnston, of Philadelphia. They are the parents of Elizabeth Reeves and Charles L., III. The family residence is 6553 Darlington Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES LEIDY SNOWDON, JR.

FELIX B. SNOWDON.

FELIX B. SNOWDON.

Felix Brunot Snowdon, second son of Charles Leidy Snowdon, has made a name for himself in the legal profession and he is now (1923) assistant United States attorney for the Western District of Pennslyvania. He was born in Brownsville, Pa., October 23, 1887. His early education was obtained in the Brownsville public schools. He then attended St. John's Manlius, New York; St. Paul's School, Garden City, New York; Harstrome's School, Norwalk, Conn., and graduated from Yale in 1910. Having decided upon a legal career he entered the law school of the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1914.

After completing his education he was employed in the Monongahela Bank at Brownsville. He remained here for a year and a half, during which time he gained much knowledge in the banking business. Then he began his legal career, being associated with Watson & Freeman, remaining with this firm until 1917.

On July 5, 1917, Mr. Snowdon gave up his legal practice to enter the World War. He enlisted in the United States Navy and was stationed at Newport until March, 1918, when he became attached to the U. S. S. Lampasas and on September 1, he was commissioned as an ensign and assigned to the transport U. S. S. Harrisburg, from which he was detached in January, 1919. In 1919 he practiced independently. In 1921 he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in which position he has achieved a splendid record. His offices are in the Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Snowdon is a member of the Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, University Club, Duquesne Club, Rolling Rock Country Club and the Masons.

Mr. Snowdon married June 23, 1917, Martha Louise Guthrie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Guthrie, of Pittsburgh. They reside at 5826 Ferree Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FELIX B. SNOWDON.

Hon. William John McCaig.

HON. WILLIAM JOHN McCAIG

Honorable William J. McCaig, member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, former councilman of Pittsburgh, and prominently identified with the welfare of various charitable institutions and hospitals, was born in Pittsburgh in 1864, son of William and Jane (Stephenson) McCaig.

Mr. McCaig was educated in the public schools. He worked as cash boy for the Joseph Horne & Company department store, and then, for about ten years, was employed by S. S. Marvin & Company, starting as errand boy, but rapidly advancing to more responsible positions. Having been proffered the position of sales-manager for H. Hannach & Company, he accepted and remained with this concern for 25 years. At the present time he is associated, in the capacity of treasurer, with the Pittsburgh Brewers & Bottlers Supply Company.

Mr. McCaig was elected a member of the Select Council in 1909 and served until the present councilmanic system was adopted. In 1913 he was elected to the State Legislature from the Second District, and has continued as a member of that body to date. He was a member of the Appropriations Committee for four terms and chairman of this committee for two terms. He is now a member of the commission acting upon the revision of the State government.

Mr. McCaig is on the board of trustees of the Soldiers & Sailors Home, Erie, Pa., St. Rita's Home for Babies, and Holy Family Orphans' Asylum. He is a tireless worker in the interests of these institutions and also the West Penn

(*Continued on Page 379*)

SAMUEL J. RENO, JR.

Successful administration of the affairs of his own business interests made Samuel J. Reno, Jr., eminently qualified to efficiently serve his native city, Pittsburgh, in a responsible municipal capacity.

Samuel J. Reno, Jr., was born and reared in old Allegheny City, prior to its annexation to Pittsburgh. The date of his birth was August 27, 1879, and his parents were Samuel J., Sr., and Rebecca (Stephenson) Reno. The youth received his rudimentary education in the public schools and high school and completed his studies at Bethany College.

His education completed, Mr. Reno chose the steel business as the beginning of his career and formed a connection with the Park Steel Company. Subsequently, he organized the Pittsburgh Amiesite Company, and for four years was a partner and treasurer of that concern, engaged as asphalt contractors. During the following twelve years he was a member of the firm of Miller & Reno, coal mine operators. He retired from the coal mining business in 1920.

From the date of his retirement from business Mr. Reno devoted many months to extensive travel, both in Europe and in various sections of North and South America. Upon his return to Pittsburgh the civic administration appointed Mr. Reno a member of the board of assessors, which position he has most capably filled to date.

During the World War Mr. Reno was chairman of all Red Cross drives in the 19th ward and engaged in all other war-time activities. Mr. Reno is a Republican in political

(*Continued on Page 378*)

Samuel J. Reno, Jr.

Edward H. Flood.

EDWARD H. FLOOD.

Edward H. Flood was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1877, the son of James Flood and Annie Houston Flood.

He was educated at the public schools and the Central High School and thereafter graduated from the University of Pittsburgh.

He was admitted to the bar in 1901 and has been engaged in the general practice of the law in the city of Pittsburgh since that time.

During the late war he volunteered, was commissioned a captain, and assigned to duty on the General Staff, Military Intelligence Division, U. S. A. He served in that capacity as chief of his section until some time following the Armistice.

In consideration of his services to the allied cause as a member of the General Staff, the French Republic created him a Chevalier of the Order of the Black Star.

He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, a companion and member of the Advisory Staff of the Military Order of the World War, a member of the University Club and other social organizations. He is also identified as an officer and director in several business corporations.

On February 12, 1923, Mr. Flood married Evelyn Moore Spencer, formerly of Evansville, Wisconsin. He resides in the city of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM FREDERICK BILLINGER.

William Frederick Billinger, chief of Employment Bureau, State of Pennsylvania, with offices at Pittsburgh, was born in Allegheny City in 1861, son of Jacob and Christianna (Beckman) Billinger. He was educated in the public schools of his native city.

Mr. Billinger was engaged in the cigar and hotel business early in his career. Subsequently, he became interested in political affairs of Pittsburgh and was appointed a member of the Board of Water Assessors under former Mayor Magee, in which capacity he also served under Mayors Babcock and Armstrong. In October, 1922, he was appointed superintendent of the State Employment Bureau, by Governor Wm. C. Sproul, of which he is chief. He was a member of the council of old Allegheny City and was chairman of the 23rd Ward Republican organization.

He is identified with the Americus Republican Club, B. P. O. Elks, No. 339, and Pittsburgh Eagles No. 76.

In 1882, Mr. Billinger married Miss Annie Bach. Children: William, Jr., Leona, George and John, deceased.

Residence: 2538 Perrysville Avenue, N. S.

Office:500 North Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William Frederick Billinger.

JUDGE THOMAS CALVIN JONES.

Judge Jones was born in Pittsburgh on September 2, 1860, son of David and Elizabeth (Conway) Jones. He attended local public schools, McKeesport Academy, Waynesburg College, and University of Michigan, graduating from the latter in 1884 with LL.B. degree, and being admitted to the Allegheny County bar in 1885.

He was first associated in practice with James Evans, McKeesport lawyer, banker and, later, county commissioner. He served McKeesport as councilman, and was city solicitor from 1894 to 1898. In 1914 he became a partner in the firm of Boyer, Jones & Morton, which continued until October, 1919, the period of its dissolution.

When the county court of Allegheny County was created in 1911, he was appointed a judge by Governor Tener, and thus served with distinction. Later, he devoted his time for fifteen

(Continued on Page 377).

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HARRY B. McDOWELL.

Harry Bleakley McDowell, son of Major Alexander and Clara Bleakley McDowell, was born in Sharon, Pa., April 19, 1882. After attending the schools of his native city he entered Washington & Jefferson College and graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1904. During the session of 1905-06 he attended the Harvard Law School.

Upon completing his education he returned to Sharon and became identified with the banking interests of his father, which was established under the name of Alexander McDowell, Banker. In 1907 the bank took out a National Charter, his father occupying the position of president, Mr. McDowell serving as cashier, and Mr. F. W. Koehler serving as vice-president. Upon the death of Major McDowell in 1913 Mr. Koehler was elected president and Mr. McDowell became vice-president and a director of the institution, which position he now holds. He is also president of the

(Continued on Page 377)

EDWARD O. TABOR

Edward O. Tabor was born in 1885, in Oxford Junction, Iowa, son of John and Magdalena Tabor. He completed his high school education there, and then moved South and did his college work at Tulane University, New Orleans, La., graduating with the B. A. degree. He taught three years in New Orleans and continued his graduate studies during the time. Later he was appointed Scholar in American History at the University of Wisconsin, where he graduated with the degree of master of arts in 1909. He taught four years in Portland, Oregon, and while out West, lumber-jacked and mined, in Oregon and Idaho. He then attended the Harvard Law School and graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1916. He had made arrangements to enter the law office of Louis B. Brandeis of Boston, but when the latter was appointed to the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Tabor came to Pittsburgh and entered upon the practice of law, after his admission to the Supreme Court in the spring of 1917. He married Marguerite B. Kaye of Boston and has two sons, Edward and John Kaye.

He was associated with the firm of Crow & McCahill in Pittsburgh. For a year he had charge of the Legal Aid Society of Pittsburgh. During the War he headed and organized all of the foreign born speakers of Allegheny County in Four-Minute Work and later as the executive secretary of the Americanization program, carried on under the Council of National Defense. He assisted in setting up the Americanization program for the State of Pennsylvania. He was also actively engaged in raising a

(*Continued on Page 377*)

EDWARD O. TABOR.

JOHN A. FUGASSI.

JOHN A. FUGASSI.

For a score of years John A. Fugassi, superintendent of the Bureau of Highways, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has taken an active interest in politics and for the past sixteen years he has held office. Affiliated with the Republican party he is a man of wide popularity, his influence being particularly strong with the Italian population.

Mr. Fugassi is a native of the Province of Genoa, Italy, and was born May 4, 1878, son of Anthony and Mary (Mazza) Fugassi. He was educated in the public schools, later studying music, becoming a musician of ability. He came to this country and embarked on a musical career. Joining the Duss Band as a cornet soloist he toured the United States with the organization for four years and scored a brilliant artistic success.

The subject of this sketch made his home in Pittsburgh and he gradually became identified with the politics of the city. In 1907, he was elected alderman of the third ward and continued in this office for a period of six years. He became a skillful politician and a distinctive power in the political activities of his ward. In the last year of his aldermanic administration he was appointed magistrate by Jos. G. Armstrong and served till appointed superintendent of the Bureau of Highways by Mayor E. V. Babcock. In recognition of his efficient work he was reappointed by Mayor William A. Magee, who succeeded Mayor Babcock.

In retiring from a musical career, Mr. Fugassi made no mistake for in political life he developed splendid executive ability as his work in the discharge of his responsible duties

(*Continued on Page 382*)

MICHAEL F. SHANAHAN.

Michael F. Shanahan, chief of the Fire Department of Pittsburgh, Pa., is among the best known fire fighters in the country. His appointment to the position had no political significance, his advancement being a reward for meritorious work covering many years service. In his long career he has faced many dangers unflinchingly and he was always cool and collected under the most trying circumstances. During his time he had many narrow escapes as he was not afraid to take chances in the discharge of his duty. In battling with big conflagrations he is known to display excellent judgment and by his strategy in handling his forces he has saved much valuable property from complete destruction.

Mr. Shanahan was born in Allegheny (now a part of Pittsburgh), January 7, 1868, and received his education in the public schools. His first employment was in a rolling mill where he developed a splendid physique which served him in good stead after he became a fireman, making it possible to endure the hardships and exposure which must of necessity be experienced by those following the calling. He became identified with the fire department in 1890, and has been an active worker at all the big fires since, some of his experiences being of a thrilling character. He filled every position in the fire department, gradually being advanced from post to post and on May 1, 1923, he became its guiding head. His appointment was a popular one as he had long been known as a fireman of ability and he won marked distinction while district chief.

Mr. Shanahan is a member of the Benevolent Protective

(*Continued on Page 382*)

MICHAEL F. SHANAHAN.

John Joseph Flaherty.

JOHN JOSEPH FLAHERTY.

John Joseph Flaherty, photographer, is the son of Patrick Lee Flaherty and Margaret Marie Flaherty. His residence is 2834 West Liberty Avenue, Dormont, Pa., and he is engaged in the photographic business in the Keenan Building, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Flaherty has been part owner and manager of the Johnston Studio since its organization in 1907, and in 1915 he purchased the studio entirely. His spirit has been the predominating factor in making this studio such a success, and he has rendered this community an invaluable service by taking a personal interest in collecting portrait negatives of the most prominent individuals of Western Pennsylvania. He has furnished many of the rare photographs reproduced in this volume and has acted as artist for the publishers. His appreciation of form and shading together with keen insight into human nature and a pleasing personality are largely responsible for Mr. Flaherty's success in the difficult field of photography, both from a commercial and artistic standpoint. The Johnston Studio has long been recognized as producing portraits of character both in a technical and artistic way.

Mr. Flaherty is president of the Johnston Studio and a member of the Photographers' Association of America, Pittsbugh Section of Photographers, Daguerre Society, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Americus Club and Pittsburgh Press Club.

On January 22, 1919, Mr. Flaherty married Elsie C. Rothweiler. They are the parents of a daughter, Jean Elsie.

HOWARD BRANT KESTER.

In the remarkable growth of moving pictures as a source of entertainment in the last decade, Howard Brant Kester has had much to do with the development and popularizing of this form of amusement in Pittsburgh, Pa. He is the owner of the Cameraphone theatre, located in the East Liberty district of Pittsburgh, the oldest house in that territory and it was here that the residents of this fashionable section were first enabled to see latest pictures without coming downtown. The Cameraphone was the leader of others and today East Liberty is conspicuous for its beautiful picture house.

Mr. Kester was born in Brantford, Ontario, June 4, 1872, son of Erastus and Elizabeth (Batson) Kester. He received his education in the public schools and his business career has been devoted to the moving picture industry almost from its inception. His first activities in this line were with the talking moving picture enterprises, which, after being exploited throughout the country failed. Mr. Kester is sanguine, however, that the inventors will eventually make the talking moving picture a success. With the collapse of the talking film he became identified with the regulation pictures then in their infancy. It has been his pleasure to see this industry develop until the silent drama is today one of the most popular diversions. The large and fashionable audiences seen nightly in the Cameraphone and other East Liberty houses attest to the appeal of the picture as a satisfying entertainment. Mr. Kester formerly owned several other theaters in Pittsburgh and vicinity but he now devotes all his time to the Cameraphone.

(*Continued on Page 377*)

Howard Brant Kester.

JOSEPH W. MAGLAUGHLIN, JR.

JOSEPH W. MAGLAUGHLIN, JR.

Joseph W. Maglaughlin, Jr., construction engineer, Pittsburgh, was born November 11, 1888, in Orbisonia, Pa., son of Joseph W. and Margaret Elizabeth (Pyle) Maglaughlin. He was educated in the public and high schools of Altoona, Pa., and in a business college.

Mr. Maglaughlin began his engineering career on railroad construction projects for the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad during 1906-1907. From 1908 to 1916 he was field engineer in charge of power plant and steel plant erection, under Grant B. Shipley, consulting engineer. As field engineer he was engaged in completing projects for the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as follows: Central of Georgia Railroad, Charollet Harbor & Northern Railroad, Eppenger and Carpenter Company (Jacksonville, Fla.), Pittsburgh Wood Preserving Company, Ohio Wood Preserving Company, Michigan Wood Preserving Company, and the Boston Elevated Railways Company.

In 1917 Mr. Maglaughlin entered into business for himself, specializing in the erection of steel plants, power plants, general rigging work, and the installation of all kinds of machinery and boilers.

Mr. Maglaughlin is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. He does not participate actively in political or club affairs.

On September 15, 1920, Mr. Maglaughlin married Marion Elizabeth Murphy, daughter of John and Della (Gildea) Murphy, of New York City. He resides at 7051 Frankstown Avenue, and maintains his office at 301 Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN H. DAILEY.

Adaptability to varied business activities, which proves to be a characteristic especially peculiar to the man who has received his early training upon the staff of a newspaper, is notably apparent in the career of John H. Dailey, now mercantile appraiser of Allegheny County, for the State of Pennsylvania, who made good as a newspaper man, and since in a number of unrelated fields of endeavor.

Mr. Dailey was born in Pittsburgh, January 12, 1877, son of John and Elizabeth (Perkins) Dailey. He was educated in the public schools and at Park Institute. In 1898, at the age of 21, he joined the staff of the Pittsburgh "Post." In all he was connected with this newspaper for thirteen years, during which time he rose from reporter to city editor, then to managing editor, and finally to business manager.

Mr. Dailey abandoned a career of promise in newspaperdom in 1911 to become secretary to then Mayor William A. Magee. He continued in the latter capacity until 1913, when he became public safety director, retaining this office until his election to the city council in which he served from 1916 until 1922. In the latter year he received the appointment to his present office as mercantile appraiser of Allegheny County. Also, back in 1914, he was chosen business manager of the Pittsburgh Baseball Club and directed the affairs of that organization until 1915.

Mr. Dailey is a director of the Montefiore Hospital Association of Western Pennsylvania. Socially he is identified with the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, Pittsburgh Press Club, all Masonic bodies, and the Liberty Hunting and Fishing Club.

Mr. Dailey resides at 920 Bellefonte Street. His office is at 334 County Courthouse Builbing, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN H. DAILEY.

ALEX DUNBAR

Alex Dunbar, son of John Fulton and Annie M. (Scott) Dunbar, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, June 18, 1875. He attended the public schools and when 13 became a special delivery boy for the Steubenville postoffice. In 1893 he became messenger for the National Exchange Bank of Steubenville, and was advanced to various banking positions. He came to Pittsburgh in 1901 as cost clerk for the Carnegie Steel Company. In 1903 he, with Andrew M. Moreland and others, organized the Moreland Trust Company, of which Mr. Dunbar became treasurer. He was later with the Guarantee Title & Trust Company as treasurer, was next cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh and in 1913 became cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association, of which he is now both cashier and a vice-president.

The following are some of Mr. Dunbar's other interests: Mem-

(Continued on Page 377)

JOHN E. POTTER.

John E. Potter, banker and business man, Pittsburgh, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 24, 1863, son of the Rev. James H. and Sibyl A. (Stevens) Potter. He was educated in the public and high Schools of Winterset, Iowa, his boyhood home.

Mr. Potter came to Pittsburgh in 1888 and entered the business of examining titles which was the foundation of his present chief business interest, the Potter Title & Trust Company, which he organized in 1902 and has been president of to date. He is also a director of the Citizens Deposit & Trust Company and of the Union Steel Casting Company; president of the Westmoreland County Railway Company, vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Finleyville, Pa.; is treasurer of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, treasurer and director of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, and a trustee of the Presbyterian

(Continued on Page 377)

JOHN A. IRWIN.

John A. Irwin, vice-president and secretary o the Union Trust Company, was born in Allegheny (now part of Pittsburgh). He has always taken a deep interest in the commercial and industrial growth of Pittsburgh, especially in the high place that it now occupies in the world of affairs. He received a thorough business training and his elevation to an important official position in one of the largest financial institutions in the country proves his ability and the confidence placed in him by his associates.

Mr. Irwin was born September 19, 1866, son of George L. and Mary Jane (Gray) Irwin. Both of his parents were natives of Pittsburgh. He received his education in the public schools, supplemented by a course in a commercial college and began his business career in 1881, as an employee of the Gilbert A. Hayes Insurance Agency. His work threw him in touch with prominent men in many walks of life and his associations enabled him to become a good judge of character and widened his knowledge in various forms of business.

BENJAMIN RUSH BRADFORD TOWNSEND.

B. R. B. Townsend, banker and manufacturer, Pittsburgh, was born October 3, 1877, at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, son of Charles C. Townsend and Juliet S. (Bradford) Townsend. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools and high school of New Brighton, graduating from the latter in 1894, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1899, with the bachelor of science degree.

Mr. Townsend began his business career in 1899 at Detroit, Michigan, when he became associated with Buhl Sons & Company, wholesale hardware dealers of that city, for which concern he was purchasing agent. In 1903 he became assistant cashier of the Old National Bank, New Brighton, Pa.

He is now a director of the Old National Bank of New Brighton, assistant treasurer of the Fidelity Title & Trust Company, Pitts-

(Continued on Page 378)

JUDGE THOMAS J. FORD.

Thomas J. Ford, judge, Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny County, Pa., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 3, 1856, son of John B. and Anna E. Ford. The father entered the Union army in 1861, when President Lincoln called for volunteers, the son at the time being but five years old. The youth was educated in the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Uniontown, Pa. In 1877 he removed to Pittsburgh, and through his personal efforts secured an excellent legal education. He was admitted to the Allegheny County bar in 1880 and immediately began to engage in the practice of law. He was Republican candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1907, was elected to the judgeship and re-elected in 1917.

Mr. Ford was elected a member of the lower house, Pennsylvania Legislature, in 1897 and was twice re-elected. He has been exceedingly active in the affairs of various fraternal orders. For a number

(Continued on Page 377)

JUDGE R. A. KENNEDY.

Richard Armstrong Kennedy, presiding judge of the Allegheny County Court, State of Pennsylvania, the eldest of a family of ten children, was born at Freeport, Pennsylvania, in 1856. His great-great grandfather, William Kennedy, was born in Ireland in 1752 and married Jane Kennedy, a native of Edinburg, Scotland. They emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1775. William Kennedy, one of their eight children, was born in 1780 in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1842, leaving seven children one of whom, John Kennedy, grandfather of Judge Kennedy, was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1804. He settled in Tarentum in 1825, and in 1829 was the contractor for that portion of the old Pennsylvania canal which ran through Tarentum. He died in Tarentum in 1901, aged 97 years, leaving four children, of whom John Kennedy, father of Judge Kennedy was a civil engineer, and at one time

(Continued on Page 377)

JUDGE DAVID MARTIN MILLER.

David Martin Miller, judge of the County Court of Allegheny County, State of Pennsylvania, was born on a farm in Shaler Township, Allegheny County Pennsylvania, on December 23, 1860.

His father was Charles Miller and his mother, Frederica Grimm Miller. Judge Miller's early education was received at the public schools and the Sharpsburg Academy, after which he attended the Western University of Pennsylvania and Washington and Jefferson College. Leaving college, he registered as a law student with Hon. John D. Shafer, now president judge of Common Pleas Court, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1888.

He engaged in a general practice and in 1898 was appointed First Assistant United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, serving under the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations.

(Continued on Page 378)

JUDGE CHARLES H. KLINE.

Charles H. Kline, former State Senator, prominent factor in local Republican politics, and present judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Fifth Judicial District, is a native of Indiana, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, where he was born December 25, 1870, son of Wellington B. and Anna Margaret Kline.

His education was acquired in the public schools of his home town; at the State Normal School, also at Indiana, Kiski Spring School, Saltsburg, and at the University of Pennsylvania.

Judge Kline was admitted to practice before the bar of Philadelphia in 1898, and in the following year began the practice of his profession before the Allegheny bar, having since resided in the city of Pittsburgh.

He was a member of the State House of Representatives, session of 1905 and 1906, and was elected to the State Senate in the latter

(Continued on Page 378)

EUGENE S. REILLY.

A number of the foremost industrial enterprises, development companies, commercial corporations and financial institutions of Pittsburgh progress beneath the guiding hand of Eugene S. Reilly.

Mr. Reilly was born in Pittsburgh on December 14, 1873, his parents being John C. and Ursula S. Reilly. His education was completed in Duquesne University and Fordham University, he having been graduated from the latter institution in 1895.

Immediately after leaving college, he entered business in his native city and now, twenty-eight years later, he is president and director of Eugene S. Reilly & Company, real estate, insurance and investments; president of the Georges Creek Coal Mining Company, vice-president of the Hoevler Warehouse Company and of the Washington Trust Company, director of the above companies and also of the Colonial Trust Company, Freehold Bank, Freehold Real

(Continued on Page 378)

DAVID FRANCIS CRAWFORD.

David Francis Crawford, vice-president and general manager of the Locomotive Stoker Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., rose from the ranks and had the benefit of the most valuable training, which equipped him for his present important position. He was born in Pittsburgh, December 4, 1864, son of David and Martha (Lightner) Crawford and was educated in public and private schools of Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania Military College.

At the age of 16 he began his business career as a clerk in the Pennsylvania Railroad freight office. Later he served as a machinist apprentice in the P. R. R. shops at Altoona. From February, 1889, to June, 1918, he served in the following positions: Inspector of Test Department for P. R. R.; assistant master mechanic, Fort Wayne shops; assistant superintendent of motive power, P. R. R.; superintendent motive power, P. R. R.; general superintendent of

(Continued on Page 378)

WILLIAM SANTEE MASTEN.

William Santee Masten, son of the late Alvin E. and Adah Lee (Johnston) Masten, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1895. He was sent to the Pittsburgh public schools for his elementary education and later to the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, completing his school career in the University of Pittsburgh. His father, a veteran Pittsburgh financier and broker in Fourth Avenue, immediately took his son into his office where he rapidly absorbed the theories of the brokerage business and was soon able to manage its affairs, becoming junior partner in 1920.

The death of Mr. Masten placed his son in immediate charge of the affairs of the organization which have prospered greatly and is constantly increasing and expanding. His fine personality, his engaging manners and his immediate interest in all matters relating to the brokerage business have won him not merely a large clientele

(Continued on Page 377)

CLARENCE LELAND SAXTON.

Clarence Leland Saxton, Pittsburgh banker and real estate and insurance executive, was born November 10, 1877, at Frankfort Springs, Beaver County, Pa., son of Samuel J. and Isabel A. Saxton. He attended the public schools of Sewickley and was graduated in 1895, from the Sewickley High School.

In 1902, Mr. Saxton established the C. L. Saxton Company, of which concern he is now president. The C. L. Saxton Company is among the leading real estate and insurance firms of the city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Saxton is also president of the Peoples' Bank of Sewickley, Pa., and president of the C. L. Saxton Building & Loan Association. He is a director in the above corporations and member of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange. He is executor of the S. J. Saxton Estate and also executor of the estate of the late M. L. McIlhenney.

(Continued on Page 378)

DR. ARTHUR ARTON HAMERSCHLAG.

Arthur Arton Hamerschlag, educator, engineer, and business administrator, was born in Nebraska, November 22, 1872, son of William and Francesca H. (Brummel) Hamerschlag. He attended the public schools of Omaha and New York, studied under private tutors, received the Sc.D. degree from Lehigh University in 1907, and from Western University of Pennsylvania in 1907; LL.D. degrees from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1912 and Allegheny College in 1915.

He was in engineering field work in the United States, Cuba and Mexico, 1888-92; was superintendent, St. George's Evening Trade School, N. Y. C., 1892-03; consulting engineer, New York Trade School, Boys' Preparatory Trade School (N. Y.), Highland Falls (N. Y.) Evening Trade School, etc., to 1904. He was during the same period consultant and advisor for various industries and cor-

(Continued on Page 378)

DR. JAMES BERT GARNER, B. Sc., M. Sc., Ph. D.

Dr. James Bert Garner, chemical engineer who invented, in April, 1915, the gas mask used by the British and United States Armies during the World War, was born at Lebanon, Indiana, on September 2, 1870, son of James Washington and Orrah Jane (Shepard) Garner. He received the B.Sc. degree from Wabash College in 1893 and the M.Sc. degree from the same institution in 1895. The University of Chicago bestowed the Ph.D. degree, (magna cum laude) upon him in 1897.

From 1897 until 1914, Dr. Garner was teacher of chemistry at Bradley Polytechnic Institute and Wabash College. From 1914 to date he has been a fellow and professor at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, University of Pittsburgh, and has been director of natural gas investigations of the institute since 1915. He is director of research for the Hope and Peoples' Natural Gas Companies,

(Continued on Page 378)

EDWARD RYNEARSON.

Edward Rynearson, principal of the Fifth Avenue High School, Pittsburgh, Pa., has long been a conspicuous figure in the educational world. He was born near Farmland, Ind., June 23, 1867, son of Sylvester and Mary Jane (Clark) Rynearson. He planned to follow an educational career and his studies were on a line pursuant with his ambition. At the Ohio Wesleyan College he received the A. B. and D. Ped. A. M. degrees and in 1895-96 he devoted his work to biology. Seven summers were spent at Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., and one summer at Columbia College.

Mr. Rynearson became a teacher of biology at the Steele High School, Dayton, Ohio, in 1893, remaining two years. He was professor of biology, Central High School, Pittsburgh, 1896–98; head of academic department of the same institution, 1898–1902; director of high schools of Pittsburgh, 1902–12. He then became principal

(Continued on Page 379)

HAROLD ADIN NOMER.

Harold Adin Nomer, head master, Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh, was born March 20, 1883, at New Brunswick, N. J., son of Henry C. and Lillie E. (Bedford) Nomer. He attended the public schools of Plainfield, N. J., graduating in 1902. He received the B.A. degree from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1906, and attended summer courses for two years at Columbia University.

He was master of English and public speaking at Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1906 until 1909; master of English and public speaking, Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J., from 1909 to 1919, accepting, in the latter year, his present position as head master of Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Professor Nomer is a member of Delta Upsilon Fraternity, University Club (Pittsburgh), Headmasters' Club of the Middle States, and Maryland. He is an elder of the Shady Side Presbyterian

(Continued on Page 378)

WILLIAM J. BRENNEN.

William J. Brennen was born in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. His parents and grand-parents were also natives of Allegheny County. He was reared in the mill district of the South Side of Pittsburgh, his father being a leading mechanic and millwright of Jones and Laughlin's American Iron Works, for years. Educated in the public, parochial and private schools, he commenced work in his twelfth year as a pull-up at a heating furnace in this mill, afterwards attending a private school, and being apprenticed as a machinist and roll turner, completing his apprenticeship when 19 years of age, teaching night school and mechanical drawing to the workmen employed in the American Iron Works. He was captain of the Ormsby Hose Company, a volunteer fire company, at the age of 21 years; travelled around the country working at different cities to improve his mechanical knowledge; selected to deliver an address on

(Continued on Page 379)

HARRY B. SCOTT.

Harry B. Scott, the senior member of the firm of Scott, Boschert and Company, certified public accountants, has had a most thorough experience as an accountant, having spent eighteen years as a public accountant in Pennsylvania. He also had thirteen years training in the banking business and conducted special examinations and investigations for receivers of such failed banks as the Enterprise National Bank, Fort Pitt National Bank, Allegheny National Bank and Federal National Bank, all of Pittsburgh, and the Farmers and Drovers National Bank of Waynesburg, Pa.

Mr. Scott was born at Pittsburgh on May 8, 1877, a son of William A. and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Scott, and is a descendant of Sir Walter Scott, Robert Fulton and Benjamin West, the artist. His grandfather was Walter Scott, a preacher, who, with Alexander Campbell, helped to found the Christian Church. On September

(Continued on Page 381)

HARRY SUMMERS ESTEP.

ERLE EDGAR ESTEP.

The firm of Estep & Estep is a partnership and composed of the two brothers, Harry Summers Estep and Erle Edgar Estep.

Both members of the firm were born, reared and educated in Pittsburgh and are members of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Harry Summers Estep has been engaged in the study and practice of architecture for a period of thirty-five years, and Erle Edgar Estep for a period of twenty-two years.

ALLEN T. C. GORDON.

Allen T. C. Gordon, member of the law firm of Gordon & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., was born August 24, 1878, at Washington, D. C., son of William A. and Harriette (Caperton) Gordon. He received his collegiate education at University of Virginia and at George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Gordon was admitted to practice before the bar of the District of Columbia in 1901. He, however, decided to locate in Pittsburgh and did so. He was admitted to the Allegheny County bar in 1903, and now practices before both County and Federal Courts as a member of the law partnership of Gordon & Smith, one of the most prominent law firms of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gordon is a member of the Duquesne, University and Pittsburgh Clubs.

Residence: Bellefield Dwellings. Offices: Frick Annex Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARRY L. MITCHELL.

H. L. Mitchell, vice-president, West Penn Railways Company, Pittsburgh, was born at Warren, Pa., January 11, 1883, son of Willis A. and Sarah (Gemmill) Mitchell. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city.

Mr. Mitchell was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Warren, Pa., from August 1, 1901, to March 1, 1902, during that time having been connected with the supervisor's office.

He entered the employ of the West Penn Railways Company March 1, 1902, at Pittsburgh. The general offices of the company were moved to Connellsville on February 13, 1903, Mr. Mitchell becoming chief clerk to the then general manager, Thomas Elliott. From 1903 until July 1, 1911, he occupied various official capacities, including those of paymaster, office manager, and in charge of the general and district stores departments.

(Continued on Page 379)

WALTER E. AHLERS.

Walter E. Ahlers, of the Ahlers Lumber Co., Pittsburgh, was born in old Allegheny, February 26, 1881, the son of Henry and Wilhelmina (Wiegmann) Ahlers. He received his education in the old Second Ward Public School, Allegheny High School and Park Institute. He entered the firm of Ahlers Lumber Co. in 1902.

This company was established in 1875 by his father, Henry Ahlers, and his oldest brother, H. W. Ahlers. Later two other brothers, William and George, entered the firm. Subsequently the Kopp brothers purchased an interest in the firm, which was then incorporated as the Kopp & Ahlers Lumber Co. Later Henry Ahlers purchased the Kopp interests and another brother, Theodore, entered the firm. At the death of Henry Ahlers, on May 6, 1908, Theodore and Walter E. Ahlers became partners and continued the business until the untimely death of Theodore in 1918, when Walter

(Continued on Page 379)

1832—HENRY AHLERS—1908.

Henry Ahlers was born in Hanover, Germany, July 13, 1832, emigrated to America when a young man and came direct to Pittsburgh, where he lived all his life and was actively engaged in business until his death, May 6, 1908.

Widely known as a merchant tailor, he was first identified with the firm of Nieman & Ahlers, later with his brother as H. & C. F. Ahlers and still later with his son-in-law as Ahlers & Bergman, until he retired about a year before his death. This business, now owned by H. F. Bergman, is still conducted under the old firm name.

From 1875 he was also interested in the retail lumber business conducted by his sons. The Ahlers Lumber Company, still at its original location in old Allegheny, is now owned by his youngest son, Walter E. Ahlers.

For half a century he was a faithful and consistent member of

(Continued on Page 379)

JOSEPH GRAY ARMSTRONG.

Joseph Gray Armstrong can fittingly be designated as the great commoner of Pittsburgh, as surely as William Pitt, for whom this community is named, is recorded in history as the great commoner of Britain. Mr. Armstrong, who is 55 years of age, was born and raised in this city. He is the son of William and Elizabeth Gray Armstrong, natives of Ireland, who emigrated from that country in the early 60's, his father being a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin.

In his early years, Mr. Armstrong attended the public schools on the South Side and left when quite young to begin life as a cash boy with the firm of Joseph Horne Company. Subsequently, he became an apprentice to learn the window glass trade, which he did very successfully. He worked for some years at his chosen vocation and by his strength of character soon became a leader among his co-

(Continued on Page 379)

DAVID BRYNMORE JOHNS.

David Brynmore Johns, chairman of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes of Allegheny County, was born October 24, 1871, at Swansea, Wales, the son of Reese Johns and Ann George Johns.

Mr. Johns' parents located in Allegheny County in 1872, where Mr. Johns attended the public schools.

Mr. Johns was identified with the iron and tin plate industry until he attained the age of 25. Since that time he has been active in the insurance business and public life, being for many years identified with the Republican politics of the district.

In 1909 he was elected to the State legislature; he was elected chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1910 and re-elected in 1912. In 1922 he was again elected, for a third term.

He married November 6, 1921, Lillian E. Bradford of Crafton, Pa., and resides at 62 Grandview Avenue, Crafton, Pa.

SAMUEL H. THOMPSON.

Samuel H. Thompson, collector of customs, with offices in the Federal Building, Pittsburgh, has been engaged in various activities and it was by persevering effort and in recognition of his ability that he attained his present position.

Mr. Thompson, born in Indiana, Pa., March 19, 1872, a son of Archibald S. and Mary (Owen) Thompson, was educated in the public schools and in the Indiana Normal School and began his career in a grocery store. Here he was a bookkeeper and by his attention to business he won the commendation of his employer. With a view of bettering himself and adding to his income he embarked in the grocery business on his own behalf and for ten years conducted a store with success. Retiring from the grocery trade he sought a new field of activity and became identified with the Mellon interests and as chief right of way man for the Monongahela Street

(Continued on Page 378)

ADDISON COURTNEY GUMBERT.

A. C. Gumbert, chairman, county commissioners, Allegheny County, was born in Pittsburgh, October 10, 1867, son of Robert and Henrietta (Skeem) Gumbert. He was educated in the public schools.

Mr. Gumbert, at sixteen, became clerk in a grocery store for three years. He then accepted a position in the county treasurer's office. In 1885 he was appointed to the prothonotary's office.

In 1888, Mr. Gumbert became a professional baseball player and followed that game until 1896, having been a pitcher for the Chicago, Boston Brotherhood, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Brooklyn teams. Until 1920 he held the record for pitching the longest unfinished game in organized baseball records—twenty innings, played at Cincinnati in 1892, "Ad" Gumbert, as he was known to baseball "fans," pitching for the Chicago club.

(Continued on Page 380)

J. WILSON PORTER, JR.

In the real estate activities of Pittsburgh, J. Wilson Porter, Jr., has long been a prominent factor. A judge of values and with a comprehensive knowledge of realty in all its ramifications he has a large and increasing clientele. His advice is frequently sought by men contemplating important investments and many have profited by his wise counsel. He maintains an office in 202 Columbia National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., and here throughout the business hours of the day the scene is one of bustling activity.

Mr. Porter was born in Sewickley, Pa., December 18, 1870, son of James Wilson and Martha (Ebbert) Porter. His father was a conspicuous figure in the pig iron business in Pittsburgh for 36 years. He was associated with Andrew Carnegie, B. F. Jones and others who placed great reliance in his judgment as to market conditions.

The subject of this sketch first attended public school and after

(Continued on Page 379)

JOHN ALEXANDER DALZELL.

No finer tribute can be paid one engaged in the insurance business than to be singled out by his competitors for the leadership of the Pennsylvania Association of Insurance Agents. John A. Dalzell was thus honored, having served as president of that organization for the term ended November, 1922. Mr. Dalzell was selected for this important office because of the high respect which he enjoys personally and professionally. The splendid administration which he gave the organization during his tenure was, in the opinion of many, most constructive.

Mr. Dalzell was born in Ireland, September 20, 1884. He received his early education in the public schools, taking a business course at Pittsburgh Academy. From 1900 to 1910 he solicited life insurance through the Equitable Life Assurance Society, then embarked into business for himself, engaging in casualty and fire in-

(Continued on Page 380)

GEORGE WEISER RYAN.

Pittsburgh is the native city of George W. Ryan, general agent in Western Pennsylvania of the Provident Life and Trust Co., of Philadelphia. His offices are 618-622 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. He is the son of the late Daniel C. and Mondamie Ryan, Pittsburgh residents.

His first business experience after leaving school was with the Bindley Hardware Co., followed by twenty years with the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of bath tubs and plumbing supplies. The last several years he served as secretary and manager.

In 1911, Mr. Ryan attained his present official connection with the Provident Life and Trust Co., the Old Quaker Company of Philadelphia.

He has not only been very successful in his chosen field but has

(Continued on Page 380)

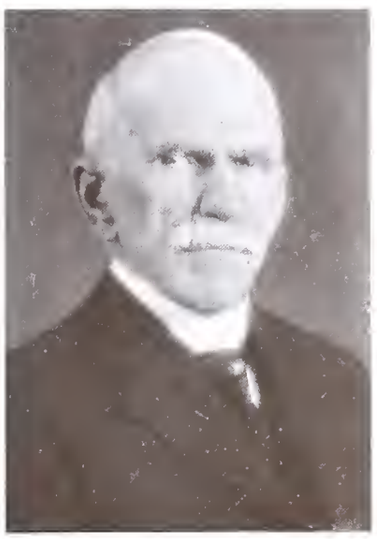
NEWTON CHAPIN.

Active in the industrial life of Pittsburgh for a number of years Newton Chapin is identified with numerous activities and is an official in various prominent enterprises. He was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1882, son of William Newton and Ella T. (Hull) Chapin, and was educated in the New York University from which he graduated with the degree of B.A., in 1902.

Mr. Chapin engaged in the paper business as a salesman and in 1906 became branch manager of Wilkinson Brothers & Company, in Pittsburgh. In 1908 he organized the Interstate Cordage & Paper Company and in 1912 he became identified with the Interstate Pipe Company as secretary and treasurer. In 1918 he was appointed president of the Lee C. Moore Company.

Mr. Chapin is interested in the following: Interstate Pipe Company, treasurer and director; International Supply Company, presi-

(Continued on Page 380)



DANIEL CARHART.

Daniel Carhart, civil engineer, Pittsburgh, was born January 28, 1839, at Clinton, N. J., son of Charles and Christianna (Bird) Carhart. He received the civil engineering degree from Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania in 1859 and the M.C.E. degree from the same institution in 1869. In 1897 he was awarded the Se.D. degree by the Western University of Pennsylvania.

He began the practice of his profession in 1859 and continued exclusively as civil engineer until 1868. In the latter year he became assistant professor of civil engineering in the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, subsequently being appointed professor of civil engineering for the college, in which position he remained until 1878. From 1882 to 1892, he was professor of mathematics and civil engineering, was dean of the collegiate and engineering departments from 1892 until 1908, and since 1908 has been professor emeritus of

(Continued on Page 379)

FRANK PARKER DAY.

Frank Parker Day, director, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, was born at Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia, May 9, 1881, son of George Frederick Day and Keziah (Hardwick) Day. He attended Nova Scotia public and high schools; Mount Allison University, Oxford University, Berlin University and Heidelberg University. While at Oxford, he won the Oxford-Cambridge heavyweight boxing championship.

He was assistant at Berlin University from 1907 to 1908; instructor at Bristol University from 1908 to 1909, professor at New Brunswick University from 1909 until 1912, and in 1912 assumed his present office as director of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

He enlisted in the Canadian army in 1915, and was subsequently promoted to lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 185th and 25th Canadian Infantry Battalions, and thus served throughout the

(Continued on Page 381)

ARNO CARL FIELDNER, B. S.

Arno Carl Fieldner, superintendent of the Pittsburgh Experiment Station, Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, was born at Ney, Ohio, December 12, 1881, son of Charles and Helen (Ginther) Fieldner. He attended common and high schools and was graduated from Ohio State University with the B.S. degree in 1906.

Mr. Fieldner was an industrial fuel engineer and chemist during 1906 and 1907. From 1907 to 1913 he was assistant chemist to the U. S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines. From 1913 to 1917 he was fuel chemist in charge of fuels, chemical laboratory, Pittsburgh Experimental Station, U. S. Bureau of Mines. In 1917 and 1918 he was chemist in charge of Gas Mask Research Section, American University Experiment Station, Washington, D. C. He was commissioned major, Chemical Warfare Service, serving during 1918 and 1919, engaged in laboratory research work at Washington.

(Continued on Page 380)

FRANCIS COWLES FRARY.

Francis C. Frary, director of research, Aluminum Company of America, was born July 9, 1884, at Minneapolis, Minn., son of Francis Lee Frary and Jeanette (Cowles) Frary. He was a student in the common and high schools and graduated in 1905, from the School of Chemistry, University of Minnesota, with the degree of analytical chemist and received the M.A. degree in 1906. In 1906-07, he was at the University of Berlin, and in 1912 received the Ph. D. degree from the University of Minnesota.

He was instructor, School of Chemistry, University of Minnesota, 1905-11; assistant professor of chemistry, 1911-15; research chemist, Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company (Niagara Falls), 1915-17. Was commissioned, 1918, captain, Ordnance Department, O. R. C., later, major, Chemical Warfare Service. From 1919 to date, director of research, Aluminum Company of America.

(Continued on Page 381)

JAMES OTIS HANDY.

Recognized by the government and the profession as one of the foremost chemists of the United States, is James Otis Handy, director of chemical and metallurgical investigation of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory.

Mr. Handy was born in Barnstable, Mass., January 2, 1869. His parents were Job and Rebecca (Otis) Handy. His education was received in the common schools of Barnstable, the East Boston High School, from which he was graduated in 1884, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in which he took a special course in chemistry, mining and metallurgy from 1884 to 1886.

His first position was with the Union Pacific Railroad, chemical laboratory at Omaha, Nebraska, from which place he went to the chemical laboratory of the B. & O. R. R. at Baltimore, Md. Continuously, since 1889, he has been with the Pittsburgh Testing

(Continued on Page 380)

BISHOP FRANCIS JOHN McCONNELL.

Francis John McConnell, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Trinway, Ohio, on August 18, 1871, son of I. H. and Nancy J. (Chalfant) McConnell. He received the A. B. degree from Ohio Wesleyan in 1894; the S.T.B. degree from Boston University in 1897, Ph.D., in 1899; D.D., Ohio Wesleyan, 1905; LL.D., Hanover College and Wesleyan University, 1909.

He entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1894; was pastor at West Chelmsford, Mass., from 1894 to 1897; Newton Upper Falls, Mass., 1897-9; Ipswich, Mass., 1899-1902; Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass., 1902-03; New York Avenue, Brooklyn, 1903-09. He was president of De Pauw University, 1909-12, and in May, 1912, was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1916 he was president of the Religious Education Association.

Bishop McConnell is the author of numerous works, including

(Continued on Page 382)

WILLIAM JACOB GOLDER.

William Jacob Golder has been prominent in the printing business for many years. He founded the Pittsburgh Printing Company, a firm which is well known for its reliability and the superior quality of its work.

Mr. Golder was born in Germany, February 12, 1852, son of Jacob and Katherine (Yeager) Golder. He attended school in Germany and coming to the United States in 1872, completed his education in a commercial college in Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1882 Mr. Golder and his brother, who had been living in Cincinnati, Ohio, located in Pittsburgh and engaged in the printing business. In 1886 the Pittsburgh Printing Company was established. For several years the firm owned and published a German newspaper called "The New World." This publication was finally disposed of and for a number of years the firm published an almanac called "The

(Continued on Page 380)

F. P. HANNA.

Among the prominent hotel men in Western Pennsylvania is F. P. Hanna, president and general manager of the Hotel Henry, Pittsburgh. Mr. Hanna was born in Allegheny City on September 16, 1863, son of Alexander and Catherine Hanna, and for nearly a quarter of a century he has been actively engaged in the hotel business. His father, Alexander Hanna, Sr., was a native of Ireland and came to the United States when a young man, locating in Pittsburgh where he became an active factor in politics and was a member of council for twelve years.

F. P. Hanna was educated in the public schools. His first position was as messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company. He then followed the river, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, as engineer on different steamboats for about five years, following which he became identified with the Pleasant Valley Street Railway

(Continued on Page 380)

REV. FATHER CASSIAN B. HARTLE, O. M., Cap.

Father Cassian B. Hartle, O. M., Cap., pastor and guardian of St. Augustine's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in Bavaria, Germany, August, 1868, son of Benedict and Anna Hartle. He derived his earlier education in the state schools, his classical studies at Landshut, Bavaria, and completed his theological studies for the priesthood at Cumberland, Md.

He was assistant pastor of St. Peter and Paul's church at Cumberland, Md., and professor in the classical college at Herman, Pa., for twelve years, and was then appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church, Hays City, Ellis County, Kansas, where he remained for three years. During this time, he built the stately Hays College at a cost of $80,000. In 1909 he came to Pittsburgh and started a home for dependent and delinquent boys. This place became a very successful institution within seven years. A larger building was

(Continued on Page 380)

SAMUEL G. BALDENSPERGER.

Samuel G. Baldensperger, contractor, Pittsburgh, was born in Warren County, Pa , January 17, 1864, son of Lawrence B. and Elizabeth Baldensperger. He attended public schools, Meade Township, and business colleges.

Mr. Baldensperger started in the contracting business with a capital of $250. He has never attempted to build up a large organization and a great amount of his business has for years come to him unsolicited. His concern is now capitalized at $30,000.

Mr. Baldensperger is also vice-president of the Oakmont Motorboat Company and is a director of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

He is a Blue Lodge Mason and member of the Pittsburgh Automobile Club.

He married, June 25, 1886, Minnie M. Cramer. His son, Howard L. Baldensperger, born October 17, 1887, was in the Quartermaster

(Continued on Page 380)

MILLARD FILLMORE LESLIE.

Millard Fillmore Leslie has been engaged in the undertaking business in Pittsburgh for over 40 years, since 1903 being located at 191 Forty-third Street, that city.

He is the son of Malachi and Martha A. (Hoffman) Leslie, and was born on a farm in Westmoreland County, Pa., September 5, 1850. He was educated at Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Leslie, at the age of 17, became employed by the old Allegheny Valley Railway. He was also engaged in the construction of that railway in 1873 and 1874, and operated the first passenger train on that road. He entered the undertaking business in 1882. His establishment at 191 Forty-third Street was remodeled and enlarged in 1919, and is now one of the most modern of its kind in the Pittsburgh district. The appointments include a beautiful chapel and most advanced motor equipment.

(Continued on Page 381)

WILLIAM ERNEST KRAMER, M. D.

William Ernest Kramer, M. D., Pittsburgh physician and veteran of the World War, was born August 23, 1881, in Pittsburgh, son of Louis A. and Mary (Frey) Kramer. He received his earlier education in the public schools and at Park Institute, North Side, Pittsburgh; attended Jefferson Medical College and University of Pittsburgh, Medical Department, graduating from the latter in 1914. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Pittsburgh.

In December, 1915, he was commissioned first lieutenant, M. R. C., but was not called to active duty until July, 1916, in which month he was sent to Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio. He was later transferred to the Hawaiian Department and in December, 1917, was promoted to captain. He was subsequently stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and at Richmond, Va., and was

(Continued on Page 381)

CHARLES E. DICKSON.

Charles E. Dickson, who has been active in various oil operations and some industrial enterprises, is numbered among the progressive and successful men of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Dickson was born in old Allegheny (now a part of Pittsburgh), November 22, 1867, son of Thomas Bruce and Mary (McCory) Dickson. He attended the public schools and took a private course in the Newell Institute, beginning his business career before he was of age with the Union Switch and Signal Co., of Swissvale, Pa. He remained here several years, having charge of the cost department and then engaged in the manufacture of high explosives. In 1893 he entered the oil business, and, meeting with marked success, he disposed of practically all of his other interests. He has oil holdings in Washington and Butler Counties, Pa., and is also vice-president of the Myers and Shinkle Co.

Mr. Dickson has long been interested in the philanthropical field and his activities in working for the success of benevolent and educational institutions of the city are well known. He has been secretary of the board of directors of Dixmont Hospital for twelve years. Interested in art, he was vice-president for three years, and director for four years, of the Pittsburgh Art Society. He has been a director of the Shady Side Academy for several years and is a member of the Pittsburgh Country Club. He supports the Republican party and is a member of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church.

On December 7, 1893, Mr. Dickson married Burd Blair Edwards, daughter of the late George B. Edwards, a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh. She is also a niece of Benjamin Thaw. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are the parents of five children, namely: Mary Belle, graduate of Winchester School and Ogontz; Eliza Thaw, also a graduate of Winchester School, who died April 6, 1914; Burd Blair, graduate of Winchester School, and of Sweet Briar College, at Sweet Briar, Va., George Edwards and Thomas Bruce, both at present attending Snady Side Academy.

REV. DANIEL ALOYSIUS LAWLESS.

Rev. Daniel Aloysius Lawless, identified with St. Mary's of Mercy Church, Pittsburgh, and other Catholic institutions, was born at Swedesburg, Montgomery County, Pa., December 7, 1875, son of Daniel and Mary Lawless.

Father Lawless was educated at St. Patrick's School, Morristown, Pa.; St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, and Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland.

He was ordained at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, June 14, 1905. His first appointment was at St. Agnes' Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he remained for two years. He was then located at Holy Family Church, Latrobe, Pa., for ten and one-half years. He became director of Missionary Confraternity of Christian Doctrine in the fall of 1917; residing at St. Mary's of the Mount, Mount Washington, until October, 1921. He is now in charge of St. Mary's of Mercy Church, Pittsburgh, and continues as director of the Missionary Confraternity, which organization has more than 900 teachers engaged in Americanization and religious work, with over 22,000 pupils in the diocese, including many foreign people in need of its services.

RICHARD SCHOONMAKER SUYDAM.

Richard S. Suydam, executive head of M. B. Suydam, paint manufacturers, Pittsburgh, was born April 22, 1872, on the North Side section of Pittsburgh which was then known as Allegheny City. His parents were M. B. and Emma C. (Copeland) Suydam. He was educated at Phillips-Andover Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Yale University.

Mr. Suydam began his business career in 1893. In October of that year he was engaged as a mechanical engineer for McConway, Torley & Company, with which concern he remained until January, 1895. From February, 1895, to the present time, he has been president and a director of the M. B. Suydam Company, manufacturers of paint and varnish, which business was founded by his father in 1832.

He is also president and director of the T. H. Nevin Company, paint manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Suydam is a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny Country and Pittsburgh Golf Clubs and Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is also a member of the New York Railroad Club.

On November 15, 1899, Mr. Suydam married Mary E. Dilworth of Pittsburgh. Children: Elizabeth D. and Louise D. Residence: 5416 Darlington Road. Offices: Island and Preble Avenues, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELMER ELWOOD BAUER.

Although a young man, Elmer Elwood Bauer has been engaged in many activities and his record presages a business career of successful achievements. He has left the impress of his ability in various states where he was identified with prominent enterprises.

Mr. Bauer was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 7, 1887, son of Frederick Adolph and Emma (Gueth) Bauer. He had the benefit of an excellent education, having attended the University of Pittsburgh and Duquesne University.

He is a member of the Publicity Committee of the Citizens' Committee on City Plan. He is president of the Riebert Ice Company and senior partner of Bauer & Philip, Certified Public Accountants.

His first position was with the Best Manufacturing Company and prior to his present activities he was identified with F. J. Osterling, architect; Farmers' Deposit National Bank; City Deposit Bank; Pure Oil Company (West Virginia); Milner State Bank (Milner, Idaho) and West Penn Railways and Traction Company.

Mr. Bauer is a Master Mason and an Elk; is actively interested in the Young Men's Christian Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh; is affiliated with Islam Grotto and prominent in the activities of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

In Atlantic City on March 22, 1920, Mr. Bauer married Louise Ray Allen. Both are members of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church. Office: Dollar Savings & Trust Building, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REV. B. L. SCOTT, D.D.

The Reverend B. L. Scott, D.D., manager of the Speakers' Bureau of the National Reform Association, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been prominent in religious and reform work for a number of years. His record in the cause of prohibition is one of unrelenting activity, and he has given staunch support to all movements tending to the uplift and general betterment of the public.

Mr. Scott was born in Crawford County and educated in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He was a newspaper reporter in the early days of his career and gained experience which was of great value to him in his later work for temperance. Rev. Scott was pastor of a Baptist church near Meadville; becoming identified with the Anti-Saloon League, he was superintendent of the Erie district for a time and then became superintendent of the Pittsburgh district. He resigned to accept the position of manager of the Speakers'

(Continued on Page 381)

DR. DE WAYNE GREENWOOD RICHEY.

Doctor de Wayne Greenwood Richey, a son of Dr. Joseph B. Richey of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, was born in New Brighton, Pennsylvania, on October 25, 1892. After a preliminary education in the public schools of New Brighton and McKeesport, Allegheny College and the University of Pittsburgh, he graduated from the latter institution in 1915 with the degrees of bachelor of science and doctor of medicine. Since 1916 he has been associated with the Mercy Hospital where he is now pathologist and bacteriologist.

On November 30, 1917, Dr. Richey enrolled in the Medical Corps, U. S. Navy, and was relieved from active duty in June, 1919, as a lieutenant. While in the service he was closely associated with investigations into diphtheria and influenza, being stationed successively at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and at San Francisco and Boston.

(Continued on Page 381)

WILLIAM SHERMAN MAXEY.

William Sherman Maxey, lawyer, Pittsburgh, was born November 26, 1868, in Clifford Township, Pa., son of Thomas and Ann (Price) Maxey.

Mr. Maxey was a student at Keystone Academy and at Mansfield State Normal School. After graduating, in 1890, from the latter institution, he taught in the high schools and studied law at the same time. In 1893 he took examinations for the bar and was admitted to the Susquehanna County bar. In the fall of 1901, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Allegheny County. Having come to Pittsburgh in 1901, without any organization, social or political influence, he has builded his career unaided and now enjoys a large practice.

Mr. Maxey is a member of the Free & Accepted Masons, Ameri-

(Continued on Page 381)

JOSEPH POLLOCK ROBBINS.

Joseph Pollock Robbins, for 22 years treasurer of the National Fireproofing Company, Pittsburgh, was born in that city on December 10, 1867, son of John S. and Martha (Pollock) Robbins.

Mr. Robbins began his career with the Columbia Iron & Steel Company and subsequently was associated with the Pennsylvania Construction Company in the capacity of clerk. He was next identified with the Carbon Steel Company, and made sketches for construction of warship armor-plate for that company. Next, he traveled the New England States for the Eclipse Bicycle Company of Elmira, N. Y. In 1889 he returned to Pittsburgh and became connected with the National Fireproofing Company, which concern he has served as treasurer for 22 years.

He is a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner; member of the Pitts-

(Continued on Page 382)

ROY EZRA SLEPPY, M. D.

There is an abundance of reasons why Roy Ezra Sleppy, M.D., one of Pittsburgh's leading physicians, may need by proud of his career as a medical man and a citizen, but it is doubtful if he derives as much satisfaction from his accomplishments as from the fact that at forty-seven years of age, he is a veteran of two wars, and a son and grandson of defenders of the flag.

Dr. Sleppy is a son of Reverend Dr. Milton Jacob Sleppy, retired Methodist Episcopal minister, who served during the Civil War as a member of the 13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and the 6th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

Dr. R. E. Sleppy was born in Indiana, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1875. His mother was Miss Sarah A. Horner, daughter of David Horner, who was an orderly to General Sherman in the "Mareh to the Sea."

(Continued on Page 381)

HARVEY HAVELOCK SMITH.

In the business activities of Pittsburgh, Harvey H. Smith plays a conspicuous part. President of the Fidelis Realty Company and also of the Oakland Corporation, he occupies a foremost place in the real estate interests of the East End districts. A native of Pittsburgh, born in 1860, he has spent his life here and has been prominent at all times in the progressive affairs of the city. He is a son of Henry and Hannah Smith, who came from Yorkshire, England, to Pittsburgh in 1848.

In 1890 Mr. Smith and Mackenzie Davis established a lithographing and printing business. Later the Mackenzie-Davis Lithographing Company consolidated with the Eichbaum Company, one of the oldest and largest printing establishments in the city, under the name of the Eichbaum Litho and Printing Company, with Harvey H. Smith as president. Subsequently Mr. Smith organized

(Continued on Page 381)

CHARLES COLE HAMILTON.

Now one of the leading realtors of Pittsburgh, Charles Cole Hamilton began lifei n Virginia on a farm, but the young man had visions of bigger things and he soon forsook agrieultural pursuits and sought wider and more profitable fields for the exploitation of his ability. He eventually entered the realty business, and coming to Pittsburgh, early made his mark in real estate circles. Mr. Hamilton is a son of Thomas and Henrietta Hamilton. He was born in November, 1869, at Cape Villa, Virginia, and was a student in the public schools of that town. As before mentioned, he began his career on a farm, but being ambitious, he soon gave up the work and secured a position as a receiving elerk in the Hygiea Hotel, Point Comfort, Virginia. Six months later, he became assistant steward of the hostelry. He retired from hotel life in 1899 and entered the mercantile business at Hampton, Virginia, thus eontinuing for six

(Continued on Page 381)

HERBERT N. MUNHALL.

Herbert N. Munhall is president and treasurer of The Munhall Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, manufacturers of engraved stationery Christmas cards, coin and currency containers and novelties which are sold in all parts of the United States at both wholesale and retail.

Herbert N., son of Michael and Anna (Downey) Munhall, was born January 9, 1889, at Pittsburgh. His parents were also born and reared in that city.

Mr. Munhall was graduated in the class of 1909, from Georgetown University. In March, 1910, he organized, in Pittsburgh, the Forbes Motor Car Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, for the sale of automobiles. He was president and general manager of the company until February, 1916, during which time the concern introduced a number of popular cars, including the Stutz and the New

(Continued on Page 382)

JOSEPH P. HILLDORFER.

Joseph P. Hilldorfer, prominent Pittsburgh merchant, began life as a newsboy, bootblack, and basket carrier for patrons of the markethouse. Today he is sole proprietor of Hilldorfer & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in fresh and salt meats, poultry, butter, eggs and cheese, occupying stalls 13-14, New Diamond Market, with wholesale branch and offices at 330-332 and 334 Federal Street, North Side. A modern general retail groceries and meat business is also located at the North Side address, catering to the North Side and outlying district trade.

Mr. Hilldorfer has been identified with the Pittsburgh markethouse for over 44 years. He was founder and organizer of the Market Men's Protective Association. He has been active politically and served as a Republican member of the Select Council, old Allegheny City, and also as member of the Pittsburgh Council. He was chairman of the 26th Ward Republican Committee for three years.

Hilldorfer & Company have acquired a remarkably large retail trade and also supply many hotels and restaurants with their products. Mr. Hilldorfer personally visits Ohio and Kentucky farms to acquire choice turkeys for the holiday seasons, and his stores have been invariably noted for their high quality products and efficient and courteous service.

Mr. Hilldorfer operates two model farms near Saxonburg, Pa., where he specializes in raising poultry for eggs, broilers, and also showbirds, of which he possesses some of the finest in the country. A number of his fowls have won ribbons and first prizes at various shows, particularly at Madison Square Garden, New York, where his entries received several first prizes.

Mr. Hilldorfer is known as a splendid and genial host. At his summer home near Saxonburg, Pa., he frequently entertains large parties of friends from Pittsburgh and elsewhere. He was born June 1, 1867, in old Allegheny City, old 8th Ward, and is the son of Peter J. and Walburga (Baker) Hilldorfer. His father, who came of French parentage, was born on the border of Alsace-Lorraine; his mother in Bavaria. He married, in 1891, Miss Alice M. Simpson of Latrobe, Pa., daughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Hargnett) Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Hilldorfer have three children living: Mrs. Marie (Hilldorfer)

(*Continued on Page 376*)

CHRIST DONATELLI

The city of Pittsburgh and environs present opportunities to the determined and capable individual probably unsurpassed by any other great industrial center of the United States, and on every hand we note men who are now leaders in varied enterprises who began their life careers in this city of opportunities with nothing but the aforementioned capability and determination to take advantage of the excellent prospects afforded them. Such a man is Christ Donatelli, a leading contractor of the Pittsburgh district, who, a native of a strange land and therefore additionally handicapped, has made a name for himself among his business associates as a man of great ability in his line.

Christ Donatelli, son of Augustine and Filomina Donatelli, was born in Italy on April 15, 1878. He received his education in public and private schools, and even as a youth evinced great talents in the direction of the business which was later to become his life career.

In 1909, Mr. Donatelli became identified with the contracting business, and his activities and those of his organization have steadily broadened in scope with each passing year. Not only is he well known as a building contractor, he is also a specialist in municipal work such as sewer and road construction, his contracts in the latter line extending throughout the cities of Pittsburgh, Braddock, Wilkinsburg, Swissvale, Clairton, Greensburg and other sections of Western Pennsylvania. He has just completed a large project known as the "Negley Run Basin."

Mr. Donatelli is a member of the Foresters of America Lodge. He does not interest himself in other social organizations nor in political matters.

In 1904, Mr. Donatelli married Miss Maria Milano of Forli Del Sanio, Italy. Divorced in 1907, he was married a second time in 1908 to Miss Maria Dursi of Italy. Offices: 7517 Tioga St.

HENRY TOWNSEND.

Henry Townsend is superintendent of public properties, city of Pittsburgh. Though a New Yorker by birth, he has been identified with the city of Pittsburgh for a number of years, both in a public capacity and in a business way.

Mr. Townsend was born in New York City on April 30, 1876, son of Benjamin and Mary (Greensheild) Townsend. He received his education in the public schools of that city.

He began his career as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company and later learned the trade of decorator in New York. He engaged in the decorating business for several years and for about ten years was in the hotel business at Pittsburgh.

On April 15, 1909, Mr. Townsend was appointed dock master by Mayor Magee, who was then serving his first term as mayor of Pittsburgh. On February 14, 1914, Mr. Townsend accepted his present responsibility as superintendent of public properties, city of Pittsburgh.

He is a member of the Americus Republican and Tariff Clubs, also of the Knights of Pythias Lodge. During the World War he served on the registration boards of the sixteenth Zone.

On May 24, 1895, Mr. Townsend married Florence M., daughter of William N. and Lillian Bolton of Cleveland, Ohio. William N. Bolton is noted in the industrial world as having originated methods of applying carbon to industrial uses. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have two sons, Edward and Horace, both World War veterans; Edward was with Machine Gun 315 Company D., 80th Division, for two years; Horace with the 416th Motor Service for two and one-half years.

Office: City-County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NATHAN FRIEDBERG.

Nathan Friedberg, prominent in the amusement activities of Pittsburgh, has, as a purveyor of motion picture shows of a high-class type, contributed most successfully to the entertainment of the public, his career being one of gratifying achievements. At the present time (1923), he is at the head of the Garden, Alhambra, Triangle and American Theatres, which are devoted to the presentation of the latest moving pictures.

Mr. Friedberg is a self-made man and his success is due to business sagacity and an ambition to accomplish results worth while. He was born in Poland, August 18, 1887, son of Mira and Jennie Friedberg. He came to this country when a youth and his education was obtained in the public schools. His first business venture was as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, but his ambition was to be at the head of an enterprise of his own. He saved his money and eventually invested it in a gents' furnishing store which flourished under his management.

In the meantime, Mr. Friedberg had been studying the various forms of amusement. Moving pictures were becoming a favorite source of diversion and he saw a great future for them. It was not long until he became identified with entertainments of this class. Starting in a small way he met with success, gradually widening his field. In 1912, he constructed his first motion picture theatre. Subsequently he erected three others and he is now (1923) arranging to build another on the north side of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Friedberg aims to give the public the best entertainment obtainable and presents film shows in an environ-

(*Continued on Page 376*)

NATHAN FRIEDBERG.

George Donato.

GEORGE DONATO.

George Donato is manager and partner with Pesavento Brothers & Company, monument designers, Pittsburgh. Mr. Donato was born at Rivisondoli, Italy, July 8, 1885, son of Antonio and Philomena (Romita) Donato.

At the age of nine years, young Donato accompanied his parents to America. He received his education in the public schools of Pittsburgh. The youth became interested in granite and marble manufacturing lines, and in 1922 was chosen manager for Pesavento Brothers & Company, his present position, and is a partner in the business.

Mr. Donato is a member of the Bloomfield Italian Club, of Bloomfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.

On November 13, 1909, he was united in marriage to Adeline Donatelli, daughter of Vito Antonio and Anna Maria Donatelli. Mr. and Mrs. Donato are the parents of four children, Evelyn, aged nine, Dolores, aged three, Arthur, aged seven, and Raymond, aged five years.

Home: 115 South Graham Street. Office: 3000-02 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN EXNICIOUS

John Exnicious, former divisional chief of general prohibition agents in Pennsylvania, 3rd division of the United States, was born in New Orleans, La., December 18, 1871. His parents were John and Ellen (Tobin) Exnicious. He received his education in the New Orleans public schools and was graduated from the higher branches.

From 1896 to 1902, Mr. Exnicious was manager for various sugar plantations in Louisiana. In the latter year, he became a detective and until 1906 operated in New Orleans and New York. He was appointed special investigator for the district attorney's office in New Orleans and served three years in that capacity. From 1909 until 1912, he was special investigator to the district attorney in Shelby County, Tenn., and from 1913 to 1919 occupied the same position to the attorney general of the State of California.

On June 23, 1921, Mr. Exnicious was appointed a general prohibition agent and worked in California and Arizona before coming to Pittsburgh on October 19, 1921. In the latter part of 1922, Mr. Exnicious resigned from the prohibition service and returned to California.

Mr. Exnicious is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks No. 23 of San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. Exnicious now resides in California. He has been twice married, the second time to Miss Joie Buddemeyer at Louisville, Ky., in 1912. He has two children by his former marriage.

John Exnicious.

RONALD KINGSLEY.

Ronald Kingsley, organizer and now secretary of the Tri-Boro Chamber of Commerce, Braddock, Pa., has achieved note as an organizer of this particular form of business organizations in various parts of the United States.

Mr. Kingsley was born, November 28, 1891, at Philadelphia, Pa. His parents are Henry Arthur and Alice (Pratts) Kingsley. He attended the common schools of Philadelphia and was graduated from Bedford Grammar College, where he specialized in mining.

He engaged in mine prospecting in the Hudson Bay district for a number of years. In 1914, at the beginning of the World War, he returned to the United States upon a brief visit, and in September, 1914, enlisted in the Canadian army, not, however, being actually mustered into service until August 6, 1915. During the interval, he was employed in a munition factory at Detroit, Mich., which was engaged in making shells for the Allies. After going over-seas, he was from June 6, 1915, until October 8, 1916, almost continuously under shell fire from the guns of the Germans and their allies. He was wounded in a German trench, both legs, both arms and his right lung being badly injured, during a counter attaek, the latter from the effects of poison gas, and he was unable to use his left arm for the following two years. He returned to the United States in December, 1917, and engaged as a speaker in the interest of Liberty Loan drives throughout the country. In January, 1918, he became identified with the United States Fuel Administration, in the Furthering of Production department. From the latter month and year and until March, 1919, he made nearly 2800 speeehes on chamber of commerce organization, fuel conservation and manufacturing problems. In March, 1919, ill health caused by the wounds received in battle caused him to resign from the Fuel Administration, and three months during which he was rendered helpless by his wounds, he went to Denver, Col., seeking to convalesce. He entered the War Camp Community Service at Denver, and also engaged in chamber of commerce, civic and municipal work. He frequently spoke on Americanization problems, and became secretary of the Colorado Manufacturers' Association. In April, 1920, he became secretary to the Scottsbluff, Neb., Chamber of Commerce. Then he successfully organized a chamber of commerce at Falls City, Neb. He came to Braddock, Pa., in 1922 having entirely recovered from his disabilities and accepted his present position as secretary to the Tri-Boro Chamber of Commerce of that city.

He is the author of "Is It Unamerican to Teaeh Preparedness," "The Manufacturer and the American Legion," "Chamber of Commerce and Farming Community," "History of Agriculture as Applied to Business Men," "Co-operation with the Farming Community," and other works.

On April 8, 1920, Mr. Kingsley married Willhemer Westfall of Seward, Neb. He resides at 815 Belle Avenue, Braddock. His offiee is at the Chamber of Commerce, that city.

* * *

COL. CHARLES ALEXANDER ROOK.

(Continued from Page 72)

reeeived by King George V., and the royal family at Sandringham Palace, England; and by Poincare, President of Franee, in Paris, and was entertained by the English, French and American armies on the battle fronts. In 1920, he was appointed a member of the advisory committee of the Republican National Committee and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention (Harding), the same year.

Col. Rook is an Episcopalian in his church affiliations. He is a member of the advisory board of the Newsboys' Home, the advisory committee of the Pennsylvania Blind Association; a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, and the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

On September 9, 1884, Col. Rook married Anna B. Wilson. They are the parents of Helen Emma (Mrs. W. T. Grange), Charles Alexander Jr., and Florenee Anna (Mrs. J. G. MacConnell).

WILLIAM ADDISON MAGEE.

(Continued from Page 47)

above flood level, the North Side and the West End; the widening of streets and extension of boulevards; supplying pure water to the North Side and West End; establishment of Department of Supplies, saving more than $500,000 in three years; reorganization of water supply and increasing daily capacity of plant from 120,000,000 to 200,000,000 gallons; decreasing the smoke nuisance fifty per cent; organization of Health Department, greatly reducing the death rate; the establishment of the City Planning Commission and the Art Commission; the elimination of dangerous grade crossings and numerous other improvements.

Mr. Magee is a Republican and a member of the Duquesne Club. He is unmarried and in religious faith is a Catholic.

* * *

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREY.

(Continued from Page 58)

While Mr. Humphrey is too busy these days looking after his many and various private interests to take an active part in politics, during his residence in Colorado he served as speaker of the House of Representatives and was one of the foremost Republican leaders in that state. With his wife, formerly Jennie Field, of San Bernardino, California, he takes an active interest in church work, being a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Wilkinsburg and a member of the board of trustees of St. Margaret's Memorial Hospital. Mrs. Humphrey is president of the Women's Guild and vice-president of the Women's Club of Edgewood. The family home is in Edgewood. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey have two children, Arthur F. and Frederick D. Humphrey.

Mr. Humphrey is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the following clubs: Duquesne, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Union League of Chicago, Engineers of New York, and Bankers of New York.

* * *

JAMES JEWETT TURNER.

(Continued from Page 62)

Company, director; The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, vice-president and director; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, director; The Pittsburgh, Ohio Valley & Cincinnati Railroad Company, president and director; Pittsburgh Rolls Corporation, director; the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company, president and director; The Sharpsville Railroad Company, director; South Chicago & Southern Railroad Company, president and director; Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad Company, president and director; The Toledo, Columbus & Ohio River Railroad Company, president and director; Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, director; Tylerdale Connecting Railroad Company, director; Union Depot Company (of Columbus, Ohio), director; Vandalia Mineral Company, president and director; The Walhonding Coal Company, president and director; Waynesburg & Washington Railroad Company, president; Western Warehousing Company, vice-president and director; The Wheeling Terminal Railway Company, president and director; The Youngstown and Ravenna Railroad Company, president and director; The Zanesville Terminal Railroad Company, president and director.

Mr. Turner was married twice, first, October 8, 1879, to Anna S. Robinson, of Richmond, Ind., and second, November 12, 1884, to Nettie Churchman of Indianapolis, Ind. There are two children by the second marriage living, James Jewett Turner, Jr., and Anna Turner Singer.

* * *

ALBERT M. LYNN.

(Continued from Page 114)

Housing Corporation, Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company.

He holds a membership in Duquesne Club, Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa., India House (New York City), and Lake Placid Club.

On November 11, 1903, in Birmingham, Ala., Mr. Lynn married Ethel Hansell Sharpe. They have a son, Henry Sharpe Lynn. The family residence is at 4929 Wallingford Street, and Mr. Lynn's offices are in the West Penn Building, 14 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

ROBERT WARDROP.

(Continued from Page 80)

of the Peoples National Bank, being elected to the presidency of that bank in 1903, and thus serving until 1921. From 1921 until the present date he has occupied the chairmanship of the board of directors of the First National Bank at Pittsburgh, as before noted. In addition to his connection with the latter bank, Mr. Wardrop is a vice-president of the Peoples Savings and Trust Company, and a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. He also served as president of the Pittsburgh Clearing Association, and on important committees during panics, also as a member of the Curreney Committee of the American Bankers Association, which committee suggested the appointment of the non-political monetary commission which prepared the data for the basis of the Federal Reserve Bank System.

Mr. Wardrop is a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, Allegheny Country Club, and of the Edgeworth Club of Sewickley; Trustee of Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, Sewickley Fresh Air Home, and Young Men's Christian Association of Sewickley, and an elder in Sewickley Presbyterian Church.

On October 11, 1877, Mr. Wardrop married Agnes D., daughter of William Miller, of Pittsburgh. Their children are William Miller, James R., Elizabeth T., and Isabel L. Wardrop.

DAVID IGNATIUS McCAHILL.

(Continued from Page 116)

Dave McCahill's name was known to everyone in San Francisco after that. His services were in demand immediately in other cases. Alexander Morrison, of the corporation firm of Morrison, Cope & Brobeck, lost no time in adding McCahill to his firm. It happened that one of the members of this firm did not take a liking to the young man from Iowa.

About this time J. S. and W. S. Kuhn of Pittsburgh started their irrigation project in California, and were in need of a good lawyer to go to Willows, seat of Glenn County, California, to handle their legal matters there. The member of the firm who did not like him recommended McCahill very highly. "He's the best lawyer on the coast," was the way he described him. McCahill, seeing a big opportunity for extensive corporation work, accepted. He was there only a week when he was made assistant general manager of the Kuhn interests. He made such a good impression on the Pittsburgh capitalists that they brought him to Pittsburgh and made him counsel for the West Penn Railways and the West Penn Power Company in which capacity he still serves. On January 1, 1916, Mr. McCahill became a law partner of the late United States Senator W. E. Crow, and specializing in corporation law, he has represented some of the biggest industrial and financial interests in the State.

Back in 1919 the rate case involving the Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler & New Castle Railway Company, and the Pittsburgh, Mars & Butler Railway Company—a system owned by the late R. H. Boggs—was about to come up for trial. Mr. Boggs had heard of this young, fiery lawyer, McCahill, but had never met him. He sent for him and the next morning it was announced that Dave McCahill would appear for the defense. But, while discussing the matter with McCahill on that day—the first time Mr. Boggs had ever met him—he told the young lawyer that this extensive interurban railway system had never been a paying proposition. Labor trouble seemed to be the cause.

"I'll bet I can run it on a paying basis," said the farmer-boy lawyer, with a twinkle in his Irish eye.

Mr. Boggs looked at him for a moment, then said: "I'll take you up on that."

The following day the newspapers announced that "David I. McCahill, young corporation lawyer, has acquired the control and becomes general manager of the Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler & New Castle Railway Company and the Pittsburgh, Mars & Butler Railway Company, together with their subsidiaries—the Elwood-Kopple Bridge Company and the North Pittsburgh Realty Company." The acquisition of these properties, consisting of 120 miles of railway and general equipment, involved a value of about $8,500,000.

A friend of Dave McCahill met the young lawyer in a basement restaurant in lower Fourth Avenue on the morning that the deal was made. He was eating his luncheon—a glass of milk and a ham sandwich. Beside him on a stool was a shoe box, unwrapped, just tied up with an old, soiled string. In that box was the whole interurban railways system, as it were—$8,500,000 in stocks and bonds.

In less than a year Dave McCahill had this huge transportation enterprise on a paying basis. And he did it in a truly characteristic McCahill way. He rode on the front and rear platforms of his street cars, meeting the motormen and conductors. He got well acquainted with them. Then he visited the power houses and here got to know his employes. They soon were calling him "D. I." and he was calling them "Jim, "Jack," or "Ed" or whatever their first names happened to be. If any of his employees became ill, he visited them at their homes. The people who work for Dave McCahill never had a more loyal friend than they find in their boss. Voluntarily he raised the wages of his street car men—and, one day did another one of those radically unconventional things which the financial and industrial world has come to expect of him—he made his employes partners in his big railways business, made them stockholders with representation on the board of directors.

When the newspapers were filled with accounts of street car strikes all over the country two years ago, a committee of "D.I.'s" boys visited him in his office in the West Penn Building, and announced:

" 'D. I.,' we are ready to take a cut in wages. You were good enough to raise our wages voluntarily when you could afford it, and now we want to reciprocate. We'll suggest a five cent an hour reduction, and if that is not enough, we'll agree to let you adjust our wages the way you see fit." The wages were adjusted by way of a five cent reduction. As for a strike—why, such a thing as a strike has never been thought of since "D. I." became the boss.

The truth of the matter is that at least fifty per cent of Mr. McCahill's success is due to the fact that he knows human nature as few do; the other fifty per cent of his success is due to the great confidence, the great whole-souled spirit which he throws into his work.

Dave McCahill is always doing something for humanity. Recently the Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, of which he is an active member, decided to become interested in welfare work among boys. Dave McCahill was made chairman of the committee that was to carry on this activity. He visited the juvenile court officials, who told him that there was a certain area within the city's limits where he could find enough work to keep him busy for ten years. "But, if these toughs find out what your mission is," warned the juvenile court official, "the coroner will be passing on your case."

The young lawyer-railways magnate went right into the hotbed of the area referred to. It was not long before these so-called toughs, too, were calling him "D. I." Some of these fellows never worked, and had sadly neglected their education. Within thirty days, "D. I.," their pal—for they looked upon him as a good pal—had a number of them in jobs, and others going to night school. There hasn't been a policeman in that district "beat-up" since Dave McCahill became "one of the gang." They do not countenance such rowdy conduct anymore.

Now, a fellow who can do the things that Dave McCahill has done most assuredly is unusual. But this farmer, which he still claims to be, sees nothing unusual about anything he has done.

"The trouble with some people," he observes in his modest way, "is that they don't put their heart into the things which they try to accomplish. Most everything is possible, if you tackle it in the proper way and with the proper spirit."

Dave McCahill has his full quota of that invaluable asset, CONFIDENCE. Yes, he is confident of himself, but not egotistical. When you see Dave McCahill today, in the height of his most remarkable career, you see the same shy farm-boy who presented the bill of exceptions in the celebrated Ruef-Schmidt case out in San Francisco a decade ago—that is except that "D. I." has since worn out his corduroy trousers and misfit coat and vest which he wore in the court room on that occasion, and replaced them with a suit that matches and fits.

But his hair is still rebellious.

* * *

THEODORE AHRENS.

(Continued from Page 115)

contract plumbing and steamfitting. His father had formed a co-partnership with Henry Ott, and in addition to operating a brass foundry, they conducted a limited business in plumbing supplies.

In 1885, or when the young man was twenty-six years of age, he joined his father and Mr. Ott in the supply business, which was then incorporated as The Ahrens & Ott Mfg. Co. In the same year he started for the Company, the manufacture of soil pipe and fittings, sinks and other cast iron goods used by the plumbing trade. The business grew very rapidly and soon took front rank in the manufacturing and supply business of the south.

In 1893 Mr. Ahrens decided that his company could make enameled sanitary ware, such as bath tubs, sinks, lavatories, etc. Until then the manufacture of such goods had been confined to three or four factories. Success attended the effort from the very start. By the introduction of new methods the cost of production was decreased and a corresponding reduction made in the selling price, while the quality of the ware itself was improved.

In 1900 the business was consolidated with that of Standard Mfg Co., of Pittsburgh, and Dawes & Myler of New Brighton, Pa. It was then incorporated under the name of Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., with Theodore Ahrens as president, and he fills the place today with his energy undiminished and his ability only increased by the lapse of years.

Mr. Ahrens has served his home city, Louisville, Ky., as president of the Board of Trade, and declined greater honors rather than sacrifice any time in other directions from the business he has so successfully built up.

Mr. Ahrens is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh, and the Pendennis Club, Louisville, is president of the Pittsburgh Employers' Association, and has served continuously as president of the Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., since its inception, January 1, 1900.

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM B. RODGERS.

(Continued from Page 82)

the three rivers. Also, Captain Rodgers is president and director of the Allegheny Trust Company, vice-president and director of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, also director of the Rivers and Harbors Congress and president of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, and chairman of its executive committee. He has been elected to these positions in the coal exchange for about 30 years consecutively. It is the oldest industrial organization in Pittsburgh. He was presented with a beautiful testimonial upon the attainment of his seventieth birthday by its members. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and was for many years chairman of its Rivers and Harbors Committee.

Within the last 15 years Captain Rodgers has spent a great portion of his home life at his country estate, Red Gate Farm, where he has offered old time hospitality to his hosts of friends. His yacht, the Troubadour, has enabled him to entertain countless friends and associates. He, however, retains his residence at Bellevue. Captain Rodgers was a member and president of the Bellevue city council and much interested in the affairs of that community. Born to work incessantly in the interests of community welfare, he is enthusiastically in favor of all projects for the general good of his city—Pittsburgh.

* * *

WILLIAM MEHARD DAVIDSON.

(Continued from Page 129)

and has done work on a local paper at Emporia, Kansas.

Doctor Davidson is a Presbyterian in faith, being an elder in the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. From 1918 to 1921 he was President of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association.

Doctor Davidson married Miss Nettie Adams of Quincy, Illinois, in 1888. Miss Helen Mehard Davidson, their only child, is an author and teacher. During the World War she served as a war worker overseas for one year and spent an additional year as a volunteer teacher in the American College for Women in Constantinople, where she also donated her free time to the work of the Sailors' Club in that city under the direction of the Red Triangle.

* * *

JOHN ARNER BELL.

(Continued from Page 90)

lived. Mr. Bell's offices are in the Oliver Building at Pittsburgh, Pa. He is a member of the Duquesne Club at Pittsburgh.

On September 4, 1877, Mr. Bell married Matilda Ross Foster. Children: Elizabeth Foster, deceased, who was the wife of Dr. K. S. Simpson; Mary E., wife of Dr. H. L. Jones; John A., Jr., and Matilda E., wife of Mr. Newton Chapin.

WILLIAM G. CLYDE.

(Continued from Page 100)

When he was out on the road himself, he sold steel to people who in reality had no use for it; they bought it because they liked "Bill." At least this is the story told by some of those in the Carnegie Steel Company—and they ought to know. His ability as a steel salesman is conspicuously reflected in the great volume of business which the Carnegie Steel Company records, for Mr. Clyde is general manager of sales of that corporation as well as being vice-president and a member of the board of directors.

Andrew Carnegie, founder of the Carnegie Steel Company, once said: "The success of a boss depends largely upon the spirit which he infuses into the men under him." "Bill Clyde has his men with him heart and soul. They will do things for 'Bill' that they would hesitate to do for others," to quote the words of one who recognizes "Bill" as his boss. This is the angle of personality that enters so materially into Mr. Clyde's success, but the executive ability that fits him so pre-eminently for the important position which he now holds, found its incipiency in the principle upon which was based the prosperity of other great steel men like Carnegie himself, Frick, Farrell, Williams and Schwab. That principle was: "Beginning at the very bottom."

While Mr. Clyde specializes now in the sales end of the steel business, he is thoroughly schooled in every department of the industry, from the most humble job in a mill to the distinguished office he today graces. He is, to begin with, a self-made man, the most pronounced type of a self-made man. He showed his inclination in this direction when, after his training at the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., he went over to Baltimore and got the job as a steam-shovel operator, which we have mentioned. After mastering the steam-shovel in all of its intricacies and maneuvers, he tendered his resignation to Ryan & McDonald, the contractors for whom he worked, and associated himself with Robert Wetherill & Company, machinists and founders. A few years later found him as an ingot tracer in the Wellman Steel & Iron Company, at Thurlow, Pa., where he worked his way up to the position of superintendent of plate mills.

It was not long before Mr. Clyde was being recognized as a first class practical steel man. Other companies heard about his skill and he was consequently offered many positions. After two and a half years with the Wellman company, he accepted the superintendency of the plate mills of the Illinois Steel Company, at South Chicago, a position he retained six years. Then he decided that he wanted to learn something about the commercial side of the industry, and got a job as traveling salesman in the Chicago district for the American Steel Hoop Company.

The American Steel Hoop Company was so well impressed with Mr. Clyde that he was singled out to establish a branch office in Philadelphia, and he became district manager of sales, with headquarters in that city. Mr. Clyde was holding this position when the Steel Hoop Company was absorbed by the Carnegie Steel Company. He was transferred to the Philadelphia office of the Carnegie Steel Company, where he served as traveling salesman, later being transferred to the Cleveland office in the same capacity.

But this demotion, due to his original company losing its identity through its merging with the Carnegie, was short-lived, for the Carnegie company, recognizing his ability, at the end of three years, sent him to Pittsburgh as assistant general manager of sales. Now the company officials got a more intimate close-up of "Bill" Clyde's actual knowledge of sales work, his grasp of details, his indefatigable energy and his personality. Not only were the heads of the Carnegie company impressed with him, but he was soon commanding the attention of the executives of the United States Steel Corporation. So, when Colonel H. P. Bope retired from the vice-presidency and general managership of sales in the Carnegie company, April 1, 1918, Mr. Clyde was unanimously selected to succeed him.

It is declared that "Bill" Clyde has never been absent from his work more than 24 hours at a time during the past 17 years. He loves to work, and the men under him love to work for and with "Bill."

It is they who say, "Bill's a prince," and it is one of the highest officials in the United States Corporation who is authority for the statement that "Bill" is the best steel salesman in America, if not the world.

In spite of Mr. Clyde's youth—he is one of the youngest officials in the Carnegie company—he is the proud possessor of grandchildren. And he likes to boast of it.

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GEORGE A. BLACKMORE.

(Continued from Page 122)

Mr. Blackmore married Ethel Stewart of Pittsburgh. Children: Thelma, Helen and George S. He resides at 5423 Northumberland Street, Pittsburgh, and his offices are at the plant of the Union Switch & Signal Company, Swissvale, Pa.

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HARRISON NESBIT.

(Continued from Page 81)

Mr. Nesbit married Miss Edith Caroline Herron, November 25, 1896. With their three children, Scott, Edith Caroline and Nancy Elizabeth, they reside at 4716 Wallingford Street, Pittsburgh. Mr. Nesbit's business address is 226 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

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BENJAMIN THAW.

(Continued from Page 103)

secretary, American Legation, Brussels, Belgium; Henrietta (Thaw) Slade, born April 19, 1891; William, born August 10, 1893; and Alexander Blair, born December 23, 1898, who was killed in France during the World War, on August 18, 1918.

HARRY HAMILTON ROWAND.

(Continued from Page 126)

Judge Rowand resides at Oakmont, Pa., not far from the place of his birth. He married, August 10, 1898, Florence Kier, granddaughter of the late Samuel Kier of Allegheny County, a pioneer in oil development. Mr. and Mrs. Rowand have two children: Helen, aged ten, and Harry, Jr., aged six. Mr. Rowand was a second lieutenant, old 18th Pennsylvania Regiment, N. G. P., at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. When ordered into service, he was promoted to first lieutenant, Company D, accompanied his company and served with it until hostilities ceased.

Judge Rowand is an honorary member of Veterans of Foreign Wars and of the G. A. R., member, Hunt Camp No. 1, Spanish-War Veterans. Member, Masonic fraternity, K. of P., I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E. and Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and the Kiwanis Club of Pittsburgh.

He has always been a Republican and gives both of his time and means to this organization. His identification with affairs of whatever nature, of his city and county, is sincere and hearty and this has always been large and of the most serviceable character.

The record of his father, Archibald Hamilton Rowand, Jr., in the Civil War, is one of the classics of that struggle for American freedom. He enlisted as a private, First Virginia Cavalry (after organization of the State of West Virginia in 1863, the first West Virginia Cavalry) and in the routine of service in this regiment was attached by General Philip Henry Sheridan to his headquarters as personal scout. His services in this capacity would have excited the admiration of Alexandre Dumas and would have moved that imaginative Frenchman to have classed him with the immortal "Three Musketeers." Time and time again, Mr. Rowand, disregarding his personal safety, penetrated the Confederate lines in all kinds of weather, night and day, under the most difficult circumstances, returning in safety to Sheridan's headquarters with all information he was sent to acquire. The exploits of this great scout appear in many records of the War, have been dramatized, and have formed a basis of numerous works by great historians and chroniclers of the War. General Sheridan, impressed by the devotion and daring of his scout, requested congress to accord him its thanks, which it promptly did and also awarded him the "Medal of Honor." Only 250 of these medals were struck from the original die. Later the list of beneficiaries was increased, a new die being made, and the early recipients were requested to return their medals and receive new ones. Mr. Rowand declined to return his first medal, but declared his willingness to accept one of the new ones, which was also given him. Both of these medals are now among the treasured possessions of his son, Judge Rowand. Allegheny County recognized his services to the Union, elected him clerk of county courts on several occasions and otherwise favored him soon after his discharge from the army.

* * *

SAMUEL BLACK McCORMICK.

(Continued from Page 120)

sity of Pittsburgh, in which capacity he served until 1921, when he became chancellor emeritus of that institution.

Mr. McCormick received the following degrees: Washington & Jefferson College, A.B. in 1880; A.M. in 1883; D.D. in 1897 and LL.D in 1902. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him at William & Mary College in 1913; Allegheny College, 1915; University of Pennsylvania, 1916, and University of Pittsburgh, 1921. His clubs and societies include the Duquesne Club, University Club and Shannopin Club of Pittsburgh; University, Phi Gamma Delta, of New York and Country Club of Atlantic City. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Western Theological Seminary.

During the war Mr. McCormick was a director of allied bodies and a member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense.

Mr. McCormick married Miss Ida May Steep, September 29, 1882. They are the parents of James Irwin, Gertrude, Samuel Black, Jr., and Rachel McCormick. University of Pittsburgh is Mr. McCormick's address.

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ROBERT GARLAND.

(Continued from Page 136)

Heights Golf Club, being a member of the board of governors of the latter club. He is a trustee of Carnegie Institute, Carnegie Library and of Grove City College. He is a past president of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, and also a past president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. He is a Mason, Knights Templar and a Shriner.

Mr. Garland married Alice (Noble) Bailey, daughter of Henry J. and Catherine (Grayden) Bailey, of Pittsburgh. Their daughter, Alice, is now the wife of Roy H. McKnight, of Pittsburgh.

* * *

WILLIAM WALLACE BLACKBURN.

(Continued from Page 101)

he is a Republican.

On October 21, 1886, Mr. Blackburn married Harriett Alice Bloom. They have two sons, Joseph Bloom and Frederick George. They were in the World War, each serving as First Lieutenant in the artillery. Both saw active service in France.

Mr. Blackburn's offices are in the Carnegie Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

CHARLES ALEXANDER ROOK, JR.

(Continued from Page 133)

On November 2, 1915, Mr. Rook married Hilda Metcalf. They have one child, Charles Alexander Rook, III. The family residence is at 431 Maple Lane, Shields P. O., Pa.

WILLIAM M. FUREY.

(Continued from Page 136)

He was appointed a member of the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission by Governor Sproul in August, 1922.

For several years he has been a director of the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind. In addition to serving as chairman of its executive committee, he is also vice-president.

Mr. Furey is also president of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, which organization has felt the influence of his fine business acumen and aggressiveness through years of service as a director, vice-president and chairman of the entertainment committee. He is a director, secretary and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Hotels Company, which controls the William Penn and Fort Pitt Hotels, and is interested variously as officer and stockholder in other business and industrial enterprises.

Notwithstanding his absorption in affairs of business, Mr. Furey has taken an active part in Masonic, philanthropic and religious affairs. He has attained the Thirty-third Degree of Free Masonry, is a past master of Crescent Lodge No. 576, a member of Shiloh Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar, a past thrice potent master of Gourgas Lodge of Perfection, a representative of the Masonic Fund Society and a noble of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a trustee of Shady Side Presbyterian Church, a former chairman of its men's committee and a present member of its social committee.

Mr. Furey belongs to practically all of the important social and business clubs of the city, notably the Duquesne Club, the Union Club, the Pittsburgh Country Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Longue Vue Country Club. In politics he is a Republican, but has never stood for public office.

In 1895 Mr. Furey married Jessie Benton Rankin, daughter of the late George W. and Rebecca R. D. (Kirkpatrick) Rankin. Their children are William R., deceased, Rankin and Virginia English Furey. They reside in the East End, Pittsburgh.

* * *

HENRY HERMAN WESTINGHOUSE.

(Continued from Page 54)

even when circumstances compel him to deny a request he does so in a manner that makes the disappointed one go away without rancor or resentment.

Irrespective of their family ties Henry Herman was no doubt the closest and most intimate friend his brother George ever had. No one knew him better and nobody was more loyal to him or gloried more in his success and achievements. In their business relations, which lasted forty-one years, the younger orother was George's most faithful ally, assistant and lieutenant. While they did not always agree, each respected the other's opinion, and there was never bitterness between them.

It was therefore quite natural that at the death of his famous brother he should become his successor in the Westinghouse Air Brake interests, and that as chief executor in the administration of his vast estate he gave them a wise and successful business direction, was a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Westinghouse is married and resides with his family in New York City. In 1875 he married Miss Clara L. Saltmarsh, and they have had three children, of whom one, Mrs. Edward T. Clark, is living.

He is a member of many clubs and societies among which may be mentioned the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., the Grolier, Century, Engineers, Lotus, and Cornell Clubs of New York; and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is also a trustee of Cornell University.

* * *

HERBERT L. MAY.

(Continued from Page 137)

Commission of Pittsburgh during 1915 and 1916.

During the World War, Mr. May participated to the fullest extent in the many and varied patriotic activities incident to the conflict, devoting the major portion of his personal time to assuring the success of the causes in which he was interested. He was Assistant Food Administrator for Allegheny County, active in all Liberty Loan drives, recruiting agent for the American Merchant Marine and to the fore in every other war-time measure in his district.

Mr. May holds membership in the Concordia Club and the Westmoreland Country Club. He is keenly interested in literature and art and is an accomplished linguist, having spent a number of years abroad, devoting his time to extensive travel and study.

On February 4, 1901, Mr. May married Lillian C. Brilles, of Pittsburgh, who died in 1921. He has two daughters; Dorothy B. and Katherine E. He married, on October 3, 1922, Saidie Adler Lehman, of Baltimore, Md.

Home: 5725 Aylesboro Ave. Office: May Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

JAMES J. DAVIS.

(Continued from Page 74)

in close touch with labor. Throughout his career his administration has been characterized by intelligent action and wise judgment at all times. He is now chairman of the Mooseheart governors; member of the Amalgamated Association Iron & Steel Tin Workers of America; president American Bond & Mortgage Company of Pittsburgh. He is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Eagles, Foresters and other fraternities. His clubs are the Americus Republican, Duquesne, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, all of Pittsburgh, and the Chevy Chase and Press Clubs of Washington. Children: James J., Jr., Jane Elizabeth and Jean Allys Davis.

JAMES DOUGLAS AYRES.

(Continued from Page 135)

came for his efficient service in the solution of clearing house problems from time to time at the annual sessions of the organization.

Mr. Ayres is vice-president and director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association; president and director of the Four States Coal Company, and director of the Arkansas Natural Gas Company, as well as being officially identified with other organizations. He has also been chairman of the executive committee of Group 8 and also the president of this group of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

Mr. Ayres finds time for and pleasure in his social, civic and church associations. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Oakmont Country and Pittsburgh Field Clubs. He is also a member of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church. In all of these organizations he has hosts of friends with whom he is on terms akin to neighborship. He was actively engaged in the World War in many capacities and in April, 1918, went to France to serve the Red Cross, holding until the Armistice, a commission as captain.

Mr. Ayres was married, in 1900, to Fannie Irwin, daughter of Captain Thomas M. Rees of Pittsburgh. They reside at 905 Maryland Avenue, Pittsburgh.

* * *

CHARLES LEIDY SNOWDON.

(Continued from Page 128)

was president of the Brownsville Borough Council and of the School Board of Brownsville.

He is a Republican in political belief but has always declined public offices of both state and national character. Fraternally, he is a 32nd degree Mason. His clubs include the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., of which he is both a member and a director; Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Pittsburgh Club, the Country Club of Pittsburgh; Country Club of Uniontown, Nemacolin Country Club, Brownsville; and Americus Republican Club, Pittsburgh. For ten years he has been a vestryman of Ascension Episcopal Church, and also has been vestryman and senior warden of Christ Episcopal Church, Brownsville, for thirty years. He is a member of the board of trustees of the diocese of Pittsburgh.

On June 26, 1879, Mr. Snowdon married Elizabeth Bissell, daughter of George E. and Sarah A. (McClurg) Hogg, of Brownsville, Pa. Children: George Hogg Snowdon, Lida Helen Snowdon, wife of Edward Henesey of New York; Carolyn S., wife of R. S. Richards of Sewickley; Felix B. and Charles L., Jr., and Mary Elizabeth, who died in 1915.

The family home is at 5030 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, and he has offices in the Oliver Building.

* * *

CHARLES DICKEY DYER.

(Continued from Page 149)

He is a member of the American Iron & Steel Institute, of the Masonic Order, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and the Union Club of Cleveland, Ohio.

On November 2, 1883, Mr. Dyer married Belle, daughter of Samuel B. and Mary (Gamble) Smith of old Allegheny City. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have two sons and a daughter living; Charles D. Jr., who resides at Cleveland; Jay, and Mary who is the wife of Joseph A. Robb of Ben Avon, Pa. Stewart Dyer, who was the youngest son, died in February, 1921. He was among the most prominent of the younger steel operatives in the Pittsburgh district, and at the time of his death was superintendent of the coal and coke department of the Shenango Furnace Company. He was exceedingly active, not only in industrial lines, but also in civic affairs of his native city.

Mr. Dyer resides at Ben Avon, Pa. He served as burgess of that town for eight years and during his term in office the improvements to the streets of Ben Avon were started and completed which have made that place noted for its thoroughfares. His offices are in suite 812 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

HON. JOSEPH M. SWEARINGEN.

(Continued from Page 148)

1917, for a further term of ten years. When Duquesne University established the law school, Judge Swearingen was appointed Dean of this school, which position he has held ever since.

Judge Swearingen married, March 30, 1886, Sarah Wherry, daughter of Archibald Wherry of Pittsburgh, who died November 9, 1922. Children: William Van, who is a member of the Allegheny County Bar; and Nancy Isabel, now the wife of Dr. Walter F. Donaldson, of Pittsburgh.

* * *

DAVID LINDSAY GILLESPIE.

(Continued from Page 89)

Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf, Allegheny Country, Oakmont Country, Country, Americus Republican Club and Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pennsylvania Society and Bankers Club of New York.

Mr. Gillespie married Anna R. Darlington of Wilmington, Delaware. They have one daughter, Mabel Lindsay Gillespie.

Residence: Amberson Avenue, Shady Side. Office: H. W. Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

ARCALOUS WELLING WYCKOFF.

(Continued from Page 157)

On April 14, 1918, Mr. Wyckoff married Elizabeth Robinson of Media, Pa., daughter of Congressman John B. and Elizabeth Gilpin Robinson. They have two daughters, Elizabeth and Katherine.

Home: Bellefield Dwellings. Offices: Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ERNEST TENER WEIR.

(Continued from Page 154)

Mr. Weir became identified with other enterprises from time to time and in addition to his duties as president of the Weirton Steel Company, he is president of the Bank of Weirton, of the city of that name in West Virginia. He is a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association; Edgewater Steel Company, of Oakmont, Pa.; Hanna Ore Mining Company, Cleveland Ohio; Redstone Coal & Coke Company, Brownsville, Pa.; Weirton Improvement Company and the Oak Hill Supply Company, located in the Monongahela Valley.

The Weirton Steel Company, which is an important factor in the steel business today, carries on extensive operations at Clarksburg, W. Va., Steubenville, Ohio, and Weirton, W. Va., and employs 7,500 people. It manufactures coke, pig iron, open hearth steel, tin plate, sheet steel, hot rolled strip steel and cold rolled strip steel.

Mr. Weir is identified with many clubs and well known organizations in Pittsburgh and other cities. He is a member of the following clubs: Duquesne, Pittsburgh Field, Country, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Bankers, Westmoreland Country, Longue Vue, Duck Island, Pittsburgh Press, all of Pittsburgh; Fort Henry, of Wheeling, W. Va., Woodmont Rod and Gun Club, Baltimore, Md., Steubenville Country, Steubenville, Ohio; Triton Fish and Game Club, Quebec, Canada; Reform Club, New York City and Congressional Club of Washington, D. C. He is a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, American Iron and Steel Institute, Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, Civic Club of Allegheny County and the West Virginia Manufacturers Association.

Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, Mr. Weir has worked his way up to a position of prominence solely through his own efforts. His native ability and sane and conservative methods have won for him the respect and esteem of his business associates and the community at large. In 1898, at the age of 23 years, Mr. Weir married Miss Mary Kline, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Weir are the parents of three children, Dorothy, E. T. Weir, Jr., and H. K. Weir.

* * *

JAMES M. MAGEE.

(Continued from Page 160)

partnership, was recently appointed city solicitor by Mayor William A. Magee, and owing to the retirement of Mr. Martin the firm was dissolved.

At the opening of hostilities with Germany in 1917. Mr. Magee, although 40 years old, and therefore not subject to draft, determined to take an active part in the conflict. He was commissioned, in August, 1917, a first lieutenant in the air service, was subsequently promoted to a captaincy, and served throughout the entire war, receiving his honorable discharge in January, 1919. He was attached to the executive office of the department of military aeronautics during the entire period of his service. After receiving his discharge from the service, he received a letter of commendation from Major General Kenley of the Air Service.

In September, 1922, the announcement was made that Mr. Magee would be a Republican candidate for Congress from the new 35th district, subject to nomination at the primaries. His election to this high office would result in added fame to the illustrious family whose name he bears.

Mr. Magee is trustee and secretary of the Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital, one of the finest institutions for public welfare in Pittsburgh or elsewhere. He resides at 6220 Howe Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

ALBERT CARL LEHMAN.

(Continued from Page 153)

burgh; is Director of the Montefiore Hospital Association of Pittsburgh; Director of the Jewish Big Brother Club, Pittsburgh. Mr. Lehman is actively interested in philanthropic and civic affairs in Pittsburgh. Aside from his connection with the various charitable institutions, he is general chairman for the raising of funds for the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. He is president of the Bureau of Preventative and Correetive Work, which is maintained in connection with the above mentioned Federation. Mr. Lehman organized the Westmoreland Country Club and was its first president, which office he held for five years, and he is still a member and director of that Club. He is a member of the Concordia Club, Pittsburgh; is a member of the Harvard and Uptown Clubs of New York City and is a member of the executive board of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania.

Residence: Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh, Pa. Offices: Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Blaw-Knox Company, Blawnox, Pa.

* * *

ALFRED M. OPPENHEIMER.

(Continued from Page 158)

plant was turned over to the government as a patriotic service to the cause. Before the government took charge the company manufactured a large amount of munitions for the use of the Allied Armies.

On June 29, 1909, Mr. Oppenheimer married Edna Sidenberg, of Pittsburgh. Three children were born to this union, Frank, Madeline and Edward Gray.

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RICHARD MORLEY JENNINGS, JR.

(Continued from Page 134)

On November 8, 1920, Mr. Jennings married Henrietta Howard Nimick. Mr. Jennings' business address is 404 North Richland Street and the family residence is at 222 Carnegie Manor.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WILDIN.

(Continued from Page 98)

Mr. Wildin is also general manager of the Westinghouse Traction Brake Company and the Westinghouse Draft Gear Company; and a director of the Westinghouse Air Brake Home Building Company. This is an outline of a young man who began life on a farm, worked his way through college and rose to a position of distinction in the industrial world.

Mr. Wildin's social clubs are: Engineers, of Boston; Union League, New Haven; Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh; Country, Pittsburgh, and the Edgewood Country, Edgewood, Pa. His technical clubs are: New York Railroad (past president), New York City; Western Railroad Club, Chicago; Pittsburgh Railroad Club, Pittsburgh; New England Railroad Club, Boston; Car Foreman's Association, Chicago; International Railway Fuel Association; Air Brake Association; life member of Traveling Engineers Association; life member of the American Railway Association, section III (mechanical); American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. His fraternal affiliations are: Railway Square Club, Jersey City; Blue Lodge, "Orient" No. 51, Topeka; Georgia Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Georgia Council No. 2, R. & S. M., Palestine Commandery No. 7, K. T., Shrine Alla Temple and Scottish Rite 32nd degree, all of Savannah, Ga. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh and the State Chamber of Commerce. He was elected a member of the Phi Kappa-Phi Fraternity of his college.

On September 13, 1902, Mr. Wildin married Josephine Fish, of Strong City, Chase County, Kansas. Their home is 5732 Kentucky Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. Wildin's offices are in the executive headquarters of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, in the Home Building, Wilmerding, Pa.

* * *

JOHN DENNISTON LYON.

(Continued from Page 164)

Lyon has retired from active banking but remained as a director in the banks and corporations in which he is interested. They are: Pittsburgh and Fairport Terminal Company, A. M. Byers & Co., Follansbee Bros. Co., Moorhead Publishing Co., Union National Bank of Pittsburgh and the Peoples Savings & Trust Co., of Pittsburgh, Citizens' Passenger Railway Co., Citizens' Traction Co., Pittsburgh Coal Co., Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co., Reiss Steamship Co., and the Continental Improvement Co. He is also president of the latter and is vice-president of the first named corporation.

Mr. Lyon's philanthropies are many. He is a member of the advisory and finance committees and a director of the Pittsburgh Association for Improvement of the Poor, a director of the Western Pennsylvania Institute for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and a director of the Allegheny General Hospital. During the war Mr. Lyon was a Federal director of the National War Savings Committee and was located in Washington one year.

Socially Mr. Lyon is prominent, being a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County and the Pittsburgh Golf Clubs of Pittsburgh; the Metropolitan, the Racquet and Tennis, and the Brook Clubs of New York, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., and the Pittsburgh Chapter of Sons of American Revolution. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Lyon was married February 18, 1896, to Miss Maude Byers daughter of the late Alexander MacBurney and Martha (Fleming) Byers. They have one daughter, Martha Byers, who is the wife of H. Nelson Slater, of New York.

* * *

THOMAS M. BENNER.

(Continued from Page 174)

early in the eighteenth century, and Ameke Jans, of Knickerbocker, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Benner reside at 1530 Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The pioneer Benners settled in Bucks County, Pa., but some time later, Jacob Benner removed to Allegheny City (now part of Pittsburgh), from Tioga County, Pa., where for many years he was engaged in the flour milling business. He devised and perfected the first successful smut machine, used generally in the flour milling industry. He also invented the long handled pruning hook, still employed without modifications, by the fruit growers and foresters of the present day.

Thomas McC. Benner, son of Jacob Benner, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1839, and as a member of the 110th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, served with distinction in the Civil War. At the conclusion of the war he became interested in the production of iron and rapidly grew to be one of the most important figures in this industry. He was prominent nationally as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Post 88, of Allegheny City. His death occurred in 1898.

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A. LEO WEIL.

(Continued from Page 165)

Mr. Weil is a trustee of the National Economic League, National Municipal League and the Pennsylvania Civic Service Reform Association. He is president of the Voters' League and member of the executive committee of that commendable organization. He is a trustee of the American-Jewish Committee, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the National Young Men's Hebrew Association. His social interests include the City Club of New York, Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Westmoreland Country Club.

On April 11, 1883, Mr. Weil was married at Youngstown, Ohio, to Miss Cassie Ritter. Children: Aimee Leona, Ferdinand T., and A. Leo Weil, Jr. Mr. Weil resides at 5931 Howe Street. The law offices of Weil, Christy & Weil are in the Frick Building, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES E. DINKEY.

(Continued from Page 164)

this position for years, gaining a reputation that stamped him as one of the most brilliant executives in the steel industry.

By this time he had the advantage of the widest experience, having trained under Thomas Morrison, Charles M. Schwab, James Gayley and Capt. William R. Jones, all famous for their achievements in the steel world. He surrounded himself with men of marked ability and his regime was one of unusual success and brilliance.

Mr. Dinkey appreciated the economy of time. In business matters he did not waste words and he was always in sympathy with his employees. At all times he had their confidence and respect and a spirit of co-operation was in evidence while he was at the head of this vast industry.

Resigning from the Edgar Thomson Steel Works in April, 1920, to engage in bond brokerage, he brought to it that executive ability and keen business intuition that won him fame in the steel industry, characteristics that resulted in his firm becoming one of the most reliable and trustworthy in the city. The offices of the Morrison, Dinkey & Todd Company are in the Diamond Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Dinkey is president of the Morrison, Dinkey & Todd Company; director in the Braddock National Bank, Bessemer Trust Company, North Penn Coal Company, Western Allegheny Railroad, North Penn Supply Company, and the Masonic Hall Association of Braddock. He is a member of the Alumni Society, University of Pittsburgh, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Iron & Steel Institute, major, United Boys Brigade of America, Philadelphia Speedway Association, McKinley Commemorative Association, honorary member Major A. M. Harper Post No. 181, G. A. R.; Americus Club, Edgewood Country Club, Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Country Club, Lewis & Clark Club, Braddock Rifle Club, Masonic Orders and Royal Order of Scotland.

Mr. Dinkey married Lelia Ada Boyd, daughter of Robert Boyd, of Mt. Lebanon, Pa., June 15, 1899. They have two children, Margaret Elizabeth Eurana and Charles Eugene, Jr.

* * *

JAMES MURDOCH CLARK.

(Continued from Page 181)

Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Columbia University Club of New York; Alumni Association of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.; the Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity; Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 11, and the Americus Republican Club.

He did patriotic service during the World War, was an active worker of the Red Cross and chairman of the Point Breeze Auxiliary of the Pittsburgh Chapter. In political faith he is a Republican and represented the old 21st ward in Select Council from 1898 to 1902. During his incumbency he advocated and supported all ordinances calculated to benefit the taxpayer.

Mr. Clark, who is interested in civic movements, has been a member of the Pittsburgh Planning Commission for the last four years and active in the zoning of the city and the planning of the Boulevard of the Allies.

Mr. Clark comes of a notable family, dating back to pre-Revolutionary times.

In Washington, Pa., on May 3, 1893, James Murdoch Clark married Jean McClane Swan, daughter of William and Sarah (McClane) Swan. Her father was a well known newspaperman, owner and publisher of the "Review and Examiner," Washington, Pa., from 1850 to 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark three children were born, namely: James Murdoch, Jr., born April 14, 1901, died November 7, 1919, Janet Swan, born November 15, 1904, died February 3, 1906; and Margaret, born December 20, 1913.

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C. F. W. RYS.

(Continued from Page 159)

Engineer in charge of the Metallurgical Department of the Carnegie Steel Company.

Mr. Rys is a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the British Iron and Steel Institute, Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Railway Club of Pittsburgh, the American Society for Steel Treating, the Society of Automotive Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Railway Engineering Association, American Electric Railway Association, American Society for Testing Materials, and the Verein deutscher Eisenhuttenleute.

He holds membership in the Duquesne Club, the Beechwood Country Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Engineers' Club, New York, and is a member of the Blue Lodge Consistory and Shriners.

Mr. Rys was married June 24, 1908, to Helen M. Witt. They have two children, Louise and Frederick.

In politics, Mr. Rys is a Republican.

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JOSEPH HILDEBURN GUMBES.

(Continued from Page 171)

of the Philadelphia Terminal Division on May 1, 1916, and on August 20, 1917, he was appointed general superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Division, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Gumbes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Duquesne Club, Oakmont Country Club, Manufacturers' Club (Philadelphia), Country Club (Philadelphia), the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, and the United States Chamber of Commerce. He married Miss Sarah Brown and the family residence is 6393 Station Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COL. JOSEPH THOMPSON.

(Continued from Page 167)

The doughboys idolized him—they were willing to swap anything for the Kaiser except their Colonel "Joe."

Colonel Thompson was wounded four times and gassed once. For his bravery, he was decorated by his own America with the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross, and by France, with the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with palm. Colonel "Joe" was one of the organizers of the American Legion in Paris and has taken a most conspicuous part in its activities. He was commander of the Department of Pennsylvania in 1921-1922; delegate to all national conventions of the Legion; member of the National Finance Committee and chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee of the Third Regional District, composed of Delaware and Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Masons, Syria Temple, Knights Templar, Odd Fellows, Elks, Moose, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Old Colony Club, Americus Republican Club, the Athletic Club and Beaver Valley Country Club. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate from 1910 to 1913, and as a Republican has always taken an active interest in politics. He holds the degrees of bachelor of arts from the University of Pittsburgh and Geneva College.

While still engaged generally in the practice of law, Colonel Thompson gives much of his time as counsel for the Clarion, Lawrence and Connoquenessing Hydro-Electric Power companies. His offices are in the Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh. He married Violet Edith Smeegh, September 26, 1908, has one son, Joseph S. Thompson, and resides on Patterson Heights, Beaver Falls, Pa.

* * *

CHARLES A. FINLEY.

(Continued from Page 173)

Charles A. Finley, who was born on the property originally purchased by his forebears from John Penn, received his early education in the public schools and Shady Side Academy of Pittsburgh. He then entered Lafayette College, graduating in 1895, with the degree of civil engineer. Upon his graduation he was employed as a civil engineer by the city of Pittsburgh and for two years served under E. M. Bigelow in the department of public works. He then became assistant engineer in the water department where he remained for several years. Taking charge of the water bureau before the consolidation of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, he effected the merging of the Pittsburgh, Northside and Monongahela water plants. He was superintendent of engineering and survey, 1903-10; superintendent and chief engineer, bureau of water, 1910-1921; and in January, 1922, he was advanced to the position of director of the department of public works, City of Pittsburgh.

In politics, Mr. Finley is a Republican and takes an active part in political affairs. He was chairman of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Committee for a number of years. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, a member of the Americus Club and of the Presbyterian Church. His hobbies are hunting and fishing. In 1903, Mr. Finley married Ella Barnett, of Hillside, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. They reside at 814 Washington Boulevard and Mr. Finley's offices are in the City-County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

DAVID T. RIFFLE.

(Continued from Page 140)

children are: Harold, Paul, Margaret, Martha and Robert, ages 16, 14, 12, 10 and 4, respectively.

Among fraternal organizations of which Mr. Riffle is a member are the various Masonic bodies; Duquesne Lodge, No. 546, F. & A. M.; Pittsburgh Chapter 268, Royal Arch Masons; Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, K. T. He is also a 32d degree Mason and a Shriner. He was recently re-elected to the coveted position of director of the Chamber of Commerce and recently served his third term as president of the Builders' Exchange and has been elected first vice-president of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

His residence is 2486 Laketon Road, Penn Township, Wilkinsburg, Pa., and his offices are at 1006 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh.

* * *

ARTHUR KIRTLAND RABE.

(Continued from Page 267)

has over 150 employees. Mr. D. L. Gillespie has been vice-president and director since the company was organized. Mr. P. H. Schweizer has been connected with the company since 1901 and is now secretary, treasurer and director. Mr. A. S. Keiser, assistant secretary and mill superintendent and a director, has been with the company since 1902. The above mentioned directors with Aline L. Rabe complete the board. With an efficient staff of assistants Mr. Rabe is able to devote his time to planning for future expansion and development of the company.

Mr. Rabe is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Field Club, Pittsburgh Lodge of Elks No. 11, Americus Republican Club and Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. His residence is at 4320 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

HOWARD EATON JEFFRIES.

(Continued from Page 176)

interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkinsburg and lends his moral and financial support to social and charitable organizations.

Mr. Jeffries married, September 2, 1896, Margaret Haldane Young, daughter of John Gordon and Anna Malzena Lindsay Young, and a descendant of Revolutionary stock. Of this union there were two children, Margaret Lindsay Jeffries, born August 11, 1901, and who died April 21, 1911, and Jane Larimer Jeffries, born April 23, 1905, and a graduate of Peabody High School, mid-year class of '23., who will matriculate at Carnegie Institute of Technology during the present fall (1923).

JOHN BAXTER BARBOUR.

(Continued from Page 188)

voted the straight and regular Republican ticket. He has always served in some official capacity in the organization, has been treasurer of both the City and County Republican Committees many years and was elected an alternate delegate to both the 1916 and 1920 Republican National Conventions. He has also served as the treasurer of the present 11th Ward School Board and is at present a member of the Board of School Visitors and a member of the City and County Republican Committees and chairman of the District Association.

He and his family are members of the Highland Presbyterian Church in East Liberty.

Mr. Barbour takes an active part in fraternal organizations, being a member of Dallas Lodge No. 506 F. & A. M.; Shiloh Chapter No. 257 R. A. M.; a Past Eminent Commander of Tancred Commandery No. 48 Knights Templar; Pennsylvania Consistory, Scottish Rite; Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; He is serving his 20th year as a member of the Executive Committee (finance) and his 9th term as chairman of this most important Committee of Syria Temple. He is also a member of East End Council of the Royal Areanum.

Mr. Barbour is a member of the Duquesne Club; Pittsburgh Athletic Association (an original director); Pittsburgh Press Club; Stanton Heights Golf Club and the Americus Republican Club in which he has served as vice-president and director and for several years as major in command of its marching battalion.

Mr. Barbour has been quite active in the civic and athletic life of Pittsburgh. He served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh for about eighteen years and as a vice-president for six years and declined the unanimous election for president in 1918 on account of failing health. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

In athletics Mr. Barbour has been very prominent and active in the past. He was one of the founders of the Pittsburgh Athletic Club which had its home on Shady Avenue. He was chairman of the Building Committee which had charge of the erection of that Club House in 1885 on funds raised by the sale of bonds to the friends of the club. He was president several times but was known more prominently as the manager of the famous P. A. C. amateur baseball team which was admitted to be the championship team of Western Pennsylvania and the P. A. C. football team which as an amateur team was unbeatable.

Mr. Barbour succeeded to the business of the brokerage house of Rea Bros. & Co., in 1892 and did business until 1909 in the name of John B. Barbour, Jr. In that year he established the firm of John B. Barbour & Co., by taking as a partner Wm. J. Bauer who had entered his office in 1896 at the age of 16. The firm is now composed of Mr. Barbour, Mr. Bauer and Mr. Marshall (Jack) Rogers Barbour, the son of Mr. Barbour.

Mr. Barbour established his office in the Times Building, now the Magee, in February, 1893, and still occupies quarters in that building.

During the World War Mr. Barbour was quite active in many ways to help along the various movements to aid the cause. He served as chairman of the 9th Zone in charge of the first registration for draft on June 5, 1917. He served as a member of the Four Minute Men and did good work as an inspector. He was marshal of the first division in the great Red Cross Parade of June, 1918. He served as a member of the local National War Savings Committee under the Hon. James Francis Burke. Was also a member of the National Security League under jurisdiction of the Department of Justice and aided much in drives to sell Liberty Bonds and raise funds for Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., etc., both personally and officially as president of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange and was a liberal subscriber to both.

He was appointed a member of the Mayor's Soldiers Welcoming Home Committee by Mayor Babcock in which he did hard work early and late.

* * *

JOHN McCARTNEY KENNEDY.

(Continued from Page 182)

philanthropical movements and at the beginning of the World War, was the first chairman of the New Kensington, Pennsylvania, American Red Cross, which developed a local membership of over 4,000 within two weeks.

Mr. Kennedy has, for a number of years, been a trustee of Washington & Jefferson College.

Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the University Club and the Allegheny County Bar Association.

On December 9, 1908, Mr. Kennedy married Miss Mary Katherine Atchison, of Parnassus. They have one daughter, June Kennedy. The family home is at 4107 Bigelow Boulevard and Mr. Kennedy's offices are in the First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

FRANK P. PATTERSON.

(Continued from Page 194)

Coal Company and the Tri-State Equipment Company. He is a member of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church; member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh Athletic Association and Pittsburgh Press Club.

On June 7, 1900, Mr. Patterson married Bertha, daughter of Edward G. and Sarah Mooney, of Pittsburgh. Children: Helen, Elizabeth, Virginia, Martha, Frank P., Jr., and William R. The Patterson residence is at 1109 Portland Street, and Mr. Patterson maintains law offices in suite 1411 First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HON. STEPHEN G. PORTER, M. C.

(Continued from Page 182)

any of its members of Congress than to Mr. Porter, and none of them have so distinguished themselves by careful study of the Congressional problems that were presented to them. Mr. Porter has become the recognized authority on foreign affairs in the Congress of the United States. Even the Democratic administration of Woodrow Wilson recognized his ability and experience in seeking his advice and consulting with him, particularly during the period of the World War.

On November 7, 1921, he was appointed by President Harding to represent the House of Representatives as a member of the Advisory Committee to the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament, and was assigned to the chairmanship of the subcommittee on the Pacific and Far Eastern question. He took an active part in the deliberations of the conference, which decided that moral and not physical force would insure a lasting peace among nations. On February 9, 1922, Secretary of State Hughes appointed Mr. Porter, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, Dr. Borrow, president of the University of California, and others to represent the United States on the Pan-American Economic Commission. On August 1, 1922, President Harding appointed Secretary of State Hughes, Admiral Jones, General Bullard, Justice Finch, and Mr. Porter to represent the United States at the centennial of Brazilian independence. Mr. Porter's broad experience as a member of Congress during the pre-war, war, and reconstruction periods made logical his election and appointment for this and many other delicate and important duties.

Mr. Porter was married April 11, 1895, to Miss Elizabeth Ramaley of Allegheny, who died October 8, 1919. He has one daughter, Lucy Foster Porter, who resides at 3208 Perrysville Avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

WILLIAM McBRIDE.

(Continued from Page 184)

technical knowledge which equipped him for the high position he now holds. He follows the Golden Rule and recognizes the value of tenacity of purpose in accomplishing things worth while. Splendid mathematical training and the study of history and literature have been great aids to him.

Mr. McBride is a member of the Rensselaer Society of Engineers; the American Iron and Steel Institute; the Railway Business Men's Association; New York Railroad Club and the Boston Railroad Club. He is identified with the Pennsylvania Society and his social clubs are the Duquesne, Edgeworth and University; also the Shannopin and Chartiers Heights Country Clubs, and Chamber of Commerce. Mr. McBride is a director of the Ohio Valley Hospital of McKee's Rocks, a Republican in politics and takes an active part in civic affairs. He is a member of the Sewickley Presbyterian Church.

On December 12, 1905, Mr. McBride married Emma B., daughter of the late Russell H. and Marie C. (Buhl) Boggs, of Pittsburgh. They have one child, Marie Boggs.

* * *

HARRY MEREDITH IRONS.

(Continued from Page 183)

During the World War, Mr. Irons was a "Dollar a Year Man" and was in charge of litigation arising in the interests of soldiers and parents and dependents of the soldiers. He was also very active in an advisory capacity to the Central Draft Board, having been counsel for the board and chairman of the Advisory Board for all foreigners and sojourners in Pittsburgh. His committee assisted in preparing over seven thousand questionaires for the draft boards.

Mr. Irons is prominent in Masonic affairs. He is a Knight Templar and a Shriner and member of Washington Blue Lodge, No. 253. He also belongs to the South Hills Country Club. He is a Republican in political affiliation.

On January 6, 1904, Mr. Irons married Edna May, daughter of George L. Holliday. Children: Grace Holliday, H. Meredith, Jr., Edna May.

The father of Mr. Irons, Rev. W. D. Irons, D.D., is a prominent minister of McDonald, Pa., and is a director of the Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania.

* * *

GEORGE W. STEWART.

(Continued from Page 180)

company began in a small way and by the exercise of good judgment and advanced ideas it eventually took its place among the most prominent and successful in the shoe industry.

George W. Stewart devotes most of his time to the shoe business and has little opportunity to identify himself with outside interests. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Pittsburgh Field Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1888 Mr. Stewart married Ella May Porter, daughter of Jasper M. Porter. Mrs. Stewart died in January, 1896. Three children were born to them, two daughters and a son.

* * *

DANIEL WINTERS, JR.

(Continued from Page 170)

During the World War Mr. Winters was chairman of the South Side District War Savings Stamp drive, a member of the Liberty Loan committee and an officer of the Allegheny County Defense Unit.

Mr. Winters married, April 20, 1898, Miss Emma C. Schilling of Braddock, Pa. One son, Albert D. Winters, was born March 2, 1901. The family residence is at 1905 Carson Street, and Mr. Winters transacts his official business in the City-County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WICKLIFFE C. LYNE.

(Continued from Page 197)

accepted the position of insurance manager of an old New England Company in whose service his executive ability gave him the organization and management of several states. He later accepted his present position as resident manager in Pittsburgh of the Union Central Life, where he has built up, with his sons, Wickliffe B. Lyne and Robert A. Lyne, a large prosperous agency, and has been recognized for many years, among the leading Pennsylvania underwriters, holding in 1911 and 1915, national leadership in personal production among his company's representatives in the United States.

He was one of the founders of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriter's Association and served as its second president and repeatedly as chairman of the Executive Committee on Law and Comity. He is the only surviving member of the Legislative Committee, appointed by the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters Association to secure the anti-rebate bill passage by the Pennsylvania Legislature, the favorable action upon which was followed by similar statutes in over forty states and is regarded as a constructive piece of legislation far reaching in its uplift of insurance practice and ethics. His discussion of the Evolution of Insurance Contracts attracted wide attention and was reproduced in large part by the Finance Chronicle of London.

In recognition of his valued services in insurance, he was publicly characterized by Governor William A. Stone, as "the foremost life insurance man in Western Pennsylvania." Justice John P. Elkins of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, acknowledged the value of Mr. Lyne's expert knowledge "in assisting in the solution of insurance problems" and the assistant attorney general of the United States, Judge Samuel H. Graham, spoke of "the strong impress of Mr. Lyne's work in shaping insurance contracts and legislation."

Mr. Lyne has been deeply interested in civic and patriotic affairs, serving on the State Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society, of the S. A. R. and as a delegate to the National Congress of the Sons of The American Revolution and recently as president of the Society presiding at the mass memorial meeting held by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and a score of other civic and patriotic bodies in observance of the adoption of the constitution of the United States. He has for many years served on leading committees of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and was the state chairman of patriotic activities of the Sons of The American Revolution.

During the World War he was made member of the National Committee of the American Defense Society in which Theodore Roosevelt was on the Advisory Committee and he also served as delegate to the Win-The-War Convention held in Philadelphia by ex-President W. H. Taft and was member of the Executive Council of the Four-Minute Men organized by Woodrow Wilson, and was also selected by United States Senator George T. Oliver as the most prominent and useful alumnus of Bethany College in the Pittsburgh district to serve on the inter-collegiate bureau, acting in advisory relation with authorities at Washington. He was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature by Grove City College.

He is a member of the Duquesne Club and the Third Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Lyne married Mary Vowell Winters, a Colonial Dame of the Pennsylvania Society, in direct line of descent from Gov. John Coggeshall, Gov. Henry Bull and Gov. Wm. Hutchinson, executives of the Rhode Island Colony, and the children by this marriage were Wickliffe Bull Lyne, Sarah Harmon Lyne, Robert Addison Lyne and Virginia Brown Lyne.

* * *

HOWARD NICHOLAS EAVENSON.

(Continued from Page 192)

consulting mining engineers, which organization has acquired a wide reputation. Mr. Eavenson has numerous other and diversified interests, being a director of the Crystal Block Coal & Coke Company of Welch, West Virginia: the Crystal Block Mining Company of the last named address; the Gary National Bank, of Gary, West Virginia, the International Engineering & Financing Corporation, and the Pennsylvania Coal & Mining Company, of Belington, West Virginia.

Mr. Eavenson is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; also of the American Economic Society, the American Academy of Political & Social Science, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Society of Friends (Philadelphia Yearly Meeting). He is the author of many papers on mining engineering.

Mr. Eavenson was married to Mrs. Ada J. Herbert on September 20, 1898, at Allentown, Pa. His residence is at 4411 Bayard Street, and the offices of Howard N. Eavenson & Associates are in the Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

JOHN EWING WOODS.

(Continued from Page 202)

He remained in Cincinnati until 1917, when due to the exigencies of the steel business during the period of the World War, he returned to Pittsburgh as assistant general manager of sales of the present Carnegie Company, which position he now holds.

Mr. Woods was married, June 4, 1902, to Mary Morgan Reed, also of an old time Washington family. Mr. and Mrs. Woods make their home at the Hotel Schenley. They have no children. He is a member of the Duquesne and University Clubs and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

JOHN T. SHIRLEY.

(Continued from Page 207)

General Life Insurance Company. Since coming to Pittsburgh, Mr. Shirley has been an active member of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters Association, having been elected as a member of the executive committee of that organization.

During the World War, Mr. Shirley gave liberally of his time and energy to organization of Liberty Loan Campaigns and other movements in connection with war work. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Tyrian Lodge 362, Erie, Pa., the University Club at Harrisburg, Pa., of which he was an original organizer; the Foxburg Country Club, Foxburg, Pa.; the Shannopin Country Club; the Pittsburgh Athletic Association; the Kappa Sigma Fraternity, and the Western Pennsylvania Alumni Association of Bucknell University. In the affairs of Bucknell University, Mr. Shirley has taken a leading interest, having recently been requested by the president and board of trustees of Bucknell University to lead a movement for the securing of funds amounting to a million and a half, part of which is to be devoted to the erection of a new stadium and gymnasium at Bucknell in which Mr. Shirley is directly interested. Mr. Shirley's efforts in behalf of his alma mater were given recognition by the university, as he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Bucknell in June, 1923.

In 1908 Mr. Shirley married Miss Pearl Shannon of Clarion, Pa. They have one child, Allan Irvin Shirley. The family home is in Pittsburgh, and Mr. Shirley's offices are in the Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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HON. JOHN S. WELLER.

(Continued from Page 186)

In 1912, Mayor William A. Magee appointed him a member of the Pittsburgh Planning Commission. He entered into the activities of the latter with enthusiasm.

Mr. Weller is a Republican in politics and he has worked consistently for the success of the party all his life. He is affiliated with Hyndman Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Bedford Chapter and Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Country Club, Oakmont Country Club, Longaere Country Club, Seaview Country Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is also a member of the Beta Theta Phi College fraternity, Pennsylvania State Chapter.

Despite his busy life, much of his time being given to his large and constantly increasing clientele, Mr. Weller has numerous interests in the business world.

Mr. Weller is distinguished both for his professional and business ability and is one of the valued and respected citizens of Pittsburgh.

* * *

CHARLES E. CORRIGAN.

(Continued from Page 190)

including the Tuesday Musical Club. She is also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan gave their children every advantage of a thorough education. Ruth Frances, who married Walter Gordon Frauenheim, attended the Ursuline Academy and graduated from the Marymount Academy of Tarrytown, N. Y. John Potwin attended Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., East Liberty Academy, of Pittsburgh, and graduated from Cornell University. In the World War he served as an ensign on the U. S. S. "Saranac," attached to the mine laying division in the North Sea. He is now associated with the National Metal Molding Company. Mary Alice is a graduate of the Brownson School of New York, and Charles E. Jr., is a student at Princeton University. Francis Hughes, attending Shadyside Academy of Pittsburgh and who is now (1922) fifteen years of age, will be given the same splendid educational advantages as his brothers and sisters.

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STATE SENATOR JOHN P. HARRIS.

(Continued from Page 218)

elected by an overwhelming vote at the election on November 7, 1922.

Mr. Harris is a member of various social and business organizations, such as the Union Club of Pittsburgh; the Pittsburgh Athletic Association; the New York Athletic Club; the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia; the National Vaudeville Artists, Inc.; the National Vaudeville Managers' Protective Association; the Friars Club, New York; the Thornburg Country Club, Thornburg, Pa., the Youghiogheny Country Club, McKeesport, Pa.; the National Geographic Society, and the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh.

He is a son of John Harris, Sr., and the late Bridget Gaughan Harris, both of Pittsburgh. In July, 1894, he married Eleanor May Davis. They have five children, Nellie, John H., Mary, Harry and Geneva. The family home is at Crafton, Penn.

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WILLIAM P. SIEBERT.

(Continued from Page 201)

Mr. Siebert has been a life-long Republican, and is a public spirited citizen, although he has never aspired to any political office. He is a member of the Duquesne and Pittsburgh Field Clubs, of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and is actively identified with the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh. His business address is 315 Carnegie Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES WOODRUFF SCOVEL.

(Continued from Page 198)

Musiea lLibrary, 1891, first books provided, long in advance, for Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; the Saturday and Sunday free organ reeitals in Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburgh, 1895, with Frederic Archer to give them the world leadership they still hold (attendance nearly 2,000,000), and the Pittsburgh Orehestra, founded by the Art Society, 1895, then paralleled only in Boston and Chicago, whose fifteen years of home concerts and tours added a distinct halo to the then Smoky City's name.

In 1897, Mr. Scovel entered the life insurance business, built up a large agency for the Provident Savings Life before its merger, and since 1912, has been and is associate general agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life. He was president of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters Association, 1901-03, and president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, 1905-06, during which year the movement was extended into Canada, the official organ, "Life Association News," was founded, and this body of agents was recognized by President Roosevelt as the one life insurance organization to be aecorded membership in the historie Chicago Conference of governors, attorneys general and insurance commissioners, called to recommend uniform life insurance laws for the states. Mr. Scovel's legal training was an asset in this troublous and strenous year. For the National Association he later drafted a new eonstitution (as he did for seven other organizations), wrote its history and drew up its eode of ethics, the first sueh eode to be adopted in a business field. Study has been the hobby of these later years—study into the legal phases, newer uses, and broader social functions of life insurance. In 1913-14, he gave a eomprehensive course of lectures on "The Institution of Life Insurance," in the eeonomics curriculum at the University of Syraeuse (first such eourse by one speaker), and during the next five years a like course of eight leetures at the University of Pittsburgh. He addressed the World's Insurance Congress (San Franeiseo, 1915; also serving on its national council); the American Life Convention (Dallas, 1914); the National Association of Insurance Agents (fire and casualty; Boston, 1915); and many conventions and meetings of life underwriters, including the earliest "One Day Congresses," held in a half dozen southwestern eities, 1920, and the nation-wide chain of like congresses, reaching 17,000 miles and 27,000 listeners, 1921. Many of his addresses have been widely eireulated in pamphlet form.

Besides being on the faculty as lecturer in insurance, Mr. Scovel has served his Alma Mater as president of the College Alumni, first president of the General Alumni Association (1897-1901; also a member of its eouncil to date), secretary of the board of trustees and toastmaster of biggest banquets. He helped organize the Patriotie League in 1898, and was one of the busiest four minute men speaking through Western Pennsylvania in 1917-19. He is a member of the University and Economie Clubs.

Mr. Scovel married Sara Wilson Butler, daughter of John Williamson and Sara Greer (Wilson) Butler, of old Virginia and Tennessee families. Their ehildren are: 1. Sylvester, Bordentown Military Academy, 1905, University of Pittsburgh, A.B. 1909; married Mary Meeks, their ehildren being Mary L. (deceased) and Sara Butler. 2. Sara Wilson, Washington (D. C.), Seminary; wife of Joseph Howard Kelly; one son, Woodruff Scovel. 3. Carolyn Woodruff, Miss Shaw's School; wife of Eugune Adams MeKelvy; two ehildren, James Scovel and Sally Butler. 4. Charles Woodruff, Jr., University of Pittsburgh, to junior year; appointed to United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1921.

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I. LEONARD ARONSON.

(Continued from Page 199)

Co., Lawyers Oil & Gas Co., and Standard Construction Co. He is a director of all the above and of the Pittsburgh Realty Owners Association, Uptown Board of Trade, Rivoli Amusement Corporation and others and has interests in many financial institutions at Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

Mr. Aronson is active in civic affairs. He is a progressive member of the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of Rodef Shalom congregation and of a number of clubs. He is a man of temperate habits, economy and zeal, and to these characteristics and his capacity for hard work, his advancement in professional and business life is due.

On June 30, 1912, Mr. Aronson married Dora Berne of Cleveland, Ohio. They are the parents of two children: Leona Edith and Richard Jay. Mr. Aronson resides at 2000 Wendover Street, Beacon. His business interests are centered in the Union Arcade, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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JUDGE WILLIAM DAVID PORTER.

(Continued from Page 210)

doctor af laws was conferred upon him by Allegheny College in 1906.

In politics Judge Porter is a Republican and he has been a loyal supporter of his party. He has taken a deep interest in civie matters and in all affairs tending to the betterment of the conditions of the eommunity.

Judge Porter is a member of the Duquesne Club. He is unmarried and resides at the Hotel Sehenley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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JOSEPH STADTFELD.

(Continued from Page 216)

Mr. Stadtfeld is a member of the Rodef Shalom Congregation and the Coneordia Club of Pittsburgh. His chief interests outside his profession are of a philanthropieal eharacter and he is identified with the work of the leading eharitable organizations of the city. He maintains offiees in suite 815 Friek Building, and resides at 5575 Wilkins Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT FLEMING GRAHAM.

(Continued from Page 212)

family homestead. He moved to Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa., in 1874 and operated a flour mill on the Youghiogheny river. He married Margaret Fleming, descendant of a noble Scottish family, whose forebears had been factors in placing Robert Bruce upon the Seottish throne. Children: Robert Fleming, this subject; William C., now prineipal of the Wilkinsburg, Pa., high school; Mary C., who died September 16, 1897, and James B., with the National Tube Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Graham died before attaining his fortieth year, in 1884.

Robert Fleming Graham, son of John Calhoun and Margaret (Fleming) Graham, was born May 19, 1871, in Elizabeth township, Pa. He attended the public schools, Mount Pleasant Academy, and Tarkio College, Missouri, graduating from the latter in 1894. He became an instructor in the Mount Pleasant, McKeesport, and Pittsburgh high sehools, but later studied law in the office of James H. Beal. He was admitted to the bar March 22, 1902, and began to practice law. In addition to a large general practice, he is attorney for the McKeesport school district, and is a director of the Patterson-Warren Company.

He is a Republiean adherent; a Lodge, Chapter and Commandery Mason, member of the Youghiogheny Country Club, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, State and United States Bar Associations, and member of the United Presbyterian Church.

On June 21, 1904, Mr. Graham married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Mary (Rae) Patterson. Children: Robert, born Mareh 6, 1906, who died at the age of 5 years; John Kenneth, born August 6, 1908.

Residence: MeKeesport, Pa. Office: Friek Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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JUDGE JOSIAH COHEN.

(Continued from Page 210)

In 1901, Mr. Cohen was appointed judge of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, serving in that position until 1902. In 1907, he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny County for a term of ten years. In 1917, when he had attained the age of 76, Judge Cohen announced himself for re-election. Of the 15 candidates for the 5 vacant positions on the bench, he received 79,043 votes, or eighty per cent of the total cast, heading the list with 11,453 votes more than the next highest candidate, a reeord which attested his popularity with the voters of the county.

Judge Cohen has been a director of the Allegheny General Hospital for many years; is a member of the directorate of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; a former district president of the B'nai B'rith; is president of the Rodef Shalom Congregation of Pittsburgh and trustee of American Reform Hebrew Congregations. He is a life member of the board of trustees of Carnegie Institute and was formerly a direetor of the Western Pennsylvania Reform School, at Morganza, Pa. During his career as an instruetor, he was president of the Allegheny County Teachers' Assoeiation.

* * *

CHARLES W. DAHLINGER.

(Continued from Page 193)

Agrarianism," which treats of present day economic conditions and particularly of the improvement of agriculture as a means of lowering the cost of living. His latest book is called "Pittsburgh; A Sketch Of Its Early Social Life." Since its establishment five years ago, he has edited the Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, to which he has also contributed numerous articles. For many years he has been a collector of books relating to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, and is now the possessor of a valuable library of Pittsburghiana. In 1915 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Washington and Jefferson College.

He is a member of the Duquesne and University Clubs.

In 1911 he was married to Miss Bess Nox McCain of Kittanning, and with his wife, resides on Morewood Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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BENJAMIN JAMES JARRETT.

(Continued from Page 219)

tion with the city, Mr. Jarrett also had charge of all the eity's equity cases. He severed his eonneetion with the law department of the city of Pittsburgh in January, 1920.

He is now engaged in the general practice of law, and is a member of the Union, Pittsburgh Field and Pittsburgh Country Clubs and Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member of the Christ Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Jarrett married Mabel Blystone of Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1898. Their children are Charles Blystone Jarrett and Benjamin J. Jarrett, Jr. The eldest son is an alumnus of Williams College, having graduated in the class of 1921 with a degree of A. B.

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JUDGE SYLVESTER JOHN SNEE

(Continued from Page 211)

During the World War, Judge Snee was ehairman of local Draft Board No. 5, Allegheny County.

On February 28, 1907, Judge Snee married Bertha A., daughter of John A. and Hannah Davis, of MeKeesport, Pa.

Office: County Court House. Residence: 235 Aliee Street, Knoxville, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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AMERICUS V. HOLMES.

(Continued from Page 205)

Seotland, September 18, 1896; Charter member, Syria Temple, May 19, 1877; Past President Masonic Veterans, 1902.

Mr. Holmes is also a member of the Duquesne Club and Pittsburgh Athletie Assoeiation.

HON. ROBERT S. CAIN.

(Continued from Page 227)

business to his wife and entered the ranks as a private. On account of his years of military training he was given a second lieutenantcy and went away with his comrades to vindicate the rights of American citizenship which had been ruthlessly attacked in the southern republic. Mr. Cain returned with his regiment a couple of months before war was finally declared against Germany. On April 2, 1917, he again laid aside civilian life, placing his wife in charge of his business, and leaving three children in her care "over here" he started for "over there" to lay his life upon the altar of sacrifice, if necessary, in order that human liberty might endure.

He again joined up with the historical Old Eighteenth Regiment, which became the 111th Regiment of Infantry when the new army of the Republic was formed. Although he entered this war as a second lieutenant, by the time the preliminary training at Camp Hancock was completed and the regiment had been transported to take up its place on the battle-front, he had been advanced to the rank of captain.

Thrown in at the Marne in the decisive struggle which halted the widely advertised triumphal march which the Kaiser was making to Paris, the 111th Regiment of the 28th Division played a part which is written in indelible letters in the history of the war.

The invincible men of Company H, of which "Bob" Cain was the commander, were not by any means the smallest factor in the glorious record which this regiment made. With "Bob" Cain leading them on every occasion, they participated during the first month and a half in several of the most bloody and strenuous engagements of the war. "Fighting Bob" Cain led his men in the battles of Chateau-Thierry, Forest De Fere, Ourcq, Vesle River, Fismes, Fismette and Aisne Heights. At the battle of the Bois De Chateau Diable he won the American Distinguished Service Cross for exceptional bravery under fire. At Courlandon at the head of his men, he fell a victim of a machine gun bullet through his shoulder, which incapacitated him for further fighting activity.

Brought back to the United States in January, 1919, in a serious condition, his wound responded to treatment, and after several months he became fairly strong again.

"Fighting Bob" Cain is adored by every American doughboy with whom he has come into contact. He is representative of the American doughboy who turned defeat into success, saved Paris and brought victory to the Allies.

Shortly after his return to Pittsburgh he was nominated by the Republicans for County Commissioner at the primaries in September, 1919. He was elected at the following general election. His record in office has been one of progress and attention to the interests of the people. He has followed the pathway of duty in the calmer pursuits of peace with the same devotion and determination as he followed the pathway of duty, even in the face of death.

Captain Cain is of a modest disposition. He is anything but a self-seeker. Modest, however, as he is, he could not submerge his splendid war record. His service has been recognized by the bestowal of the Distinguished Service Cross by the U. S. government, the Italian War Cross by the King of Italy and the Legion of Honor by the French government. Mr. Cain is a member of Lodge 45, F. & A. M., Western Star Lodge 24, I. O. O. F., the United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, Military Order of the Foreign Wars of the United States, Military Order of the Serpent, Army and Navy Union, Disabled Emergency Officers of the World War, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, Veteran Corps of the Duquesne Greys, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Loyal Order of Moose, Almas Club of the National League of Masonic Clubs, the Y. M. C. A. and the Presbyterian Church.

Captain Cain married April 30, 1902, to Hannah Bishop Peterson and their children are Anna Eleanor, Jean Armour and Margaret Bishop.

* * *

JAMES P. McNALLY.

(Continued from Page 228)

was at Ninth Street and Penn Avenue, where he handled a fine line of imported woolens and Irish linens. From there he moved to Fourth Avenue and Wood Street, and later to 809 Liberty avenue. In 1896 the McNally Building was erected at 711 Penn Avenue, where the firm of James A. McNally & Sons is conducting business today.

Mr. McNally is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce and for many years was a member of the old Country Club. He holds the distinction of being the oldest living member of the Columbus Club. He has been a devoted member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and was a warm personal friend of Bishop Phelan.

Mr. McNally married June 26, 1866, Mary Anne Ingoldsby, daughter of Patrick Ingoldsby, one of Pittsburgh's early hotel men and owner of the Hotel Ingoldsby, Third Avenue and Grant Street. To Mr. and Mrs. McNally were born two sons, James P. and Charles M. McNally.

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DR. WM. JOHN McGREGOR.

(Continued from Page 239)

Company and in 1920 was made General medical director of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and its subsidiaries.

Dr. McGregor is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Allegheny County Medical Society. His ability, both as a physician and an executive, was recognized by the County of Allegheny, and in 1922, he became coroner of Allegheny county, which office he continues to occupy in a most efficient manner.

Dr. McGregor married, March 5, 1913, Emily E Williams of Clinton, North Carolina. Children: Isabel Norris, age seven and one half years and Margaret Ann, age six years. With his family Dr. McGregor resides at 744 Franklin Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa. His office is in the County Annex Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLARK HAMMOND.

(Continued from Page 249)

business to the Duquesne National Bank. He then became assistant cashier of the latter bank and continued in this position until January, 1911, when he went to the Columbia National Bank as assistant cashier, was promoted to cashier in 1913, and elected a vice-president in 1920; he being one of the youngest men in the Pittsburgh district to hold a position of similar responsibility.

Since becoming a resident of Pittsburgh, Mr. Hammond has always evinced that remarkable quality which makes him beloved by his fellow Rotarians and by all who have the interests of the commonwealth at heart—his unceasing, unselfish labors in behalf of his fellowmen, his adopted city, and his country. The supreme test, which taxed the ability of the most capable workers in the cause of public welfare, came with the inception of the World War, when the Government was pleading for men, materials, and most needed of all, money with which to pay for these men and materials to win the war. Then it was that Mr. Hammond, active night and day, was enabled with the assistance of his loyal fellow-workers to exercise as a "Four Minute Man" and other capacities his ability to impart enthusiasm to others and insure the success of the many War drives, subscriptions and over-subscriptions of Pittsburgh quotas in the Liberty Loan issues. His co-workers will tell of this accomplishment for years to come, but to Clark Hammond it meant merely doing his duty.

Mr. Hammond is affiliated with the Pennsylvania Bankers Association, being a member of the Executive Committee (Group Eight) and also chairman of its committee on Protective Information; with the American Institute of Banking (Pittsburgh Chapter), of which he is a trustee of the Educational Fund; was formerly president and is now a trustee of the Bankers & Bank Clerks Mutual Benefit Association (Pittsburgh), and also a former president of the Bankers Club of Pittsburgh. He holds membership in the Duquesne, University and Oakmont Country Clubs, the Country Club of Allegheny County (treasurer and director), and the Rotary Club as before mentioned. He became a member of Delta Tau Delta and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities while at college, and is now identified with the Delta Tau Delta Club of New York City. He is a director of the Stove & Range Company, Pittsburgh.

On June 3, 1907, Mr. Hammond married Gertrude, daughter of Edward S. Wilson, prominent newspaper publisher and editor of Columbus, Ohio.

Residence: 111 North Dallas Avenue. Offices: Fourth Avenue & Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

* * *

GEORGE E. BENSON.

(Continued from Page 249)

and the strong financial position of the company is in part due to his ability.

Mr. Benson is a member of the Pittsburgh Association of Credit Men and he was the first chairman of the United States Steel Corporation Credit Corporation. He served in this position two years, the limit allowed any one member. His work was of a character that brought him in close touch with bankers in all parts of the United States.

At the time Mr. Benson was appointed vice-president of the Union Trust Company, he was treasurer of the National Tube Company. His other interests are: treasurer of the Shelby Steel Tube Company, treasurer and director of the Garet Tube Company, McKeesport Connecting Railroad Company, Benwood & Wheeling Railroad Connecting Company, Lake Terminal Railroad Company, Shelby Land Company and Connoquenessing Bridge Company.

Mr. Benson is a member of the Duquesne Club, Union Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Fellows Club, Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, Civic Club of Allegheny County, in whose activities he has been greatly interested; South Hills Country Club, Stanton Heights Golf Club and the Youghiogheny Club of McKeesport.

Mr. Benson is a strong advocate of physical vigor and in 1920, he felt that healthful recreation for the boys of Beechview, where he resided, was essential to their welfare and he organized the Broadway Club, an organization of 200 members of which he became president. The boys have since continued him in office.

On January 2, 1906, Mr. Benson married Ella A. Ackerman.

* * *

GEORGE DeCAMP.

(Continued from Page 234)

At the start, the Pittsburgh Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank had but 32 employees and two floors of the present building supplied ample room for its activities. In the short time of its operation its personnel has increased to 260 and its various departments cover seven floors of the building, which was purchased under authority from the Federal Reserve Board, under recommendation of Mr. DeCamp.

Mr. DeCamp is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, serving as vice-chairman of the banking and finance committees. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Association of Credit Men. His Pittsburgh clubs are: the Union and Oakmont Country, and he is affiliated with the B. P. O. E. and the Masonic Order, holding a 32nd degree in the last named order.

Mr. DeCamp was married June 22, 1904, to Miss Ellen Jane Ryan of Athens, Ohio.

* * *

LEANDER TRAUTMAN.

(Continued from Page 245)

Mr. Trautman married, April 16, 1896, Minnie, daughter of George and Mary Abele, of Lebanon, Pa. Children: Mary Katherine, married William F. Littell, Jr., of Pittsburgh; Anna Louise, and Florence Wilhelmina.

Offices: 1404 First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADDISON MURRAY IMBRIE.

(Continued from Page 255)

his progressiveness and fair-dealing methods, which dominated his life. His great-great-grandfather, James Imbrie, located in Allegheny County in 1790, and his grandfather, Rev. David Imbrie, was a founder of the Franklin Literary Society in the academy which afterwards became Jefferson College.

During the Spanish-American War, Addison Murray Imbrie was among the most active in providing means to help the soldiers. He was chairman of the Commissary Committee which took care of every soldier who came into Pittsburgh in uniform and arranged that no soldiers in uniform, if arrested, ever went behind the bars, but were turned over to commission headquarters. The committee had arrangements whereby no soldier in uniform was necessitated to pay for anything to eat. The organization established headquarters in a four-story building on Liberty Avenue, donated by Andrew W. Mellon, now secretary of the treasury. Here all the equipment for a modern hospital was installed and every facility for the care of soldiers who required medical attention, including a corps of nurses and a physician, who were in attendance day and night. There was also a dormitory for every soldier needing sleeping quarters. Meals and various other kinds of accommodations were furnished for more than 200,000 men.

When the World War broke out Mr. Imbrie again took part in advancing the cause of his country. He was chairman of the forty-one advisory boards in the county; chairman of the advisory board of the fifth zone, and also a member of other advisory boards. He served the Red Cross in a professional capacity, acting as a legal representative.

Mr. Imbrie was president of the Allegheny County Bar Association for two terms. He was also chairman of the Committee on Legislation which was responsible for the enactment of important legislative measures in reference to the administration of justice. He was chairman of the committee that secured the amendment of the constitution for the consolidation of the Common Pleas Courts. Mr. Imbrie has always been active in supporting all movements tending to the passage of laws for the welfare and protection of the public and his record is a commendable one.

On October 2, 1884, Mr. Imbrie married Hattie Silliman. To them were born two children, Addison M., who died in childhood, and Boyd Vincent.

* * *

GEORGE HERMAN DEIKE.

(Continued from Page 254)

State College. He is president of the Pittsburgh Alumni Association of Pennsylvania State College, having been elected to this office for the years 1921 and 1922. He is now also president (1922) of the General Alumni Association of Pennsylvania State College, and was chosen as chairman of the Allegheny County Committee for raising $2,000,000 to be expended for the erection of Health and Welfare buildings at Pennsylvania State College. In religious belief Mr. Deike is a Presbyterian and a member of Highland Presbyterian Church.

Upon the declaration of war upon Spain by the United States in 1898, Mr. Deike, on March 28, of that year, enlisted as a private in the 14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to corporal September 1, 1898, served throughout the period of the war, and was mustered out of service with his regiment February 28, 1899.

On September 12, 1906, Mr. Deike married Byrde Leona, daughter of Leonard and Helen (Cole) Taggart, of Emporium, Pa. Children: George H., Junior, Kenneth Taggart, and Helen Ruth. The Deike residence is at 1110 Sheridan Ave., and Mr. Deike maintains offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

JAMES BLY CLARK.

(Continued from Page 234)

ment Company with two theatres in Braddock, Pa. Mr. Clark built the Regent theatre in the East Liberty section of Pittsburgh and it is conceded by competent judges to be one of the most beautiful houses in the country.

During the World War Mr. Clark was active in raising funds for the purchase of Liberty bonds and among the patriotic four minute men who spoke for the cause of the country. Politically Mr. Clark is a Republican. He is a Mason, Shriner, Knight Templar, affiliating with the Crafton Lodge No. 653. He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church and is a member of the Press and Duquesne Clubs and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

On August 9, 1899, Mr. Clark married Gertrude Rowland, daughter of James and Emma (Morton) Rowland, of London, England. They are the parents of Gertrude Hewitt, who was educated at Dilworth Hall and National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C., and Mary Rowland. The family residence is 1739 Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

FRED W. MINER.

(Continued from Page 187)

Club. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, Hailman Lodge 321, F. & A. M., Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, and Syria Temple.

On March 17, 1909, Mr. Miner was married to Esther Marie Cadwallader. They have one child, Jack C. Miner. The family resides at 6934 Meade Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

WILLIAM H. SCHUETTE.

(Continued from Page 213)

ington & Jefferson College and the daughter attends Winchester School. The Schuette residence is at 5363 Northumberland Avenue and the offices of Mr. Schuette are in the Arrott Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS LYON, M. D.

(Continued from Page 252)

War, served in many important engagements during the war and enlisted for special service after the war. During the battle of Gettysburg, he was acting division quartermaster.

The military service of Dr. Lyon has been limited to two terms of enlistment in the Pennsylvania National Guard, including the Homestead Strike of 1892 and the Adrian Riots of 1894. He volunteered his services at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898, but was not called.

Throughout the World War he served with Thomas M. Dudgeon of Avalon, Pa., and Dr. A. R. Krewson of Bellevue, Pa., as medical member of the Selective Service Draft Board for Zone 18 of Allegheny County, which included the boroughs and adjoining townships west of Allegheny City and north of the Ohio river. He was also chairman of the Liberty Loan and Public Safety committees of his district, was active in Red Cross work and after the Armistice was signed, volunteered for all-night service in the Red Cross Canteen at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Pittsburgh, in aid of returning soldiers and sailors. Unable to secure release from the Selective service Board or to supply a substitute physician at Glenfield, he was deprived of accepting an army commission.

Dr. Lyon was married June 30, 1898. His wife, who died in 1903, was Florence Mary Foote, of West Newton, Pa., daughter of Robert Todd Foote and Catherine R. Shields. On July 24, 1912, Dr. Lyon married Mary Sabina, daughter of Nelson Weddle and Emma Sutton of West Newton. Lowman Weddle Lyon, their son, was born December 21, 1915. Dr. Lyon continues the practice of his profession and maintains his residence at Glenfield, Allegheny County, Pa., where he has for many years also served as president of the Borough Council and as an elder in the Presbyterian Church and is active in public welfare work.

* * *

JOHN BERTRAND KELLEY.

(Continued from Page 257)

In 1889 the building was partially destroyed by fire, but was immediately repaired and remodeled, the closing having been due to remodeling and not to destruction caused by the fire. In 1890 the hotel was reopened with Holmes & Arnold, proprietors, and Mr. John E. H. Kelley as manager. In 1892, the late Captain S. S. Brown became proprietor. In 1900 the Monongahela House Company was formed, Mr. Norman B. Richardson assuming the management of the hotel. The late D. F. Henry purchased the property in 1906, and the Monongahela House Company operated the hotel, Mr. J. B. Kelley assuming the management. This operation thus continued until 1915 when Mr. J. B. Kelley became president of the Monongahela House Company and retained the management thereof. Although the hotel site and building were purchased in 1920 by B. F. Jones, Jr. (president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company), the Monongahela House Company, with J. B. Kelley as executive head and manager, continues to operate the hotel.

Mr. Kelley married Bertha Má Dora More in 1894. One son, Arthur B. Kelley, was born to the union. Mrs. Kelley died in September, 1921. Mr. Kelley resides at the Monongahela House and has a fine country home on a 160-acre tract of land at Bradford Heights, Bradfordwoods, Pa.

* * *

ROBERT LIDDELL WICKLINE.

(Continued from Page 258)

and is quite active in the affairs of that denomination.

He has written numerous articles and made addresses on insurance, banking, religious and other topics, and has also spoken on various current topics of the day. In 1922 he gave a series of radiophone talks on the "Federal Income Tax" and "Present Day Problems."

Mr. Wickline is an independent Republican in political affiliation. He is a charter member of the Pittsburgh Chapter, American Institute of Banking and of the High Noon Club; member Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; Almas Club, Dormont, Pa.; Pittsburgh Motor Club, Syria Temple Automobile Club and the Shrine Luncheon Club. His Masonic affiliations are the Dormont Lodge No. 684, F. & A. M. (Charter Member); Gorgas Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R.; Pennsylvania Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Pittsburgh Chapter of Rose-Croix; Pennsylvania Consistory; and Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

On September 4, 1906, Mr. Wickline was married to Bessie Headrick Clark, daughter of John A. Clark, of the East End, Pittsburgh, Pa. He resides at Mount Lebanon, Pittsburgh. His various interests are directed from Suite 4149, Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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EDWARD GEORGE MUELLER.

(Continued from Page 242)

Among other successful enterprises organized by Mr. Mueller are the Winner Natural Gas Burner Company, the Hempfield Oil and Gas Company and the Oxygen Products Company.

Mr. Mueller's present business connections include: Pittsburgh Reinforced Brazing & Mch. Co., vice-president, treasurer & director; Vegetable Oil Products Company, treasurer and director; Hempfield Oil & Gas Company, treasurer and director; Winner Natural Gas Burner Company president and director; Superior Oxygen Company, treasurer, general manager & director; Oxygen Products Company, president and director.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and of the Union Club.

Married November 5, 1908, to Bertha M. Mullen, his union has been blessed by three daughters and three sons, Ruth Edna, Marjorie Jannette, Robert Hofford, John Henry, Edward George, Jr., and Betty Jane.

His residence is Baretto St., Schenley Park, and his offices are at 2525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Penn.

HARRY DAVIS.

(Continued from Page 195)

Schenley Park, and in which, in the summer time, light opera was given by a company of widely known stars.

The stroke in Mr. Davis' career, which, perhaps, more than any other one achievement has been most universally productive of results, occurred in June, 1905. It was then he opened the world's first motion picture theatre and became the father of that now world wide institution, the photoplay house. This parent picture theatre was located on Smithfield Street in Pittsburgh, and was called "The Nickelodeon." For a period of years, during which the idea grew like mushrooms in a dark cellar, "Nickelodeon" served as a name for all picture play theatres and to this day is a common term in the vernacular. The original theatre was a storeroom, denuded of its fixtures and gaudily decorated with a burlap front over plain boards. Its total seating capacity was ninety-six opera chairs.

To Mr. Davis undoubtedly belongs the credit of the institution of the motion picture theatre. He was not only a pioneer in Pittsburgh, but quickly followed his success by multiplying his houses here and acquiring others in Philadelphia, Buffalo, Rochester and various other places.

Mr. Davis is now general manager and directing head of the institution which bears his name, "The Harry Davis Enterprises Company." Under his control in Pittsburgh are the Davis Theatre, home of Keith Vaudeville; the Million Dollar Grand, one of the world's most beautiful photoplay houses; the Alvin and Pitt Theatres, where first class traveling productions are given; the Lyric Theatre, a motion picture house; and the billiard, bowling alleys and various other allied interests housed within the Grand Opera House Building.

Mr. Davis attended school in London until his ninth year, and after coming to America, locating in Pittsburgh, finished his primary education in the O'Hara Public School. He was married in 1907 to Miss Edith Pichel. Since that time they have made their home continuously in the Hotel Schenley.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Union Club. Although he takes an interest in politics and all civic matters, he has never been actively engaged in public affairs. His business address is the Davis Theatre, Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Penn.

* * *

GEORGE WILBERFORCE McCANDLESS.

(Continued from Page 264)

(for many years) of the Art Club of Pittsburgh. His Masonic connections include everything within the meaning of this ancient society. He is a thirty-third degree member and is identified both in interest and officially with the organizations intervening between the Blue Lodge and the thirty-third degree.

Politically, Mr. McCandless is a Republican and gives his time freely in behalf of his party. He stands very high in state and national councils of his party. In the recent mayoralty campaign Mr. McCandless was untiring in behalf of the candidacy of the Hon. Wm. A. Magee, the successful candidate. Mr. Magee's personal insistence upon his acceptance of the position of director of the Department of Public Safety, induced Mr. McCandless to acquiesce, but he resigned after nearly two years of strenuous activity in the reorganization of his office and the police and fire departments. His connection with the McConway & Torley Company, made this change imperative, although the work in the city service was attractive to him because he saw the defects inherent in the old order of things and the desire to place his city in its proper rank was very great. As it was, the personnel and performance of the department were vastly improved in every bureau. He still finds time to give attention to many branches of civics that affect the growth and progress of the municipality. The metropolitanization of the city and county appeals to his progressive spirit and its accomplishment to this native patriotism and pride. His ideas of city beautification are also definite and declarative, and his ardor in this particular is ever present, as is his industry in their behalf. Other ideas, he has also, for city and county betterment, the identity of city and county increasing and strengthening annually.

Mr. McCandless was married October 13, 1896, to Estelle J., daughter of Kenyon J. Loomis. They have one daughter, Anna Loomis. They reside at 5860 Marlborough Street, Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh. Mrs. McCandless, with her husband, is interested and active in behalf of social and civic affairs of meaning and importance.

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WILLIAM CASSIUS STILLWAGEN.

(Continued from Page 243)

public office. Many of the leading professional men now high in public life studied under Mr. Stillwagen and admittedly owe their success in large measure to his encouragement and preceptorship.

On August 24, 1875, Mr. Stillwagen married Martha A., daughter of Dr. Lincoln and Mary A. (West) Oldshue and granddaughter of Col. John Oldshue, whose wife was a Lincoln and a relative of the martyred president. Children: William C., Jr., deceased; Mary E., wife of Wm. J. McMahon of North Kingsville, Ohio; and Edward L., who resides with his father in Pittsburgh. Mr. Stillwagen maintains law offices in the Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MORRIS EINSTEIN.

(Continued from Page 259)

Americus Republican Club, a great many other social and charitable organizations, and the Northside Chamber of Commerce.

With his long and successful career in business activities, Mr. Einstein's services are of partieular value in the political world and his excellent judgment and conservative methods have won him popularity throughout the state.

WILLIAM ALLEN HAMOR, M. A.

(Continued from Page 268)

of a series of papers and reports of researches on oil-shales, petroleum, fuels and anesthetics, and is contributor to scientific journals on educational subjects, especially on the value of industrial research and chemistry. He was a member of the editorial board of "The Science History of the Universe," in 1908, and member of the editorial staff of "The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," from 1912 to 1914.

Mr. Hamor was commissioned major, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army, on November 28, 1917. He served in France for ten months as assistant chief, Technical Division, C. W. S., A. E. F., being honorably discharged from the service on December 6, 1918. He received the decoration of Chevalier, Order of LaFayette, in 1919; is a companion of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, of the Order of Washington, and of the Society of American Wars, and member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Mr. Hamor is a Republican in political affiliation. His recreations are country life, bibliography, and antiquarian research. He is a member of the University, Authors' and Press Clubs of Pittsburgh, and of the Chemists' Club of New York City. He belongs to Alpha Chi Sigma and Phi Lambda Upsilon college fraternities, and is a member (1921-23) of the Alumni Council, University of Pittsburgh.

* * *

GRANT HUBLEY.

(Continued from Page 266)

elected secretary of the company in 1908, and in 1919, he became vice-president in charge of production. In June, 1922, the title of the position was changed to vice-president in charge of sales, and in November of the same year to vice-president and general manager.

The growth of the company has been remarkable and for the part he took in its development Mr. Hubley has good reason to be proud. The company now has 102 offices and stores, 8 large factories and 20 repair shops. It has offices in London, Tampico, Mexico, and in every oil field in the United States.

Mr. Hubley is a member of the Duquesne, Stanton Heights Golf and Auto clubs and Pittsburgh Athletic Association; Masonic fraternity, Crescent Lodge; Shriners; Historical Society and the Citizens' Committee of City Planning. He is a trustee of Christ M. E. Church.

Aside from his interest in the Oil Well Supply Company, Mr. Hubley is vice-president and a director of the Greensburg-Connellsville Coal and Coke Company, and a direetor of the National Union Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh.

On October 22, 1891, Mr. Hubley married Laura Jones, daughter of Thomas Jones, Jr. They have two daughters, Agnes Jones and Helen Louise.

* * *

WILLIAM JOSHUA PATTERSON.

(Continued from Page 265)

tion of coal tipples and coal-carrying apparatus, special heavy cranes and dock machinery. Himself an expert in his chosen profession, Mr. Patterson has surrounded himself with a staff of engineers and consultants who are no less thoroughly trained in the designing and construction field of engineering. The projects completed by this organization since its inception thirty-five years ago, extend throughout the entire district, justifying, by the endurance and accuracy of their construction, and efficiency and economy of their operation, the reputation which is conceded to Heyl & Patterson, Inc., and to Mr. Patterson as its founder.

Mr. Patterson is identified with the American Iron & Steel Institute and the Western Pennsylvania Engineers' Society. He is a member of the Duquesne and Union and Pittsburgh Field Clubs, and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

In 1907 Mr. Patterson married Miss Fay Templeton. Their summer home, "Wanny Hunny Farm," is in Fox Chapel Road, and their winter home the Hotel Schenley.

Mr. Patterson maintains offiees at the Heyl & Patterson, Inc., plant at 51 Water Street, and the company has branches in Beaver, Greenwood and Pennsylvania Avenues, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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THOMAS FLEMING, JR.

(Continued from Page 266)

He was also president of the local Cornell Alumni Association for several years. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Engineers Societies of Pennsylvania and Western Pennsylvania; Honorary Scientific Society of Sigma Xi, the Duquesne, University and Oakmont Country Clubs.

During the World War Mr. Fleming was supervising engineer of the war department at Camp Knox, Ky., having charge of all the engineering work in the building of this camp, which was one of the largest enterprises of this character undertaken by the War Department, involving the building of a complete town for 86,000 artillery men and the expenditure of $19,000,000.

Mr. Fleming married Miss Margaret Eaton Brown, August 31, 1914. They are the parents of two children.

* * *

ROY CARNEGIE McKENNA.

(Continued from Page 264)

the Government, and vast quantities of materials were there assembled for the armies of the allies.

Mr. McKenna married, October 25, 1905, Mary, daughter of James O. Martin and Katherine Hannah (Bowman) Martin, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Martin is an official of the Peoples Natural Gas Company at Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. McKenna are the parents of a daughter, Jean, aged sixteen years, who is a student at National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C. Mr. McKenna maintains his residence at Latrobe, Pa., and offices at the Vanadium-Alloys Steel Company, that city.

GENERAL CHURCHILL MEHARD.

(Continued from Page 277)

ago. On January 12, 1903, he enlisted in the 18th Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was commissioned first lieutenant on March 7, 1903. He was promoted March 4, 1904, to Captain and regimental adjutant. He later became major. Adjutant General's department, and was assigned as brigade adjutant, Second Brigade. In 1916, he was one of the first 4 officers commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, under the National Defense Act. He was a member of the National Executive Committee, Military Training Camp Association, and in 1917 was made instructor at the First Officers Training Camp, Fort McPherson, Ga., later serving as instructor, School of Fire for Field Artillery, Camp Sill, Okla.

Ordered to join his regiment May 1, 1918, he soon embarked for France. He was in the battle line 156 days, serving through the second battle of the Marne, on several St. Mihiel fronts and during the Meuse-Argonne operations. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the field, October, 1918, and commanded his regiment, the 321st Field Artillery, 82nd Division, until its return Col. Mehard was severely gassed at L'Esperence, October 6, 1918, was twice cited for gallantry and three times recommended for a full colonelcy. He returned to the United States April 8, 1919, and the following October became colonel of Field Artillery, National Guard of Pennsylvania, organized and commanded the 107th Field Artillery.

Gen. Mehard is a member of the American Legion, the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, University, Allegheny Country, Edgeworth and Young Men's Republican Clubs. Pittsburgh Racquet Club, Philadelphia, Army and Navy Club, Washington, and Beta Zeta Epsilon Fraternity.

He married, in June, 1905, Miss Mary Kline, daughter of Major Theodore D. and Ida Eugenia (Holst) Kline, of Savannah, Ga., descended from an early American family and tracing maternally to Danish royalty. Major Kline was in the Confederate army, built the Mexican National Railroad, and, at the time of his death in 1904, was general manager of the Central Railroad of Georgia. General and Mrs. Mehard are the parents of one daughter, Ida Brown.

Gen. Mehard's law offices are in suite 616, Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

On July 26, 1923, at Camp Gretna, Pennsylvania, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, to succeed General Asher Miner, and took active charge of the Fifty-third Brigade, Twenty-eighth Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

* * *

ROBERT M. EWING.

(Continued from Page 273)

to the legal branch, Transportation Service, at Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in the settlement of claims of shipowners against the government. He was transferred to Hoboken, N. J., July 15, 1920, with the Transportation Service and was honorably discharged October 4, 1920. He was appointed to his present position as assistant city solicitor of Pittsburgh, January 15, 1922.

Mr. Ewing is chairman, executive committee, Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, member Sons of the American Revolution and East Liberty Post No. 5, American Legion. He is a member of the Allegheny County and Pennsylvania State Bar Associations.

Mr. Ewing married (1) on June 14, 1894, Anna S Davis. On December 6, 1908, he married Eleanor Chalfant McCrea. Children: Caroline Isabel, Robert M., Jr., Liberty McCrea and William Findley.

Home: 7537 Rosemary Street. Offices: City-County Building and Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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EDWARD RAY WEIDLEIN.

(Continued from Page 268)

Mr. Weidlein is identified with the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Electrochemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, Franklin Institute, National Education Association, Kansas Academy of Science, Societe de Chimie Industrielle of France, Washington Academy of Science, and Pi Upsilon, Sigma Xi, Phi Lambda Upsilon and Alpha Chi Sigma fraternities. He affiliates with the Republican party. His clubs include the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, University and Pittsburgh Field Clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Chemists' and Anglers Clubs of New York.

On April 24, 1915, Mr. Weidlein married Hazel I. Butts, of Wichita, Kansas. He resides at 6621 Woodwell Street, and his office is at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

J. B. NESSLE.

(Continued from Page 279)

thorough beginning as a telegraph operator and working his way up through the various branches. He is identified with the Masonic organizations of Pittsburgh, and a life member of Syria Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Country Club, Traffic Club and Auto Club, also of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Nessle is a widower. He resides at 321 Melwood Street and his office is in the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Terminal Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

JOSEPH WAUGH WARD.

(Continued from Page 244)

Country Club and the Bankers Club. In 1910 he married Elsie M. Ness. They are the parents of two children, Elsie N. and Jane Ward.

FRANK NEWMAN SPELLER.

(Continued from Page 275)

ment, devoted about one-half of his time to the Army Ordnance and Chemical Warfare services, both actively and as a consultant on metallurgical problems. Through this work he rendered services of great value, purely as a patriotic duty, without compensation, and in recognition thereof, received a special commendation from the Chemical Warfare Service Department.

Mr. Speller is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania and other engineering organizations. He is author of many technical papers, compiled for the above societies on practical engineering subjects, especially on certain refinements in the manufacture and conservation of steel.

He is a member of the Engineers Club, New York, University and Union Clubs, Pittsburgh, and for several years was trustee of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, having been president of the Board of Trustees of that church for two years.

Mr. Speller married, in 1906, Roberta, daughter of Thomas Hughes, prominent attorney of Baltimore, Md. Children: Thomas Hughes, Frank Newman, Jr., Jean Carfrae and Roberta Thorburn.

Home: 6411 Darlington Road. Office: National Tube Company, Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

JOHN N. ENGLISH.

(Continued from Page 277)

he was one of Theodore Roosevelt's most ardent admirers. He is very active in the progressive wing of the party today. He was in the contest for district attorney of Allegheny County in 1921, and his unusual showing was a tribute to his popularity, receiving as an independent candidate 79,000 votes in a nineteen days' campaign.

In the last gubernatorial fight he was general chairman of the Western Pennsylvania Personal Campaign Committee and an indefatigable worker for Gifford Pinchot, whose election was a source of great gratification to him. On January 11, 1923, Mr. English was appointed a deputy attorney general of the State by Governor-Elect Pinchot.

Mr. English is a member of the Hiland Presbyterian Church of Perrysville; Bellevue Lodge No. 530, F. & A. M.; charter member of the Lambskin Club of Bellevue; member of the Academy of Science and Art; of the Executive Committee of the Presbyterian Union, and various other organizations. He was secretary of the Legal Advisory Board, Seventeenth County District, during the war, also a member of the Pennsylvania Public Safety Committee for Allegheny County.

On May 20, 1916, Mr. English married Lucile Shurmer. Mrs. English died April 6, 1921.

* * *

RAYMOND B. KEATING.

(Continued from Page 278)

& Manufacturers Exchange of New York, operating the Grand Central Palace and the New York Furniture Exchange.

In 1914, he resigned all of the foregoing connections to assume the vice-presidency of the West Penn System, with offices at 165 Broadway, New York. In August, 1915, he returned to Pittsburgh to continue his active duties throughout the refinancing and adjustment of the West Penn Companies, accomplished in the years 1916-1917. He has continued his association with the West Penn interests in the above capacity since.

He is a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Athletic and Field Clubs of the City of Pittsburgh. Mr. Keating married, on December 4, 1920, Mrs. Maude Spencer Ward of New York City. He resides at 209 North Dithridge Street, and has offices in the West Penn Building, 14 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

DR. JUDSON ADAMS CRANE.

(Continued from Page 281)

of Commerce of Pittsburgh, Shannopin Country Club, Allegheny County and American Bar Associations. He is a Master Mason, member of Bellefield Lodge, Bellefield Chapter Ascalon Commandery; Syria Temple and Mystic Shrine. He is chairman of the board of deacons, First Baptist Church.

Dr. Crane married, June 28, 1911, Corinna V. Foljambe, of Malden, Mass. They have a daughter, Dorothy, aged 10 years. Residence: 6517 Northumberland Street. Office: Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

PAUL DIDIER.

(Continued from Page 279)

vancement of Science, a charter member of the American Railways, Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, and member of the Franklin Institute. He was selected a delegate to the International Railways Congress held at Paris, France, in 1900. Aside from his official position as principal assistant engineer, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, he has been greatly honored by the King of Belgium, who appointed Mr Didier as Belgian Consul for Western Pennsylvania.

* * *

HARRY HOMER HUNTER.

(Continued from Page 274)

of the Western Pennsylvania Golf Association, and a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Mr Hunter married, December 6, 1906, Louise N. Long, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have one daughter, Anjeanette.

Residence: 6231 Wellesley Avenue. Office: Samuel W. Black Company, 1114 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TILLMAN DANIS LYNCH.

(Continue from Page 275)

They have two sons, Harry Irwin, studying to become an architect, and James Owen, still in high school.

From 1899 to date Mr. Lynch has been on the staff of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, engaged in materials treatments and their applications, including such subdivisions as inspector of materials, engineer of tests, section engineer in charge of manufacturing processes, materials specifications and metallurgical engineering on both ferrous and non-ferrous metals, materials in design, and the application of research work to commercial use. He is now acting manager of the Material and Process Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

As a member of the council, borough of Wilkinsburg, Mr. Lynch acted for the municipalities in the engineering work and negotiations in connection with the elevation of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks within the borough limits.

He is a director of the Elk Valley Land Company, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

He is a vestryman of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

He is also a member of the American Society for Testing Materials, active on ten of its principal committees and many additional subcommittees, covering steel, iron, non-ferrous alloys, standardizing of tests, heat treatment, effects of phosphorus and sulphur on steel, and corrosion of steel; a member of the Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania; the American Society for Steel Treating, vice-president of this organization during its first year, taking a prominent part in the drafting of its policies, and, in October, 1922, was elected president of this very active association.

He is the author of many important technical papers which he has presented at the national conventions of the societies to which he belongs and to the press.

* * *

COL. JAMES L. COSTELLA.

(Continued from Page 282)

Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, Hotel Traymore and Hotel Dennis, all at Atlantic City, are conspicuous achievements. His engineering skill it was that rebuilt eight of Baltimore's buildings which had been destroyed in the fire of 1904. He directed the construction of the Pierce-Arrow Automobile plant at Buffalo, N. Y., the Mergenthaler Linotype building at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Pittsburgh Provision and Packing Plant at Pittsburgh.

Colonel Costella's constructive ingenuity has been recognized by his appointment to the position of maintenance engineer of the Allegheny County road department, which he has held since December, 1921.

On April 24, 1901, Colonel Costella was married to Miss Mary E. Collins of Philadelphia. They have three children, Gertrude, James L., Junior, and Elizabeth.

Colonel Costella is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Eagles; a member of the American Legion, the Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

* * *

GUSTAVUS B. OBEY.

(Continued from Page 283)

a number of years. He was also a member of the Brownsville Council for two terms.

He is high in Masonic circles and member of the Consistory, Temple and Shrine; member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Field Club, Pennsylvania Society (New York City), and numerous clubs and organizations throughout the United States and especially in the East. His hobbies are motoring and golf.

Mr. Obey married Matie Lee, daughter of Dewitt Clinton and Elenora (Phelps) Hart, of Foxburg, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Obey are members of the Episcopal Church. Their residence is at 1900 Wightman Street, and the brokerage offices of Obey & Nuttall are in the First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

WILLIAM SINGER MOORHEAD.

(Continued from Page 263)

Allegheny Country, Greensburg Country and Westmoreland Polo and Hunt Clubs, of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

On February 10, 1915, Mr. Moorhead married Constance, daughter of the late A. J. Barr, formerly editor of the Pittsburgh "Post" and "Sun." He resides at 5622 Northumberland Street, and the law offices of Moorhead & Knox are in suite 1059, Frick Building Annex, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

DAVID L. STARR.

(Continued from Page 280)

organizations, including the Masons, Knights Templar, Shriners, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Maccabees and Eagles Lodges.

On June 11, 1902, Mr. Starr was united in marriage to Leona, daughter of John C. Phillips and Emma Jane Phillips. Mr. and Mrs. Starr are the parents of two daughters, Emma Leona and Mary Lee. Mr. Starr and family reside at 691 Lincoln Avenue, Northside. His law offices are in the First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

DR. ACHESON STEWART.

(Continued from Page 276)

Dr. Stewart was twice married, the first time to Miss Lois B. Rhoades, who died in July, 1911. They had three children, Margaret, Mary Louise and Acheson Stewart, Jr. On February 2, 1913, Dr. Stewart was married to Miss Bertha B. Niggel and to this union was born a daughter, Dorothy Acheson Stewart.

COL. BERTRAM L. SUCCOP.

(Continued from Page 282)

on April 12, 1917, and was mustered in the United States service at Camp Hancock, Georgia, August 5, 1917. He sailed for France with the troops on May 5, 1918, serving as lieutenant-colonel with the 111th Infantry, 56th Brigade, 28th Division. He saw hard severe service, taking part in many important engagements. At the close of the war he returned home and again resumed business.

Mr. Succop had always taken an interest in politics and in February, 1919, Mayor E. V. Babcock appointed him to the position of police magistrate. He served throughout the Babcock regime and was re-appointed when William A. Magee became chief executive of the city. As a police magistrate Mr. Succop has rendered excellent service in the use of wise judgment always striving to temper justice with mercy.

In addition to being owner of the Succop Realty Company, Mr. Succop has other interests. When the Keystone Ranger Developing Company, which has valuable oil and refinery holdings in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, was organized, he was elected vice-president. At the present time he is chairman of the board of directors of the organization. He is also vice-president of the F. J. Hartman Company, Investments.

On December 25, 1900, Mr. Succop married Florence I. Jackson. They have a son, Robert M., and a daughter, Kathryn Louise. The family resides on the South Side and Mr. Succop's place of business is at 1411 Carson Street (South Side), Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

J. CHARLES WILSON.

(Continued from Page 274)

belonging also to Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Wilson was married, April 8, 1891, to Miss Nellie Blanche Allen, daughter of Adam R. and Alice (Read) Allen of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of the following children: Pauline Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Nesbit McDonald of McDonald, Pa., Joseph Charles, Jr., born 1893, Lawrence Allen, born 1895, and Maitland Alexander Wilson, born 1900.

Joseph Charles, Jr., enlisted in the army for service on the Mexican Border, during 1915 and 1916. In August, 1917, he enlisted in the Royal Air Forces, at Toronto, Canada, and was commissioned second lieutenant before going overseas. In January, 1918, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and saw much active service in France. He was seriously wounded in air combat, July 19, 1918. He was awarded the D. S. C. and accorded other recognitions of valor. Four months after his enlistment, his lead was followed by his younger brother, who went across as a volunteer in the Royal Air Forces, in June, 1918, and attained the rank of first lieutenant. Honorably discharged at the end of the war, the brothers returned home and are associated with their father in the A. & S. Wilson Company; the elder is vice-president and the younger a director. Joseph Charles, Jr., married Miss Mary McKee, daughter of D. F. McKee of Oakmont, Pa., and Lawrence Allen Wilson married Miss Marion King of Pittsburgh.

* * *

REV. CARL WALLACE PETTY.

(Continued from Page 281)

Clubs of New York City, and was president of the latter club in 1921. He is also a member of the Shannopin Country Club and University Club of Pittsburgh. He is a 32nd degree Mason and Shriner; past master, Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16, New York; was district deputy grand master, 1st District of Manhattan, in 1918 and 1919; grand chaplain, Grand Lodge, State of New York, 1919 to 1922.

Dr. Petty married, May 12, 1910, Miss Eloise Wells of Erieville, New York. To them have been born two daughters; Barbara, aged 6, and Jessie, aged 4 years. The family residence is at 6635 Wilkinsburg Avenue.

* * *

JAMES WILLIAM ORR.

(Continued from Page 278)

On September 22, 1891, Mr. Orr married Margaret M. Wilson. They are the parents of two sons, Robert J. and Lawrence Orr. The former was a lieutenant in the navy on the destroyer Stevens operating in foreign waters during the World War and had entered upon a promising career when he was drowned while on a hunting trip in Colorado, January 7, 1922. The younger son is now attending college.

Mr. Orr's offices are in the Pennsylvania Station, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the family residence is 235 Academy Avenue, Sewickley, Pa.

* * *

JOHN LORRAINE BROWN.

(Continued from Page 284)

The Continental Supply Company, which he represents, has its offices at 1902 Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh, and a section of the Terminal Warehouse, South Side, Pittsburgh, used as a warehouse where anything in the line of oil country equipment can be had and where price, quality and service places it second to none.

Mr. Brown resides at 148 Prospect Avenue. The offices of the Continental Supply Company are in suite 1902, Union National Bank Building, Fourth Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

FREDERIC WILLIAM LYON.

(Continued from Page 293)

neer in charge of the construction of the Aspinwall Pumping Station, later division engineer in charge of construction in the Division, and in 1916 made division superintendent of the Division.

In November, 1922, he was appointed chief engineer of the Bureau of Engineering, Department of Public Works, city of Pittsburgh, Pa., which position he still holds.

GEORGE M. HOSACK.

(Continued from Page 289)

ly in the preparation of all kinds of state and Federal tax reports and in the adjustment of taxes, until recently when its business was taken over by the firm of Hosack, Rogers and Kimball.

Mr. Hosack began his political career in Fayette County, where he was secretary of the Republican County Committee which position he held until he came to Pittsburgh. Three years after he located here he was nominated for the House of Representatives and was elected with a majority of over 13,000. He subsequently was re-elected to the session of 1899 and 1901. His career in the Legislature was one of brilliant achievements and as chairman of the Oleo Investigation Committee he was responsible for the reorganization of the Dairy and Food Commissioner's office, and won lasting distinction by his refusal to accept mileage allowance from the State while serving on a legislative investigating committee on the ground that having the use of a railroad pass, he was not entitled to charge mileage. By this act he saved the State thousands of dollars during that session, and the practice was discontinued. He introduced many measures which were enacted into law, one of them known as the Bonus Act, which relating to foreign corporations has brought hundreds of thousands of dollars into the State Treasury. His natural ability and magnetic personality wielded a lasting influence and he was an ardent champion of all measures that were beneficial to the State and the general public.

Mr. Hosack is a member of the Masonic order, including Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine. He is also a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

On November 16, 1893, Mr. Hosack married Della Clark, daughter of William P. Clark of Connellsville, Pa. They are the parents of George M., Jr., now a member of the legal profession, and Margaret, who married Francis O'Hara Moreland, and has two children, Francis O'Hara, Jr., and Margaret.

* * *

JOHN COLVIN FETTERMAN.

(Continued from Page 290)

Pennsylvania State Educational Association, Classical Association of Pittsburgh, Western Pennsylvania Historical Society; member of the Alumni Council of the Alumni Association, University of Pittsburgh, member of Chamber of Commerce, University Club, Civic Club, Hungry Club, Phi Delta Theta fraternity, Western Pennsylvania Botanical Society and director, Pittsburgh Branch National Dairy Council. He has contributed different widely-read articles to various journals.

He married, March 6, 1905, Margaret Lydia Stein, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. Fetterman and her sister, Stella Mathilda Stein, were the first co-eds to graduate from the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1898 with first honors. Children: Adam S., aged seventeen, sophomore at the University of Pittsburgh; George H., 3rd, aged fourteen, senior in high school, to enter the University of Pittsburgh at the age of fifteen; Katherine Barbara, aged ten years.

Mr. Fetterman's home is Castle Shannon and his office is 1308 East End Trust Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

CLIFFORD B. CONNELLEY.

(Continued from Page 290)

Church. He was president, Manual Training Department, N. E. A., 1911-1912; member American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania, Society for Promotion of Industrial Education; Society for Promotion of Engineering Education, A. A. A. S.; American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Pittsburgh Art Society, Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Schoolman's Club of Pittsburgh. Clubs: Americus Republican, Press, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Harrisburg Club. He is author of many papers on technical and industrial education.

On January 12, 1889, Mr. Connelley married Catherine J. Selferth Culp.

Residence: Marisonia Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office: Carnegie Institute of Technology.

* * *

HOLMES ANDREW DAVIS.

(Continued from Page 292)

gheny Coal Company; president-treasurer-director, Washington Gas Coal Company and West Penn Coke Company; president and director, West Penn By-Products Company and others.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Duquesne and Union Clubs of Pittsburgh and the Washington Golf Club, Washington, Pa.

Mr. Davis married August 2, 1910, Mary C. Carothers of Washington, Pa. Children: Sarah Elizabeth, Charles Edward, Mary C., and Richard. Residence: Solway and Shady Avenues. Offices: First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

SAMUEL H. GARDNER.

(Continued from Page 289)

On April 6, 1906, Mr. Gardner married Bertha M. Wood, of Tarentum, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are the parents of a daughter, Helen Lucile. They reside at 312 East Tenth Avenue, Tarentum, and Mr. Gardner's offices are in the County Courthouse, Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

ALMOS DAVIDSON NEELD.

(Continued from Page 298)

burgh, and has two sons, Almos D., Jr., aged 35; Robert English Neeld, aged 33 years.

Residence: 10 Bradford Avenue, Crafton, Pa. Offices: Bakewell Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES STRATTON DAVIS, C. E.

(Continued from Page 298)

this company. On account of the war in Europe, the work of extending the Pennsylvania Lines to Detroit was temporarily deferred and in August, 1918, Mr. Davis returned to Chattanooga to take up the work of his successor who had gone to France with the United States Army. He remained there one year and then came to Pittsburgh to take charge of the engineering on the proposed Fortieth Street Bridge over the Allegheny River.

Among the projects with which Mr. Davis has been connected in a responsible way might be mentioned the following:

A highway bridge over the Androscoggin River at Livermore Falls, Maine, a single span of 320 feet, the longest in New England.

A bridge over the Maumee River at Toledo, Ohio, for the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company.

Repairs and strengthening of the Merchants Bridge and of the Eads' Bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis, Missouri, and an extension to the train shed at the Union Station, St. Louis, all for the Terminal Railroad Association.

Reconstruction and re-erection of the old Cherry Street Bridge at Ash-Consaul Streets, over the Maumee River, for the City of Toledo.

While engaged on valuation work, he had charge of the valuation of bridges, water stations, fuel stations, wharves, docks and similar structures, on many railroads, among which were the Big Four, Erie, Southern, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh and the Florida East Coast. He personally examined the viaduct structures on the Key West extension of the F. E. C. Ry.

In 1921, he was a member of the Board of Consulting Engineers appointed by the City of Pittsburgh to examine and report upon the safety of the Point Bridge over the Monongahela River.

He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Railway Engineering Association, the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

In 1911, he married Claire Marie Blay of Detroit, who died in October, 1917. In 1918 he married Grace Greenwood Gilbert of Decatur, Illinois. He has one daughter, Charlotte Marie, born at Signal Mountain, Tennessee, June 25, 1915.

* * *

HENRY ERNEST COLE.

(Continued from Page 267)

Mr. Cole is a member of the Shady Avenue Baptist Church, where he is superintendent of the church school. He is vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association and a member of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Sunday School Association and on the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, the Americus Club and active in the Pittsburgh Rotary Club. He is a Mason, being a member of Duquesne Lodge and Duquesne Commandery, the Pittsburgh Consistory and Syria Temple.

On September 4, 1907, Mr. Cole was married to Miss Auguste S. Schumacher, of Portland, Maine. They are the parents of two children, Helen Louise and Harriet Christine. The family occupies a beautiful home at 6100 Stanton Avenue. Mr. Cole's office is at the headquarters of the Harris Pump & Supply Company, 320 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

ARTHUR G. PIERCE.

(Continued from Page 301)

had a definite influence on the progress of industry in this industrial section of the United States.

He is an active member of the Citizens Committee on City Plan and of the Civic Club of Allegheny County. He is prominent in the Rotary movement, heading an international committee. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of its national board of managers. He has always been deeply interested in civic work and at present is a director of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, being chairman of its committee on public recreation. He is a member of the University Club and Union Club.

Mr. Pierce married, in 1897, Blanche Josephine Gammon, daughter of Robert and Clara (Brock) Gammon, of Barnet, Vermont. Their children are: Robert Allen, Richard Kimball and Clara Brock. Mr. Pierce's business address is the Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Company, Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

JOHN DAVISON GRAHAM.

(Continued from Page 291)

In addition to Mr. Graham's duties as recorder of deeds, he is a director in the Collins Avenue Building & Loan Association, East End, Pittsburgh. He is affiliated with all of the Masonic bodies, including the Scottish Rite Masons and Knights Templar.

During the World War, Mr. Graham was very active in the various Liberty Loan Sales campaigns.

On June 6, 1916, Mr. Graham was married to Margaret L., daughter of William and Jane H. Miller, of Pittsburgh. He resides at 5460 Penn Avenue, East End, Pittsburgh, and his office as recorder of deeds is located at the Grant and Diamond Street corner of the first floor of the new City and County Building.

* * *

S. CLARKE REED.

(Continued from Page 305)

daughter of James W. Brown of Pittsburgh. Children: Clarke, Jr., Clarissa Howe, James Brown, Ellinor Baird, Alice Howe.

Home: 1176 Murray Hill Avenue. Office: 215 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES HOULAHEN.

(Continued from Page 306)

pay the entire cost of the purchasing agent's office, and besides saving the county thousands of dollars annually in its purchases.

In his term as county commissioner great strides forward have been made in the matter of county roads through a reorganized county road department. With the rapid expansion of motor traffic this has become one of the most important county activities. For the first time, the county is now making in its own county-operated plant the asphalt it uses for resurfacing roads.

Yet, in the three annual budgets the county commissioners have reported the three years they have been in office—years of mounting costs and increasing taxes—they have continued the tax levy unchanged at the same figure, six and one half mills.

James Houlahen, born there September 23, 1880, has lived all his life in Millvale, where he attended the public and parochial schools. At 17 he entered upon a two-year business course in Holy Ghost College, now Duquesne University, and entering business, made a success of a real estate and insurance enterprise, which he still heads.

A Democrat, he has been in politics almost since he left school. He was elected a member of Millvale borough council, and in appreciation of his efforts in their behalf the citizens of Millvale elected him burgess, the highest office within their gift.

It was while serving as councilman and burgess that Mr. Houlahen obtained an agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad which protected valuable borough property rights and resulted in the construction of a costly retaining wall along the Butler Plank road. Also in this period, reconstruction of the water and electric lighting systems, both now owned by the borough, was brought about.

He is one of the recognized leaders of the Democratic party in this county and in the State. When a candidate for county commissioner four years ago, showing appreciation of his efforts extended outside party lines, he received in the November election the largest vote ever polled by a Democrat running for any office in this county. He was again renominated September, 1923.

Within the Democratic party, County Commissioner Houlahen is now and has been for a number of years a member of the Democratic state and county executive committees; chairman of the Democratic organization in Millvale; and was a Democratic presidential elector for Pennsylvania in 1912, 1916 and 1920.

On June 8, 1902, Mr. Houlahen married Mary E., daughter of the late P. J. Ritter, who was a banker and broker and prominent in financial affairs of Millvale Borough. Mr. and Mrs. Houlahen have a son, James, Jr. They reside at Millvale, Pa.

* * *

JAMES JOSEPH BRENNAN.

(Continued from Page 297)

service as engineer for the Water Department, remaining until December 31, 1920. Since then he has been engaged in consulting work in an engineering capacity, on miscellaneous public and private projects in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

In the Spanish-American War he volunteered as an engineer, later being commissioned (with relative rank as lieutenant-commander) for duty with the fleet in Atlantic waters. During the World War he was practically on every board and committee having to do with the expedition of men and equipment, as well as on "drive" and "fund" committees.

On August 7, 1879, Mr. Brennan married Miss Elizabeth Seraphe Dugal, of Pittsburgh. They are the parents of five sons and two daughters. All of the sons were in the Federal service during the World War, and three of them were on combat duty in the great engagements overseas. Both daughters were actively engaged in auxiliary work throughout the conflict.

Mr. Brennan was complimented by the government authorities, senators and congressmen, on the unusual showing of the family in public service during the dark days of the Great War.

His home is in Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh.

* * *

JOHN ASHLEY FERGUSON.

(Continued from Page 297)

It was an important assignment as he was responsible for the safe construction as well as the designing. Thorough efficiency marked all his efforts and in 1915 he received another promotion that meant much to the ambitious engineer. He was advanced to his present position, with its increased responsibility, and his progressive methods there won him new laurels. He is especially familiar with masonry construction and re-inforced concrete on which subject he has written illuminative articles. He also has delved deeply into every phase of fire protection, making his services valuable in city work. He has a consulting practice of a general engineering character, including the writing of building regulations for municipalities, being an authority on these subjects.

Mr. Ferguson is a member of the American Engineers' Society, the American Concrete Institute, of which organization he is on the committe of Re-inforced Concrete, and chairman of the subcommittee; a member of the American Society of Testing Materials; the National Fire Protection Association and the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. He is affiliated with the Republican party and is a member of the Civic Club, of Pittsburgh.

On October 16, 1910, Mr. Ferguson married Helen Grace Brown, a grand-daughter of Robert Bruce, one of the early settlers of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have one daughter, Frances Jane, born August 7, 1911.

* * *

HON. HENRY COOPER.

(Continued from Page 291)

Nevin. Children: Laura H. (deceased); Dr. Roy C. Cooper; Jean Nevin, now Mrs. Edward Lawrence; John F., deceased. Mr. Cooper resides at 1115 North Negley Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN DEWAR.

(Continued from Page 308)

ment, Concrete, Iron, etc.," a work now in its seventh edition.

Mr. Dewar was a director of the Columbia Plate Glass Company prior to its sale to General Motors; is a director and vice-president of the Allegheny Trust Company and of the Bellevue Realty, Savings & Trust Company; trustee, Uniondale Cemetery Corporation; trustee Pittsburgh United Presbyterian Seminary; member Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Duquesne Club and Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

He married, in 1890, Miss Margaret J. Barr, of Allegheny City. Children: John Barr, graduate of Princeton (1914), in active service as volunteer, United States Navy, during the World War, who emerged with rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and now associated with the Baraqua Sugar Co.; Margaret, graduate of Vassar, president of the Girls' Patriotic League of Pittsburgh during the World War; Joseph Kyle, graduate of Cornell, who enlisted in the navy as seaman at age of 18 and rose to rank of ensign in the transport service.

Residence: "Knockcoid" (meaning "The Home on the Hill," named after his grandfather's Scotland home). Office: Dewar, Clinton & Jeffcoat Company, Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

WILLIAM STANBOROUGH SUTTON.

(Continued from Page 307)

Accountants and he was the first accountant from Western Pennsylvania to obtain an appointment on any of the committees of the national association. Since 1916 he has been a member of the Certified Public Accountants of Pennsylvania. He resides with his mother and sister at 4850 Ellsworth Avenue, and the offices of William Stanborough Sutton & Company are in the Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The late John A. Sutton, father of William Stanborough Sutton, was first vice-president of the Crucible Steel Company of America and one of the most prominent men of his time. He was a high authority on the manufacture of crucible steel and an executive of distinguished ability. Mr. Sutton married Annie G. Woods in 1875. To them were born Edna W., Robert Woods, now deceased; William Stanborough, whose sketch appears above; J. Blair, Donald L. and Clinton I., a first lieutenant of aviation in the United States Army and who was killed in France while flying in combat pilot service, August 16, 1918.

* * *

ARTHUR DWIGHT SUTTON.

(Continued from Page 307)

Mellott Furnace is sold in every state of the Union and many are exported; gas burning furnaces are sold extensively in the South and coal burners in the North and East.

Mr. Sutton, October 10, 1883, married Katherine, daughter of Stephen A. and Mary (Elliot) Johnston of Armagh, Pa. Their son, James S. Sutton, was educated in the schools of Woodlawn, Indiana County, and was graduated with the Ph.G. degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1909. Jennie J., the daughter, attended the Indiana County schools, Indiana State Normal, and was graduated from Hollidaysburg Seminary. Kenneth B. attended the Coraopolis and Woodlawn schools and is now chemist for the P. & L. E. R. R. Company of this city.

The Sutton family resides in Coraopolis. They are Presbyterians and active in church affairs. Mr. Sutton is a member of the Republican party.

* * *

FREDERICK HUGH GROVES.

(Continued from Page 300)

is president of Syria Temple chorus, and prominent in fraternal and social affairs of the Temple. He has helped organize and has carried out the most successful picnics and minstrel shows held in the city, and is an adept at supervising children's parties and charity works. He is district deputy, Pittsburgh Boy Scouts, and leader in Scout activities of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he and his family are members. As a leader in Liberty and Victory Bond sales, his teams sold over $1,500,000 in bonds. He was also a worker for the "Four Minute Men" and Red Cross.

He married, June 19, 1901, Viola Voight, of Pittsburgh. Children: Hugh V., aged 20; Nelson, aged 18.

Residence, Glenmore & LaSalle Avenue, Dormont. Office, F. H. Groves Piano Company, 414 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

WILLIAM DOUGLAS MANSFIELD.

(Continued from Page 306)

Executive committee of McKeesport, in 1921, and re-elected in 1922.

Mr. Mansfield was married March 15, 1908, to Miss Margaret A. Butler. They have one son, William Douglas Mansfield, Jr., and reside at 540 Sixth Avenue, McKeesport. Mr. Mansfield's business address is 341 Sixth Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.

* * *

A. J. SUNSTEIN.

(Continued from Page 295)

Eva Oppenheimer, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Sunstein are the parents of Mrs. A. C. Speyer and A. Cass Sunstein. His offices are in the Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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CHAUNCEY LOBINGIER.

(Continued from Page 299)

He married: (1) Isabel A. Danby, of Easton, Pa.; (2) Ella Hanlon, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Children: George D., now a student at Lafayette College; John Huston Lobingier.

GEORGE W. FLOWERS.

(Continued from Page 311)

born at Harrisburg in 1797. His family moved to Allegheny County. He became the owner of a large farm there, where he lived until his death in 1877. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Mantell) Horning. Children: Jacob; John, of whom more later; Lavinia, wife of Frederick Olenhausen; Priscilla, married John Aber; Martha, married Herman H. Niemann of Pittsburgh; Sophia, married Charles Meyran, Pittsburgh; Mary, married J. C. Matz.

John Horning, son of George and Elizabeth (Horning) Flowers, was born February 24, 1821, died April 28, 1898. He resided and farmed in Allegheny County until 1869 and then moved to Westmoreland County. For a number of years he was township supervisor, school director and councilman. He was an organizer and member of the first board of directors of the Equitable Building & Loan Association of Irwin, Pa., and member and trustee of the First Reformed Church of Irwin. He married, June 21, 1855, Sarah, daughter of Joseph R. and Elizabeth (Baughman) Lenhart of Westmoreland County. Her great-grandfather was Christian Lenhart of York County, Pa., who had served as ensign or lieutenant in the Third Company, Eighth Battalion, Continental Army, Col. James Ross, commander. Her great-great grandfather, Andrew Byerly, was a pioneer settler west of the Alleghenies. He located, in 1759, with wife and small children, at Bushy Run, on the Forbes Road, near the present town of Irwin, Pa. He carried messages, as express rider, between Fort Pitt's commandant and Philadelphia. He fought (under Colonel Boquet) the Indians at Bushy Run, most of the advance guard of which he was a member having fallen on the field of battle. John Horning and Sarah (Lenhart) Flowers had the following children: (1) Joseph F., of Wichita, Kan., married Emma McIntyre and has four sons: Charles Clarence, James J., Harry E., and William A. (2) George W., subject of this sketch; (3) Grant L., of Ottumwa, Iowa, married Bertha E. Jones. Children: Edmund H., Dwight L. and George H. (4) Sarah Anne (now deceased) married William H. Croek of Irwin. (5) John H. (II), in plumbing business, Pittsburgh; married (first) Caroline Colerick, of Irwin; (second) Margaret M. Broderick, of Buffalo, N. Y. Children (by first union): John H. (III), and Leonard Colerick.

George W. Flowers, son of John Horning and Sarah (Lenhart) Flowers was born May 15, 1860, near White Hall, Pa. He attended public schools, Irwin Academy, Washington & Jefferson College and Yale University, receiving B.A. degree from the latter in 1884. He studied law under Judge Alexander D. McConnell, of Greensburg and Hon. George W. Guthrie of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Flowers was deputy prothonotary of Westmoreland County in 1886; and prothonotary two years later. In 1889, he was admitted to the bars of Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties and two years later to practice before Federal Courts. He came to Pittsburgh in 1890, is now an acknowledged authority on corporation law and has a large elientele. He is a member of the Westmoreland County, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania State and American Bar Associations.

Mr. Flowers was an organizer and is now vice-president and a director of the First National Bank of Irwin. He was also an organizer and is now a director of the Manor National Bank, Manor, Pa. He assisted in the founding of the First National Bank of Gallitzen, Pa., and the First National Bank of Trafford City, Pa., and was formerly a director of both. He took part in the organization of the Parkersburg Iron & Steel Company and is a director thereof, and is also a factor in advisory or official capacities in other enterprises, including the Citizens' Savings Bank, and the Fifth Avenue Bank of Pittsburgh and the Irwin Savings & Trust Company of Irwin, Pa. He founded the Irwin "Republican" in 1891, was its owner for twelve years and part of the time its editor. He then purchased the Irwin "Standard" and combined the two papers under the name of the "Republican-Standard," eventually selling the same to the present owners.

Irwin has long been Mr. Flowers' home. He is the author of "A History of Irwin and Vicinity," an authoritative work dealing with that section. For several years he was borough solicitor and for a number of years a member of the board of education of Irwin. In 1895 he gave the town its public school library; and he was active in securing the Union High School for the town and vicinity. He is believed to be the original sponsor in the state of compulsory education for all children, and assisted in securing state legislation for furnishing free text-books to public school students.

He is a member of Westmoreland Lodge, No. 518, F. & A. M., New Castle Consistory S. P. R. S. and Syria Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., Westmoreland County and Western Pennsylvania Historical Societies; president of Bushy Run Battlefield Association; member Americus Republican and Union Clubs, Pittsburgh; and Century Club, Irwin; president, Irwin Chamber of Commerce, member, Irwin Reformed Church.

Mr. Flowers married, on June 14, 1894, Mrs. Sarah E. (Cole) Gregg, daughter of Henry G. and Lucy A. (Lenhart) Cole, of Irwin, Pa. Like her husband, Mrs. Flowers is active in civic affairs of Irwin and is a member of the Century Club and Federation of Women's Clubs.

* * *

GEORGE H. CALVERT.

(Continued from Page 310)

1916, Mr. Blakeley withdrew from the partnership. Mr. Calvert then practiced alone until 1917, in which year the present firm of Calvert, Thompson & Wilson was created.

Mr. Calvert holds membership in the leading social clubs and organizations of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

In February, 1913, Mr. Calvert married Miss Virginia Anderson of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Calvert are the parents of four children: George H., Jr., Alexander, Virginia and Jane. Mr. Calvert and family reside at Glenshaw, Pa. The law offices of Calvert, Thompson & Wilson are in suite 1737, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM SAMUEL HADDOCK.

(Continued from Page 321)

Association, treasurer United States Football Association, president Allegheny Mountain Association, Amateur Athletic Union.

He served in the U. S. army during the Spanish-American War, enlisting in April, 1898, and was honorably discharged from the service in 1899. He is a member of McKinley Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Merrill Allen Camp and United Spanish War Veterans. He is affiliated with Dormont Lodge, No. 684, F. & A. M.; St. Clair Chapter, R. A. M., Chartiers Commandery, K. T.; Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. of the Mystic Shrine; B. P. O. Elks, Knights of Malta and the Protected Home Circle. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Union, Americus Republican, and St. Clair County Clubs.

On August 30, 1907, Mr. Haddock married Wilhelmina S., daughter of John C. and Rose Kreis of Pittsburgh. Children: Sarah Rose, Ruth, Gwen, Joan and William. Residence: Dormont, Pa. Office: County Court House Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

JOHN H. HENDERSON.

(Continued from Page 314)

During the World War, Mr. Henderson was assistant to the Provost Marshal, United States Army, being in charge of the Draft Board for the 21st ward of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Henderson affiliates with McKinley Lodge, No. 318, F. & A. M.; Pennsylvania Consistory, thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite; Syria Temple, Mystic Shrine, and is a life member of the Elks' Lodge, No. 339. He also holds membership in the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

He married, May 11, 1909, May Agnes Reynolds, of Pittsburgh, and resides at 1238 Golstein Avenue, that city.

* * *

JOHN A. MURPHY.

(Continued from Page 320)

Pittsburgh. At the seventieth annual conclave of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, held in Pittsburgh in May ,1923, he was eleeted grand junior warden. His election was a most popular one for he is a loyal worker, ever ready to sacrifice time and money to promote the welfare of the order.

Mr. Murphy's law offices are in the Berger Building and his home in the Iroquois Apartments, Pittsburgh, Pa.

He is a member of the Duquesne Club, University Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Auto Club, Americus Club and the High Noon Club of Pittsburgh.

* * *

JOHN M. HENRY.

(Continued from Page 312)

ern Maryland College, Westminster, Md., in 1905. He came to Pittsburgh shortly afterward to enter the legal profession. In politics, Mr. Henry is a Democrat. He is deeply interested in the science of municipal, state and national government, in the administration of which he is considered an authority. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and several other civic organizations His home is at 1015 Chelton Avenue, Brookline.

* * *

FRANK J. KIER.

(Continued from Page 302)

Pittsburg and is also identified with the Beaver Valley Country Club.

On April 27, 1910, Mr. Kier married Miss Mary G. Myler. To them were born two children, Frances Myler Kier, now (1922) ten years of age and Albert Myler Kier, seven years. The family residence is at 1331 Bennington Avenue and Mr. Kier's place of business is 607 Peoples Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

ALBERT THOMAS MORGAN.

(Continued from Page 311)

trict. He was principal of the Derry and Apollo Public Schools and established their High Schools.

On September 1, 1906, he married Fanny Virginia Brewster, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and has one son, Duncan Jerome Morgan.

His law office is in the St. Nicholas Building, 450 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, Edgewood, Pa.

* * *

GEORGE BROWN HILL.

(Continued from Page 308)

Quale, Jr., aged 12, and Henrietta Quale, aged 13 years, are Mrs. Hill's children by her former marriage.

Residence: 421 South Dallas Avenue. Office: Doubleday-Hill Electric Company, 719-721 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

ROBERT JOHNSTON GIBSON.

(Continued from Page 309)

On August 9, 1904, at Bradford, Pa., Mr. Gibson married Florence, daughter of Richard J. Walker. Children: Richard Walker, aged 15, Marjorie Glenn, aged eleven years.

Residence: Bellevue, Pa. Office: Presbyterian Book Store, Sixth Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

HOWARD ZACHARIAS.

(Continued from Page 320)

the brick manufacturing business in the Pittsburgh district, and one of the prominent and respected citizens of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Zacharias are the parents of three children, Isabel, Jane and Betty.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

(Continued from Page 326)

transferred to New England, where he became manager in the New England league, continuing in this capacity during the seasons of 1905-06-07-08. As a manager, he revealed ability of a high order and his club prospered under his able direction. Leaving New England, he became affiliated with the Harrisburg team of the Tri-State League for the season of 1909. He next joined the Jersey City team of the Eastern League, remaining during the seasons of 1910-11-12. Becoming a member of the Elmira team of the New York State League he remained for the seasons 1913-14-15-16, and he was with the Binghamton team for the season of 1917. His managerial record is one of worthy achievements and during his term of years in New York State he was manager of practically every team in the league.

Retiring from baseball, Mr. Calhoun returned to Pittsburgh and became identified with the police department. For a time he was located in the East End district and in 1918, appointed commissioner of police by Mayor Babcock, remaining in that position throughout the Babcock administration. In 1922 he became superintendent of police under Mayor Magee. On June 7, 1923, he resigned the superintendency and was appointed Commissioner of the Oakland district, Pittsburgh.

In 1906 Mr. Calhoun married Madeira Reber.

* * *

LOUIS BRANDT.

(Continued from Page 322)

ager and treasurer, from 1900 to 1907, when he became president, remaining in that position until 1916. During these years the company carried on extensive operations in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky. This concern also planned and supervised the construction of Forbes Field, the National League Baseball Park in Pittsburgh.

Since 1916, Mr. Brandt has been engaged in professional and consulting practice as housing engineer. As shown by records, he is the originator of the ready-cut house, now manufactured and sold throughout the country.

Just prior to the war he brought out and secured patents on what is known as the fabricated house, of which many were built for the various wartime housing projects, notably 2,100 houses for the Government Explosive Plant "C," at Nitro, West Virginia.

In 1895 Mr. Brandt married May M. Greenleaf, of Philadelphia. They have two children, Selma, born in 1899, and Robert, in 1901. Selma, who graduated from Sweet Briar College, of Virginia, is a member of the faculty of Miss Mitchell's Winchester School, Pittsburgh. Robert graduated from Shady Side Academy and is completing his education in Bucknell University.

Mr. Brandt's family residence is at 6641 Dalzell Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

ARTHUR MURTLAND SCULLY.

(Continued from Page 325)

Expeditionary Forces on June 9, 1919, was discharged from the service on October 2, 1919, and returned to Pittsburgh to resume his legal practice.

He is a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Military Order of Foreign Wars; Franklin Lodge, F. & A. M., Scottish Rite Masons; Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Golf, Pittsburgh Field and University Clubs, Pittsburgh, and Harvard Club of New York. He is a member of the Allegheny County, Pennsylvania State and American Bar Associations.

Mr. Scully married, December 30, 1909, Anne Burgwin, who died May 14, 1917.

Home: 201 Lexington Avenue. Office: 621 Bakewell Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

HENRY TERHEYDEN.

(Continued from Page 323)

sonally, but retired in 1886, when his son, Henry, present head of the Terheyden Company, took charge.

Henry, son of Charles and Sophia Terheyden, was born June 8, 1855, in Pittsburgh, and was educated in the public and parochial schools of the city. He succeeded to the business in 1886 and in 1912 the firm was incorporated as the Terheyden Company, with Henry Terheyden, president; Maurice W. Rihn, treasurer, and William M. Munhall, secretary.

The Terheyden Company has been in its present location at 530 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, for over sixty years and the firm enjoys an unexcelled reputation for both efficient and conscientious dealing and excellent quality of its jewelry and other lines.

* * *

NATHAN FRIEDBERG.

(Continued from Page 357)

ment conducive to the pleasure and enjoyment of women and children. His places of amusement are attractive in appearance and special efforts tending to the comfort of the patrons characterize the management of all his theatres.

Mr. Friedberg is unmarried and makes his home with his sister and her children, to whose maintenance and education he contributes.

* * *

HARRY BERTINE MELLER.

(Continued from Page 315)

ber of Masonic Order; Phi Delta Theta, Alpha Omicron and Sigma Gamma Epsilon fraternities and grand president of the latter fraternity

Dean Meller married, April 8, 1901, Mary Alice Rothrock of Altoona, Pa. Residence: Cambridge Apartments. Office: School of Mines, University of Pittsburgh.

CHARLES C. McGOVERN.

(Continued from Page 326)

In 1870 the elder McGovern and Roger O'Mara were the first detectives appointed in Pittsburgh.

Major McGovern has been active in military affairs since a young man. He entered the National Guard of Pennsylvania as a private on June 3, 1888, serving in the Johnstown Flood in 1889, and in all other duties the National Guard was called upon to perform during this decade. In the Spanish-American War he arose to the grade of First Sergeant. He commanded the Pittsburgh Troop of Cavalry on the Mexican border during 1916 and 1917 and during the World War served in the three principal arms, infantry, cavalry and field artillery and on the general staff as an intelligence officer.

In the last governorship election he was on Governor Pinchot's personal campaign committee. On July 31, 1923, he was appointed by Governor Pinchot as a member of the Board of Registration Commissioners.

Major McGovern does not belong to any clubs but is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

On December 5, 1900, Mr. McGovern married Mary L. Rogers of Pittsburgh. They have five children. The family home is at 1022 Grandview Avenue, and offices of the McGovern Detective Service are located at 339 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

WILLIAM WARD WASSON.

(Continued from Page 328)

active head. The receivers for the Motors Mortgage Corporation of Pittsburgh asked Mr. Wasson in April, 1923, to become treasurer, director and manager of that Company, which position he has filled since the receivers were discharged January 15, 1923. He was selected on account of his successful experience as vice-president and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Finance Corporation and his knowledge of the banking and automobile business. He is also president of the Diamond Insurance Agency, Incorporated, of Pittsburgh, Pa., which company specializes in automobile insurance.

A man of irreproachable character and the knowledge essential to success, he is held in high regard by banks and business men with whom the corporation has dealings. He is a member of the University Club, Chamber of Commerce, First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh; St. Clair Country Club, Sojourners' Blue Lodge, No 639; McKinley Chapter, No. 1 Commandery, Knights Templar, Pennsylvania Consistory (32nd degree) and Syria Shrine.

On June 14, 1911, Mr. Wasson married Erla, daughter of M. H. McCoy, vice-president and director of the First National Bank, Crove City, Pa. They reside in Mt. Lebanon and Mr. Wasson's offices are in the Nixon Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

L. B. SEEFRIED.

(Continued from Page 331)

and North Side rendered superb service. He was captain of the American Protective League, and with a lieutenant and fifteen operatives under him made important investigations for the Department of Justice. Recently (1923) he assisted in the organization of the North Side Safety Council.

Mr. Seefried is president of the Lutheran Brotherhood of Western Pennsylvania, having been elected in January, 1923. This organization is composed of the various mens' organizations connected with the Lutheran Churches of Western Pennsylvania.

On April 3, 1901, Mr. Seefried married Anna Elizabeth Bausch. They are the parents of two daughters, Marie and Mathilda, and the family residence is 1204 Esplanade Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., within a block of the house in which he was born.

* * *

DR. EDWARD E. P. SLEPPY.

(Continued from Page 241)

assigned to duty with 103rd, Medical Regiment, P. N. G.

Major Sleppy is an active member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, also of the Association of Military Dental Surgeons. He is a member of the Odontalogical Association, the Pennsylvania State Dental Association and the American Dental Association. He is a member of several fraternal organizations and of the Mount Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church. Major Sleppy was married to Ella Walling Wilson of Monongahela, Pa., 1890, and has one daughter, Mrs. H. Sampson Brubaker, of Hollywood, California. His home is in Brightwood, Allegheny County, Pa.

* * *

JOSEPH FRANKLIN LOVE.

(Continued from Page 322)

On March 3, 1894, Mr. Love married Inez Deborah Clay, of Lee, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Love are the parents of a son, Richard Alan Love. Mr. Love maintains his residence at 932 Bellefonte Street, and the engineering offices of Joseph F. Love & Company are in suite 514 Arrott Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

ROBERT LAUGHLIN McKALLIP.

(Continued from Page 309)

Americus Club and the Sea View Club, of Atlantic City. His hobby is horseback riding.

Mr. McKallip is not married and resides on Sewickley Heights, Sewickley, Pa. His business address is 336 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

JOSEPH P. HILLDORFER.

(Continued from Page 355)

Miller, Miss Alice M. Hilldorfer and Benjamin B. Mr. Hilldorfer's son is in the service of his father and will eventually enter the business. Winter home: Chester Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Summer home: Saxonburg, Pa.

HARRY B. McDOWELL

(Continued from Page 337)

Peoples Bank of Farrell, Pa., and is treasurer of the Sharon Building & Loan Association.

Mr. McDowell is a member of the Sharon Country Club, Chamber of Commerce, which organization he served as president in 1920, the Rotary Club, and is a member of the board of trustees of the F. H. Buhl Club of Sharon. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Club of New York, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and is a member of the board of supervisors of the Old Colony Club of New York. From 1905 to 1920 he served as treasurer of the Borough of Sharon and was chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1914. During the World War he was chairman of the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps Committees, a director of the A. R. C., a member of the Pershing Limit Club and various other activities growing out of the war.

On November 22, 1911, he married Miss Grace Osborne of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have four children: Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth and Harry B., Jr. His residence address is 1109 East State Street and his offices are in the McDowell National Bank Sharon, Pa.

* * *

ALEX DUNBAR.

(Continued from Page 341)

ber, council of administration, Pennsylvania Bankers' Association; member, by-laws committee, Bankers Club of Pittsburgh; 3rd vice-president, Civic Club of Allegheny County; member, Allegheny County Sabbath School Association; treasurer, Associated Charities of Pittsburgh; Y. M. C. A.; Midland Gas Company, Warsaw Oil & Gas Company, and Consumers' Gas & Heat Company; member, executive council, American Bankers' Association; trustee, Bankers & Bank Clerks Mutual Benefit Association; member, Winged Head Committee, Pittsburgh Athletic Association; member Pittsburgh Field Club; and trustee, educational division, American Institute of Banking. From May, 1921, to May, 1922, he was president of the Pennsylvania State Bankers Association.

Mr. Dunbar married, March 19, 1902, Jane, daughter of Captain M. J. and Mrs. Susan M. (Copeland) Urquhart, of Steubenville, Ohio. They have a daughter, Bertha, a student at University of Pittsburgh.

* * *

JUDGE THOMAS CALVIN JONES.

(Continued from Page 337)

months as secretary of the board of appeals, Allegheny County, which supervised all draft boards in the district during the World War. In 1918 Governor Brumbaugh appointed him to the county court, and he was elected to fill the judicial office in 1919, for a ten-year term. He has for some time presided over the juvenile court of Allegheny County.

He is a member, and former president, of the Carnegie Library Association of McKeesport; was appointed in 1908 a member of the Perry Centennial Commission, served as its secretary, and since the Perry Memorial was dedicated at Put-in-Bay he has been a member of the Federal Commission in charge of perpetuation of Perry's exploits on Lake Erie.

Judge Jones married, in 1889, Minnie E., daughter of John J. and Ella Z. (Craig) Muse. Children: Harry M., Thomas C., Jr., and Elinor E.

* * *

EDWARD O. TABOR.

(Continued from Page 337)

quarter of a million dollars in the Pittsburgh district for the relief of widows, orphans and children in Czeho-Slovakia. In the Spring of 1919, he formed a partnership with United States Senator William E. Crow, and Public Service Commissioner S. Ray Shelby, of Uniontown, and the firm of Crow, Shelby & Tabor engaged in the general practice of law in Uniontown until after the death of Senator Crow in 1923. Mr. Tabor returned to Pittsburgh and formed a partnership with David I. McCahill and S. S. McCahill, known as McCahill, Tabor & McCahill, with offices in the West Penn Building. Mr. Tabor is an Elk and a Phi Beta Kappa.

* * *

JAMES P. MULVIHILL.

(Continued from Page 330)

taking a very active interest in all public improvements for the benefit of that community. Mr. Mulvihill came back to Pittsburgh in 1919 and is now living with his family in the Squirrel Hill District. Mr. Mulvihill is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Loyal Order of Moose and Ancient Order of Hibernians. On June 14, 1889, he married Annie Irene Hampsey, who died in 1918, to whom were born five sons and five daughters. The five boys served in the World War, one being killed in active service as a flyer.

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JOHN THEODORE MORRIS, A. B., A. M.

(Continued from Page 319)

Emma Finley of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have one daughter, Lydia Martha, who is now a student at Wilson College, having graduated from Peabody High School.

Residence: 1111 De Victor Place. Office: Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

JOHN E. POTTER.

(Continued from Page 341)

Hospital of Pittsburgh. He affiliates with the Republican party in politics and is a member of the Duquesne and Americus Clubs.

Mr. Potter married, May 19, 1896, Millie Gertrude Cool, of Auburn, N. Y. He has one son, William Eugene, now a student at Washington & Jefferson College.

JUDGE R. A. KENNEDY.

(Continued from Page 342)

county engineer of Allegheny County. He was also a soldier in the Civil War, having been a member of Company F, 123rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He died in 1904.

Judge Kennedy's maternal ancestors were also pioneers, his mother being a lineal descendant of Robert Coe, who was born in Suffolkshire, England, in 1606, and emigrated to Boston in 1634. Benjamin Coe, great-grandfather of Judge Kennedy, became an early settler of Allegheny (then Westmoreland) County, and from 1778 to 1783 was a member of Moses Coe's Frontier Rangers of the War of the Revolution. He settled in Fawn Township, Allegheny County, and died leaving to survive him, with other children, a daughter, Phoebe Coe, who married James Pneuman of Freeport, a schoolmaster and an astronomer. Their only child, Amarilla J., the mother of Judge Kennedy, married John Kennedy, Jr., in 1855. She died in 1913.

Judge Kennedy has resided in Allegheny County practically all his life. Until 1881 he lived in Tarentum, and since then at Springdale. He was a student of Mt. Union College, Ohio, leaving there in 1874 to enter the class of 1878 at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., where he was captain and stroke of the college boat crew. He was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County in 1879, having studied law with Messrs. Miller & McBride. In 1889 he formed a partnership with David Smith under the name of Kennedy & Smith. In 1902 Nelson McVicar became a member of the firm, and subsequently, Mr. Smith having retired from the practice of law, Samuel M. Hazlett joined the partnership, which under the name of Kennedy, McVicar & Hazlett was succeeded upon Judge Kennedy's elevation to the bench by the firm of McVicar & Hazlett, now McVicar, Hazlett, Gardner & Gannon.

In 1881 Judge Kennedy was married to Maria Luella Walter, daughter of the late Jacob H. Walter, Esq., formerly prothonotary of Allegheny County. She died in 1915. In 1919 he married Irene M. Ward. He has two daughters by his first marriage, one of whom is the wife of Stephen N. Wentworth, living in Indianapolis, Indiana, the other the wife of Charles T. Sharpless, living at Springdale, Pa.

He has always been a Republican, but has not been active in politics. He finds in his spare time great delight in the pleasures of a beautiful home at Springdale. His residence, situated in a park of forest and orchard trees, is always open to friends, and there he leads the life of a country gentleman.

Judge Kennedy is versatile in his attainments. Possessed of a critical taste for music and literature he has surrounded himself with the best of both. His hobbies, chief of which is his professional vocation, have included botany, photography, meteorology, astronomy and other natural sciences and most all outdoor recreations. Among sports, fishing, shooting, boating and tennis have taken up his attention. He has a summer home on the Georgian Bay, Canada.

Governor John K. Tener issued his commission on June 6, 1911. He was elected to a term of ten years beginning January, 1912, and again for a second term of ten years beginning January, 1922. He became presiding judge of the Court in January, 1919.

* * *

WILLIAM SANTEE MASTEN.

(Continued from Page 343)

but also a host of friends in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. His father, one of the most astute of brokers, was able in a few years to establish one of the largest and most stable organizations of the many large ones in Pittsburgh and in the reputation of this firm and in the ability and foresight he has shown, his son has enlarged the capacity and at the same time increased the business and resources of A. E. Masten & Company in less than two years to a surprising extent.

Mr. Masten's political affiliations are with the National Republican Party of which he is an ardent supporter. He is a member of the Union Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Country Club, Chamber of Commerce and the Sigma Chi fraternity.

Mr. Masten married, June 28, 1919, Katherine Webb, daughter of Robert and Minnie P. (Hugg) Spring. They have one daughter, Nancy Lee Masten. They reside at 6645 Ridgeville Street, Pittsburgh.

* * *

JUDGE THOMAS J. FORD.

(Continued from Page 342)

of years he was a national officer of the Foresters of America and traveled throughout the United States in the discharge of his duties with that organization. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Sons of Veterans, honorary member of the Grand Army of the Republic and other orders. He is a member of the Duquesne, Americus Republican and Tariff Clubs, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sharpsburg, Pa.

Judge Ford married Ida K., daughter of James and Artessa Mulholland, of Sharpsburg.

* * *

JOSEPH F. MAYHUGH.

(Continued from Page 329)

He was married August 9, 1900, to Miss Eliza Jane Hoover, of Washington County, Ohio, and maintains his home at 235 Hawkins Avenue, North Braddock, in which community he has resided since 1894.

* * *

HOWARD BRANT KESTER.

(Continued from Page 339)

Mr. Kester is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Shannopin Club. On July 15, 1905, he married Inez Beatriee Ellis. The family residence is 5719 Solway Street and Mr. Kester's business office is 6202 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAVID FRANCIS CRAWFORD.

(Continued from Page 343)

motive power, Pennsylvania Lines West, and general manager of Pennsylvania Lines West. In June, 1918, he was appointed vice-president and general manager of the Locomotive Stoker Company. In February, 1920, he was elected to the presidency of the Westinghouse Union Battery Company. He is a director of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory and of the Pittsburgh Battery Service Company. He is also a life trustee of the Homeopathic Hospital.

Mr. Crawford is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Railway Engineering Association; Illuminating Engineers Association; Society for Testing Materials; Society Automotive Engineers; Society for Promotion of Engineering Education; Army Ordnance Association; Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania; Pittsburgh Railway Club; New York Railroad Club; Franklin Institute; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Scotch-Irish Society of Philadelphia; Tau Beta Pi (honorary member); Engineers Club of New York; American Railway Guild; Academy of Science and Art (Pittsburgh); International Fuel Association; American Railway Association; Western Railway Club; Humane Society of Western Pennsylvania; fellow American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He is a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Country, Traffic, Automobile, Oakmont Country, Montour Heights Country Clubs, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He received the honorary degree of doctor of engineering from the University of Kentucky, in 1915.

Mr. Crawford married Helen Moore, February 8, 1893. Their winter home is at 5243 Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh, and they have a summer residence at Coraopolis Heights. Mr. Crawford's business office is at the general headquarters of the Locomotive Stoker Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

DR. JAMES BERT GARNER, B. Sc., M. Sc., Ph. D.

(Continued from Page 344)

subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, at Pittsburgh.

In April, 1915, Dr. Garner invented the gas mask, as before noted, making use of the absorbent qualities of activated charcoal in the perfection of the mask which was adopted by both the British and American military authorities, and which was in use by the armies of the two nations throughout the World War.

Dr. Garner is a fellow of the A. A. A. S., member of the American Chemical Society, Natural Gas Association of America, and Phi Delta Theta, Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Chi Sigma fraternities. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church and of the Masonic Order.

He married, December 31, 1900, Glenna May Green, of Peoria, Illinois.

Residence: 5624 Woodmont Street. Office: Peoples Natural Gas Company Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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BENJAMIN RUSH BRADFORD TOWNSEND.

(Continued from Page 341)

burgh, director of the Townsend Company, manufacturers, New Brighton. He is also a director of the Dixmont Hospital.

Mr. Townsend was in the Y. M. C. A. overseas service during the World War. He was a secretary of that organization and was in active overseas service for 15 months. Upon termination of his service, he returned to Pittsburgh and assumed his present connection with the Fidelity Title & Trust Company. He is a 32nd degree Mason and Shriner, an elder of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, and member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Duquesne Club, and Allegheny Country Club of Sewickley Heights.

On June 14, 1922, Mr. Townsend married Elizabeth H., daughter of the late William Henry Irwin and Mary (Purviance) Irwin. His winter home is at Fifth and Negley Avenues, Pittsburgh, Pa., and summer residence is "Fairway," Sewickley Heights, Sewickley, Pa.

* * *

JUDGE DAVID MARTIN MILLER.

(Continued from page 342)

In 1904 he resigned his Federal position and formed a law partnership with James S. Young and C. W. Reamer, which continued until Mr. Young was appointed Judge.

In 1909 Judge Miller was appointed Assistant District Attorney for Allegheny County, which position he was occupying when Governor John K. Tener, on June 6, 1911, appointed him a member of the County Court of Allegheny County. In November, 1911, Judge Miller was elected to a full term of ten years; and in 1921 was re-elected, and is now serving his second term.

Judge Miller is married, his wife having been Olive L. Laughlin, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Laughlin, of Indiana, Pa. They have a daughter, Elizabeth C., and a son, David M., and reside at 304 Pacific Avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh.

* * *

CLARENCE LELAND SAXTON.

(Continued from Page 343)

Mr. Saxton is president of the Schenley Matinee Club, member of the Union Club and Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh Real Estate Board and National Estate Board. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, member of Fellowship Lodge Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, Bellevue Chapter and Syria Temple.

In 1909, Mr. Saxton married Eleanor Schmertz Severance of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have a daughter, Kathleen.

Residence: William Penn Hotel and "Lone Oak Place," Valencia, Pa. Office: Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. ARTHUR ARTON HAMERSCHLAG.

(Continued from Page 341)

porations. He was president, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, 1903-22. From July, 1922, he has engaged in organization and rehabilitation of investment and business properties.

During the World War, Dr. Hamerschlag was identified with the War Department (1917-19), as director, Industrial Research, office of General George W. Goethals, assistant chief of staff, United States Army.

He was a member of the City Planning Commission (Pittsburgh); is president of the Smoke & Dust Abatement League of Pittsburgh and was its president from 1914 to 1922; member, Schenley Memorial Commission, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Federation, of Arts (director), Society for Promotion of Engineering Education, Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, Research Corporation of New York (president); president, Pittsburgh Chapter of Society of Industrial Engineers; president, Henderson Corporation; president, Moretti White Marble Co. Clubs: Duquesne, Montour Heights, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, City Club, Army & Navy Club, New York City.

Home: 4040 Bigelow Boulevard. Office: 807 First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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JUDGE CHARLES H. KLINE.

(Continued from Page 342)

year and re-elected in November, 1910, November, 1914, and in November, 1920, having been re-elected to succeed himself in the latter year after having received his appointment as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Fifth Judical District. In 1915, during his third term in that body, he served as president pro tem.

He served as chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the City of Pittsburgh in 1917, and in the same capacity, in 1918-1919, for the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County.

Judge Kline is deeply interested in all worthy charitable causes, and also in institutions of higher learning. He is a member of the advisory board of Duquesne University, a director of the Homeopathic Medical & Surgical Dispensary of Pittsburgh, and is vice-president and a director of St. Frances Hospital, Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Duquesne University and Pittsburgh Country Clubs and Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

On October 24, 1900, Judge Kline was united in marriage to Katherine W. Johnson, daughter of Samuel H. and Mary Jane Johnson of Pittsburgh. Judge and Mrs. Kline reside at the William Pitt Apartments, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

SAMUEL H. THOMPSON.

(Continued from Page 347)

Railway he rendered excellent service. He was next identified with the county controller's office. Here he remained for six years, again demonstrating his ability. Mr. Thompson returned to the railway business and for a time was with the Monongahela and Ellsworth Street Railway Company. He resigned from the railways company to accept a position as superintendent of state employment. He was attached to this office from 1914 to August 16, 1922, when he was appointed collector of customs, which position he has held up to the present.

Mr. Thompson was active in war as director of the Western Pennsylvania State U. S. Employment office. He did important work in placing men in the mills devoted to production of war materials.

Politically Mr. Thompson is a Republican and a staunch advocate of putting high grade men in office.

On June 23, 1897, Mr. Thompson married Mary Harbach, of Latrobe, Pa.

* * *

EUGENE S. REILLY.

(Continued from Page 343)

Estate Company, Harris Amusement Company of Pittsburgh, and a member of the board of governors of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board.

In local politics, Mr. Reilly is a Republican, but in national affairs he has always been a follower of the Democratic standard. During the war, he was active in the sale of Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds.

His clubs are the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Longue Vue Golf Club, Pittsburgh Country and Oakmont Country Clubs and Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Reilly was married to Miss Camilla M. Frauenheim, November 23, 1903. They have seven children, the eldest a son, nineteen, and the youngest five years of age.

* * *

HAROLD ADIN NOMER.

(Continued from Page 344)

Church and superintendent of the Sunday School of that church.

During the World War he was in Y. M. C. A. educational service, stationed at Camp Upton, Long Island, from June 20, to September, 1918.

He married, June 16, 1914, Jennie I. Pfeiffer, of Scarsdale, N. Y. Children: Lois, aged seven; Harold A., Jr., aged five, John Bedford, aged 6 months.

Residence and office: Shady Side Academy.

* * *

SAMUEL J. RENO, JR.

(Continued from Page 335)

beliefs and has been a factor in the political affairs of Pittsburgh for many years. Both education and religion receive his unstinted attention. He is a trustee of Bethany College, his alma mater, and is an elder of the First Christian Church of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM J. BRENNEN.

(Continued from Page 345)

the tariff at the great demonstration over the Fernando Wood tariff bill.

In 1876 he was elected a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which met in St. Louis and nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency, and was the youngest delegate to that convention and took an active part in the campaign. He has been a delegate to every Democratic National Convention, except one, since 1876. He was elected a member of Council of the City of Pittsburgh on the Democratic Labor ticket in 1878, and took a leading part therein, being a candidate for chairman thereof. He was elected alderman of the 24th Ward, winning after a hot election and a legal contest which led to Mr. Brennen becoming a student at law and being admitted to the bar of the County of Allegheny, being one of the greatest bars in the country, having such leaders as Honorable David T. Watson, Supreme Justice W. K. Shiras, Secretary of State P. C. Knox, Thomas M. Marshall and others.

Mr. Brennen is regarded as one of the leading civil and criminal lawyers at this bar, being attorney for nearly all the labor organizations of Western Pennsylvania and the County of Allegheny. He was the leading counsel in the defense of the strikers at Homestead, and selected by the Democratic State Organization to present a brief and argue the illegality of the appointment of Mathew Stanley Quay as United States Senator from Pennsylvania. He was counsel in fifty and more homicide cases and never lost a capital case. Mr. Brennen is recognized as a leading authority on election laws, having been selected as counsel in every important election contest in Pennsylvania in recent years. He was selected by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America as arbitrator with David L. Oliver in the great street railway strike in Pittsburgh in 1910, resulting in a satisfactory settlement of the strike.

Mr. Brennen has been chairman of the Democratic County or City Committee for 23 years consecutively; member of the Democratic State Central Committee for the last twenty years, and also chairman of the third division of Pennsylvania for ten years and upwards, and delegate to every Democratic State Convention in Pennsylvania since 1882. As clerk, he organized the first Congressional Committee on Labor, authorized by the House of Representatives, which was created by a Democratic House of Representatives in 1883. He was attorney for Alexander Craig in his successful contest before the House of Representatives for a seat in Congress from the Twenty-fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Brennen was a Democratic candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas, receiving the highest vote cast on the Democratic ticket, for any Democratic candidate in the county of Allegheny, and running 15,000 votes ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Brennen has taken great interest in charitable institutions, and is president of the Rosalia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital of Pittsburgh; he is a member of Division 10, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and is past grand worthy president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

* * *

EDWARD RYNEARSON.

(Continued from Page 344)

of the Fifth Avenue High School, and was appointed director of vocational guidance in 1917. In 1908 he was sent by the Pittsburgh Board of Education to visit schools in Great Britain and on the Continent. In the summer of 1923, he gave two courses in Columbia University.

In politics Mr. Rynearson is a Republican and in religion a Methodist. He is a member of the National Education Society, Pennsylvania State Teachers Association, Educational Association of Western Pennsylvania (of which he was president in 1918), National Association of School Principals (president, 1922), National Association Vocational Guidance (vice-president, 1922), Pittsburgh Academy of Science and Arts (president, 1904), Delta Tau Delta, Phi Beta Kappa and is also a Mason. He is the author of "Wild Animals Pittsburghers Should Know," and one of the authors of "Elementary Lessons" and "Laboratory Manual."

On July 5, 1899, Mr. Rynearson married Rosetta N. Harper of Pittsburgh. The family residence is at 5608 Howe Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

DANIEL CARHART.

(Continued from Page 349)

civil engineering, Western University of Pennsylvania, now known as the University of Pittsburgh.

He is author of the following: Plane Surveying (a text book), in 1888, 1892; Field Book for Civil Engineers, 1893, 1902, and was one of the authors and contributors to the Century Encyclopedia in 1904.

In August, 1913, he was appointed by the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., as leading advisor on the board to pass upon the eligibility of applicants to fill positions as senior civil engineer in the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers.

Mr. Carhart married, April 17, 1867, Josephine R. Stoy, of Philadelphia, Pa. He resides at 1410 Center Street, Wilkinsburg Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

HON. WILLIAM JOHN McCAIG.

(Continued from Page 335)

and St. Frances Hospitals and other institutions, being among the first to proffer his services in behalf of raising funds for their maintenanee.

Mr. McCaig is unmarried. He is prominently identified with the Masonic Orders, being a 32nd degree and Scottish Rite Mason, and Shriner. He is also a member of the Elks and Moose Lodges, Liberty Hunting and Fishing Club and the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerec. He resides at 3617 Butler Street and his office is at 323 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOSEPH GRAY ARMSTRONG.

(Continued from Page 347)

workers, being honored with practically every office within the gift of L. A. 300, Knights of Labor, the potent organization among window glass workers for a period of many years.

Mr. Armstrong's first venture in public life was his election as a member of the common council from the old 29th Ward. He was re-elected for three successive terms, following which he was chosen to serve the people of the same ward in the select council. In 1905 he resigned from the council to become a candidate for coroner of Allegheny County, to which he was elected and subsequently re-elected. While serving his second term as coroner he was appointed director of the Department of Public Works, under the first administration of Mayor William A. Magee. He served with such distinction and satisfaction in this office, for a period of five years, that in 1913 the people promoted him to the highest office within their gift, mayor of the city of Pittsburgh. During his administration, the United States entered the World War and his service in organizing this community to render results in order to bring victory is one of the brightest pages in his successful life.

In 1919, following his retirement from the mayor's office, he was elected treasurer of Allegheny County for a four year term.

Mr. Armstrong's success in life has been due largely to the fact that he possesses a wonderful personality. He has a faculty of making friends and holding them. He is Pittsburgh's most popular citizen. He seldom loses the friendship of one who comes to know him. It has been a cardinal principle of his life that no man can live unto himself but that all are dependent upon one another and that whenever the opportunity comes to serve it should not be ignored but help should be rendered with a kindly word, a cheery smile and a warm heart. As a result of a life lived along these lines, Mr. Armstrong enjoys to an extraordinary degree, the love and respect of a larger circle of his fellow-citizens than probably anyone in Pittsburgh in his generation.

For more than twenty years Mr. Armstrong has been prominent in Masonry in all its branches and in many other fraternal and benevolent organizations.

He was married on October 17, 1892, to Miss Carrie B. Smith. They have five children, Edna Bird, Frances Elizabeth, Dorothy, Joseph and William B.

* * *

HARRY L. MITCHELL.

(Continued from Page 346)

On July 1, 1911, the West Penn interests took over other lighting and railroad properties in Allegheny, Butler, Armstrong, Washington and Greene Counties, Pa. Mr. Mitchell then returned to Pittsburgh as assistant to W. E. Moore, vice-president and general manager. When the West Penn system was reorganized on November 1, 1915, he became assistant manager of the light and power department. On July 1, 1918, he became assistant to Willison Fish, then vice-president. He went to Wheeling, West Virginia, September 15, 1918, as vice-president and general manager, Wheeling Traction Company. On February 1, 1919, he became general manager of the West Penn Railways Company, at Pittsburgh. In March, 1920, he succeeded Mr. Fish as vice-president of the West Penn Railways Company.

Mr. Mitchell married, September 19, 1908, Edith Davidson, of Connellsville. Children: Charles Davidson, Caroline Stewart, Margaret Davidson.

Home: 5846 Marlborough. Office: West Penn Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

WALTER E. AHLERS.

(Continued from Page 346)

E. Ahlers purchased the brother's interest and became the sole owner of the business. The company's yards are still at their original location on East Ohio Street, N. S., Pittsburgh.

Mr. Ahlers is an officer of the Pittsburgh Corrugated Paper Box Co. and a director of the Pittsburgh Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Co. He is a member of the retail lumber dealers associations, the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and the Shannopin Country Club.

He married Dorothy Hausold, June 30, 1910, and has two daughters, Dorothy M., and Irene W. Ahlers. The family are members of the Ben Avon Presbyterian Church, and reside at 131 Dickson Avenue, Ben Avon, Pa.

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1832—HENRY AHLERS—1908.

(Continued from Page 346)

the St. Johns Lutheran Church of Allegheny and served many years as its president and as trustee of Capital University, the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Columbus, Ohio.

He married Wilhelmina Wiegmann on August 4, 1859. There were thirteen children, of which there are still living two daughters, Mrs. H. F. Bergman and Mrs. T. P. Langhans, and one son, Walter E. Ahlers. His wife died June 10, 1895.

Henry Ahlers was an honorary member of John B. Clark Post 162, G. A. R.

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J. WILSON PORTER, JR.

(Continued from Page 348)

a course in a preparatory school, he entered Princeton from which he graduated with the class of 1893. He then engaged in the manufacturing business with which he was identified a number of years. In the meantime he became interested in real estate, eventually affiliating himself with this line of endeavor and to which he has since concentrated all his time.

Mr. Porter is a member of the Duquesne, Allegheny Country and Edgeworth Clubs. He is unmarried and resides at 806 Peebles Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADDISON COURTNEY GUMBERT.

(Continued from Page 347)

While playing baseball Mr. Gumbert also continued in the prothonotary's office between playing seasons. After retiring from the game he was clerk of Common Pleas Court No. 1 until December, 1906; was elected sheriff of Allegheny County in 1906 by a record vote and filled the office in 1907, 1908 and 1909. Under Mayor Magee he was assistant director of charities. In 1915 he became county commissioner, and upon organization of the commissioners' board he became chairman and thus continued upon his re-election in 1919. He has been active in improvements in all lines under his department, on roads and bridges especially, and re-elected 1923.

During 1913, when Dayton and other Ohio cities were suffering from floods, he was appointed by General A. J. Logan, chairman of the Pittsburgh Relief Committee, to aid flood victims, and Mr. Gumbert received a wonderful tribute from the Zanesville, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce for his committee's timely and generous aid. During the World War he was as usual to the fore in every movement for the success of the allied cause, every branch of war work having had his unlimited co-operation.

Mr. Gumbert is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; is a Mason, Shriner, Knights Templar, a. B. P. O. Elk; Moose, Odd Fellow and Eagle. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Almas Club of Dormont, and president of the Americus Republican Club. He is a trapshooting enthusiast and member of the Wilkinsburg Gun Club and the Pitcairn Gun Club.

Mr. Gumbert married Anna, daughter of William M. and Josephine Boyle, who died March 12, 1922. Their son, William Boyle Gumbert, aged twenty-two, enlisted in the American army at eighteen and after being mustered out of service became a student at the University of Pittsburgh.

* * *

F. P. HANNA.

(Continued from Page 350)

Company, subsequently being engaged by D. F. Henry, president of the railway company, in an executive capacity. When the Pleasant Valley Railway Company was taken over by the Pittsburgh Railways Company, Mr. Henry built the hotel which bears his name and selected Mr. Hanna to be chief engineer of the Hotel Henry. Upon the death of E. E. Bonnerville, former manager of the hotel, Mr. Hanna succeeded to the management, and when Mr. Henry died, in 1921, he was elected to the presidency and retained the general managership of the Hotel Henry. Mr. Hanna is also president of the Hotel and Restaurant Association of Allegheny County. He is a trustee of the Brighton Road Presbyterian Church. During the World War, Mr. Hanna rendered his country splendid service by his activity in the sale of Liberty bonds.

About thirty-nine years ago Mr. Hanna was united in marriage to Carrie Elizabeth Fairfield of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna are the parents of a daughter, Myrtle Verley, now the wife of Verner E. Warren, a member of the firm of the McFadden & Cray Plumbing Company. Mr. and Mrs. Warren are the parents of three sons: Verner E., Jr., Frank P., and Clifford L.

* * *

ARNO CARL FIELDNER, B. S.

(Continued from Page 349)

He returned to Pittsburgh at the end of the war, accepting the position as supervising chemist of the Pittsburgh Experimental Station of the U. S. Bureau of Mines On July 1, 1921, he was placed in charge of this Station with the title of superintendent and supervising chemist. He is supervisor of all fuel and gas chemistry experiments conducted by various stations of the bureau throughout the United States. As supervising fuel chemist, he specializes in ventilating problems, gas coal and coke, poisonous noxious gases found in mines and produced by industries.

He is a member of the American Chemical Society, and counsellor of Pittsburgh Section; member American Society for Testing Materials, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania, American Gas Association, University Club of Pittsburgh, Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., Chemists' Club of New York, and Stanton Heights Golf Club of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Fieldner is unmarried and resides at 403 South Rebecca Street. Offices: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

JOHN ALEXANDER DALZELL.

(Continued from Page 348)

surance under the name of John A. Dalzell Agency, with offices in the Commonwealth Building, Fourth Avenue. Although of the younger generation of insurance men in the Pittsburgh district, Mr. Dalzell has an extensive acquaintance. He is declared to be one of the youngest men, if not the youngest man, that has ever served as president of the Pennsylvania Association of Insurance Agents, of which he is still an active member. He is also serving as a member of the casualty committee of the National Association. Mr. Dalzell is single. He lives at 340 South Atlantic Avenue.

* * *

NEWTON CHAPIN.

(Continued from Page 348)

dent and director; Interstate Supply Company, president and director; Lee C. Moore & Company, president and director, and Lee C. Moore Rig Building Company, president and director. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, Zeta Psi fraternity, Oakmont Country Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Mr. Chapin married Tillie E. Bell, daughter of John A. Bell, president of the Colonial Trust Company, in 1908. They are the parents of Newton, John A. Bell, and Ross Foster Chapin. The family resides at 5321 Wilkins Avenue, and Mr. Chapin's offices are in the Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES OTIS HANDY.

(Continued from Page 350)

Laboratory. He entered as an assistant chemist, and one year later was appointed chief chemist. He became director of the chemical department in 1896.

Mr. Handy is the inventor of many processes and appliances of great practical and scientific value and has contributed a number of treatises that are regarded as texts in the profession. Among the latter are, "The Analysis of Aluminum and Its Alloys," "Copper Clad Steel," "Corrosion Resistance of Copper Bearing Steel," "Short Methods for Determining Phosphorus, Magnesia, etc."

His inventions include methods for water softening, for extracting cobalt, silver, and vanadium from their ores, for the making of refractory materials, for the purification of oils and for the making of insulating compounds.

During the war, Prof. Handy was consultant in the Chemical Warfare Service. He was offered the position of control chemist of No. 2 Nitrate Plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., with the rank of major, shortly before the Armistice, which caused all work at the plant to be stopped.

Mr. Handy is a member of the following organizations: American Chemical Society, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania, American Society for Steel Treating, Chemists' Club of New York and the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.

He was married to Miss Margaret MacLachlan, August 30, 1898. With their daughter, who graduated from Vassar College in 1921, they reside at 5723 Woodmont, Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

GEORGE WEISER RYAN.

(Continued from Page 348)

been ever active in keeping the insurance business in general up to the standard made necessary by constantly changing local and national conditions.

Particularly has he been active in supporting various insurance legislation designed to make improvements in inadequate insurance laws, and has also been in demand all over the country in addressing agents' organizations upon selling plans.

Mr. Ryan for 13 years acted as a director of the Pittsburgh Association of Credit Men, and has served the Association as vice-president.

He was president of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters Association in 1917. For many years he has been on the committee of management of the Y. M. C. A. and served 14 years as treasurer of Bethany Lutheran Church.

He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and a Shriner, an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Pittsburgh Board of Trade and the Credo Club.

Mr. Ryan is also a member of the executive committee of the General Agents Association of his own company.

During the World War he served as a 4-minute speaker during the entire period, and headed up a Liberty Bond Campaign for the Life Underwriters.

Married, May 18, 1897, Lotta Sarah Yaley. Children: Marion Lotta and George Franklin.

* * *

WILLIAM JACOB GOLDER.

(Continued from Page 350)

Travelling Uncle," which enjoyed wide popularity. Mr. Golder, with his brother, devotes all his time in the interest of the Pittsburgh Printing Company, which has specialized in the printing of high grade college year books of artistic design. The company has a modern printing plant and bindery.

Mr. Golder is president of the Three Counties Oil & Gas Company and vice-president of the Liberty Oil & Gas Manufacturing Company. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the executive board of the United Typothetae of America for about 5 years. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

The subject of this sketch married Miss Ella Goth, of Indianapolis, Indiana, September 6, 1878. Their children are Alma, Marie, Ella, Helen and William L. Golder. The family home is at 33 Watson Boulevard and the headquarters of the Pittsburgh Printing Company are 530 Fernando Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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REV. FATHER CASSIAN B. HARTLE, O. M., Cap.

(Continued from Page 351)

erected in 1914 on Dorchester Avenue, Brookline, at a cost of $125,000. It is known to the public as Seraphic Home or Toner Institute.

In 1916 he went to Rochester, Pa., as assistant pastor of St. Cecilia's church, where he remained for one year. He was then appointed missionary priest of the People's Missions at Home; went to Hays City as director of the College which he had built. The climate in the latter city not agreeing with him, he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, where for one year he was assistant pastor of St. Alphonsus' church. In 1921 he was appointed pastor and guardian of St. Augustine's church, Pittsburgh. He has devoted the greater part of his priestly teaching in colleges or institutions.

Father Cassian is a charter member of St. Joseph's Branch, K. of C. No. 130, Hays, Kansas. He resides at 220 Thirty-seventh Street, Pittsburgh, near St. Augustine's church.

* * *

SAMUEL G. BALDENSPERGER.

(Continued from Page 351)

Corps during the World War, was captain, retired with the rank of major, and was for two years instructor at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Baldensperger resides at 2040 Beechwood Boulevard. His contracting offices are in the Lloyd Building, East Liberty, Pa.

ROY EZRA SLEPPY, M. D.

(Continued from Page 354)

Among Dr. Sleppy's treasures at his home, near Library, Pennsylvania, where he resides with his father and mother, are the discharges from the Union Army of his father and maternal grandfather.

Dr. Sleppy's early education was received in the public schools of Pennsylvania, in the communities in which his father served as pastor. He attended high school at Beaver Falls, Pa., but did not finish the course. He was enrolled in Geneva College, Baltimore Medical College and the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, in the order named, and was graduated from the latter institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began practice in the same year in Indiana County, but in 1904 removed to New Kensington. Three years later he was induced to locate in Pittsburgh, and has since built up a very extensive practice

The military career of Dr. Sleppy began with his enlistment February 3, 1896, as a private in Company A, 18th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. Shortly after, he had received his honorable discharge, but in 1898, when war was declared with Spain, he again enlisted as a private in the state militia, serving until after the war and being discharged as first sergeant of Company G, March 30, 1899. From 1909 until 1915, he was a member of the 18th Regiment, P. N. G. popularly known as "Pittsburgh's Own," serving as hospital steward, second lieutenant and first lieutenant, successively, of Company B.

On September 20, 1917, Dr. Sleppy enlisted in the U. S. Medical Reserve Corps, and was commissioned captain. He was detailed at the Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and three weeks later was transferred to Camp Wadsworth, with the 58th Pioneer Engineers, as surgeon. Thereafter, he was assigned to the medical department of the 6th Anti-aircraft Machine Gun Battalion. He retains eommissions as captain of the U. S. Medical Reserve Corps, and captain in the Medical Department, P. N. G.

He is a member of George Washington Post No 1, American Legion, Washington, D. C., and the Medical Veterans of the World's War, and of the Military Surgeons of the United States. Dr. Sleppy is a 32nd degree Mason, Shriner, and a member of the Elks, I. O. O. F., and the Protective Home Circle.

* * *

CHARLES COLE HAMILTON.

(Continued from Page 354)

years, at the expiration of which time, he identified himself with the real estate business in that city. Coming to Pittsburgh in 1900, he became active in the handling of realty in which business he has had an eminently successful career.

In the produce section of Pittsburgh, Mr. Hamilton, during his first six months in the realty business, disposed of over $8,000,000 worth of improved property for clients. He is accredited with having developed the auction sales plan for selling vacant frontage. Not only has he been a factor in the sale of property, but has also extended his activities to various building operations, included among which are the Blenheim, and the Friendship apartments, Friendship Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Syria Auto Club, Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Shrine. Residence: 229 South Fairmont Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office: Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

FRANCIS COWLES FRARY.

(Continued from Page 349)

He is joint inventor, with Dr. S. Temple, of "Frary Metal," a very popular bearing metal, manufactured by the United Lead Company and used by the Ford Motor Car Company and the American Rolling Mills Company and others. He perfected the process for manufacturing phosgene on a large scale, later used at Edgewood Arsenal. He was jointly responsible, with Major D. J. Demorest, for the design and construction of the largest phosgene manufacturing plant in the world, at Edgewood, Md.

He is a member, American Chemical Society (counsellor, 1917); American Electro-Chemical Society (vice-president, 1918-20); American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; Institute of Metals; Alpha Chi Sigma, Sigma Xi fraternities.

He married, June 12, 1908, Alice H. Wingate of Minneapolis, Minn. Children: Faith Margaret, aged 8, John Loveland, aged 5 years.

Home address: Oakmont, Pa. Business address: New Kensington, Pa.

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WILLIAM ERNEST KRAMER, M. D.

(Continued from Page 351)

discharged from the Federal service in April, 1919. He is now captain, Medical Corps, Medical Department of the 176th Field Artillery, Pennsylvania National Guard, which commission he reeeived in August, 1921.

Dr. Kramer is identified with the Masonic Order. He married, March 26, 1919, Miss Kate Peebles of Emporia and Riehmond, Virginia.

Residence: 6367 Aurelia Street. Office: 420 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

WILLIAM SHERMAN MAXEY.

(Continued from Page 353)

cus Club, East End Board of Trade, and of the Allegheny County and State Bar Associations.

He married, in March, 1902, Anna Huson, and has one daughter, Margaret, born in 1911.

Residence: 1018 Portland Street. Offices: Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARVEY HAVELOCK SMITH.

(Continued from Page 354

the Smith-Wehner Lithograph Company for the production of the highest grade work in stock certificates, bonds, and commercial work, printed from steel plates and lithographic stone. This attracted the attention of the Western Bank Note Company of Chicago, Ill., and resulted in a sale of the Smith-Wehner Lithograph Company's plant to the Chicago firm, Mr. Smith being retained as resident manager for the Pittsburgh district. In 1908 the Fidelis Realty Company was incorporated with Harvey H. Smith, president; John M. Elias, treasurer, and Joseph F. Smith, secretary; these officials are still in office (1923). In addition to handling real estate, the company is writing agent for several prominent fire insurance concerns. The Oakland Corporation is a real estate holding company.

Mr. Smith takes a keen interest in the young people's religious organizations and for twenty-five years or more has been superintendent of his Sunday school. For many years he was treasurer of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church and for the last five years has been the senior warden of the parish. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Diocese of Pittsburgh; secretary of the Diocesan Board of Religious Education; treasurer of the Clergymen's Life Insurance Association; and treasurer of the Laymen's Missionary League, an organization founded in 1879 by the late Bishop Whitehead for missionary and evangelistic work in the outlying districts of Pittsburgh. He is also a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons; Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 162, Royal Arch Masons; Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Pittsburgh Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Pittsburgh. Interested in matters connected with civic movements, he is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board and the Oakland Board of Trade. Mr. Smith is a man of wide vision, keen executive ability and stands high in the estimation of the business community.

* * *

REV. B. L. SCOTT, D.D.

(Continued from Page 353)

Bureau of the National Reform Association. His work in this office has to do with a nation-wide program of a number of other religio-civic issues, as well as prohibition. He is secretary of the Federated Temperance Committee in which the various organizations working for prohibition in Western Pennsylvania have been co-operating.

Rev. Scott held the superintendency of the Anti-Saloon League in the Pittsburgh district longer than any of his predecessors and he did exceptionally good work. His political generalship had much to do with the large vote registered in this district in favor of the dry bill.

Rev. Scott is a Kiwanian and active in a number of other organizations. He is married and resides with his wife and two daughters in Westview, Pa.

* * *

DR. DE WAYNE GREENWOOD RICHEY.

(Continued from Page 353)

Dr. Richey is an assistant professor in pathology at the University of Pittsburgh; a member of the Society for Biological Research, the Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Society of American Bacteriologists and the International Association of Medical Museums. He is also a retrospecting co-editor for American Journal of Medical Sciences and pathologist to the coroner of Allegheny County. His publications have treated of various subjects relative to laboratory work.

In addition, Dr. Richey is a member of the Nu Sigma Nu and Alpha Omega Alpha fraternities, the Masonic Lodge, the University Club of Pittsburgh and the Youghiogheny Country Club of McKeesport. He attends the Presbyterian Church.

* * *

MILLARD FILLMORE LESLIE.

(Continued from Page 351)

Mr. Leslie is a member of the Methodist Church, I. O. O. F., J. O. U. A. M., Daughters of Liberty, Knights of the Mystic Chain, Pittsburgh Automobile Club, East End Board of Trade, State Funeral Directors Association and past president of the latter.

On June 16, 1871, Mr. Leslie married Alice, daughter of Jefferson and Maria Lane, who died at Pittsburgh, November 4, 1917. Children: Homer Ellsworth, Edward Clyde. Homer Ellsworth Leslie is associated with his father in the undertaking business and Edward Clyde Leslie is a practieing physician in Pittsburgh, and was with the A. E. F. forces on active duty for 18 months.

* * *

FRANK PARKER DAY.

(Continued from Page 349)

World War. He is now commander of the British War Veterans of Pittsburgh.

He is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

On January 1, 1910, Director Day married Miss Mabel Killam of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. He has one son, Donald Frank Day.

Residence: 5206 Woodlawn Avenue. Office: Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

HARRY B. SCOTT.

(Continued from Page 345)

26, 1898, Mr. Scott married Miss Florence C. Brown, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have five children: Harry B., Blair Alan, Eleanore L., Helen R. and William B. Their home is at 711 South Negley Avenue and Mr. Scott's offices are in the Oliver Building.

Mr. Scott is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Country Club, Automobile Club and Americus Republican Club.

GRANT McCARGO.

(Continued from Page 112)

Carnegie chose him as one of the original trustees of the Carnegie Institute. His wife, who survives him, is of the rare type of wife and mother, possessing both equality of domestic capability and of rare judgment. To her David McCargo credited to a great extent his success in the world of business. There are two living children, Elizabeth Verner and Grant. From both parents the son, Grant, inherited qualities which led to his taking a leading place among men of affairs of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. McCargo is a daughter of the late Samuel Morrison and Elizabeth Verner. Her mother's brother was James Verner, a pioneer in the development of local transit in this city.

Like his father, Grant McCargo was educated in the Pittsburgh public schools and Western University of Pennsylvania, but subsequently he studied and graduated at Cornell University. At Cornell he made a special study of Chemistry and Mineralogy, graduating with the degree of B. S. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity. After his graduation, he was associated for a time with the firm of Howe, Brown & Co., steel manufacturers thereafter engaging in a successful Brass and Bronze Foundry; later entering into the oil business under the name of Pennsylvania Lubricating Company, Ltd., which, in a few years developed into a highly successful business and was in the spring of 1895 organized as the Pennsylvania Lubricating Company, and associated with the Standard Oil Company of which it became a subsidiary, Mr. McCargo continuing as president, director and active manager, and still holding the same positions. He is also president and director of the Pittsburgh Hotels Company, operating the William Penn and Fort Pitt Hotels, the largest and most up-to-date hostelries in Western Pennsylvania, which he originated and was instrumental in organizing. It was mainly through his efforts that Pittsburg secured first-class hotel accommodations. He is president and director of the San Toy Mining Company, one of the leading mining enterprises of its kind in the country; president and director of the Pittsburgh Taximeter Company, president and director of the Steelworkers Land Company, president and director of the American Flexible Bolt Company, and is executive head or prominent in the direction of various other industries and enterprises.

Mr. McCargo holds membership in the following clubs and social organizations:

Pittsburgh, Duquesne, University, Pittsbugh Golf, Pittsburgh Country, Longue Vue, Allegheny Country, Pittsburgh Field, Fox Chapel, Youghiogheny Country Golf and Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and Americus Republican Club,

Mr. McCargo was married October 24, 1900, at Larchmont, N. Y., to Mary, daughter of W. T. Graham, formerly president and director of the American Sheet and Tinplate Co., later president and director of the American Can Co. Mr. and Mrs. McCargo are the parents of four children: Margaret, Graham, Eleanor and David. Mrs. McCargo is identified with the welfare of many of the philanthropic institutions of Pittsburgh, among them being the Children's Hospital, of which she is a member of the board of managers. The McCargo residence is on Woodland Road, Pittsburgh, and the offices of Mr. McCargo are located at the executive headquarters of the Pennsylvania Lubricating Company, 34th Street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Pittsburgh, Pa., and also at the William Penn Hotel executive offices.

* * *

JAMES FLEMING WOODWARD.

(Continued from Page 287)

tary of Internal Affairs and re-elected in 1921. His record in this department is one of marked achievements. The efficiency of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Bureau of Geological and Typographical Survey, Bureau of Municipalities and the Bureau of Standards (considered the best of all the states) is the result of his executive ability and intelligent management.

Mr. Woodward is a director of the McKeesport Realty Company and of the American Willite Company and is also vice-president of the American Tube and Pipe Bending Company. He is a member of all Masonic orders, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Eagles, Moose, Youghiogheny Club, Harrisburg Club, Harrisburg Country Club, Erie Park and Harbor Commission and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of McKeesport Hospital.

In 1899, Mr. Woodward married Isabelle Mawhinney. The family home is in McKeesport, Pa.

* * *

P. J. DEMAS.

(Continued from Page 333)

ness with the result that he now has theatres throughout Western Pennsylvania. The Minerva theatre at 319 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, the Strand Theatre in Brownsville and the Rialto Theatre in Erie are among his interests.

Mr. Demas married on September 8, 1902, Marie Mary Franks, and their children are Odyseus, John and Cleo.

Mr. Demas maintains his offices at 319 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

JOSEPH POLLOCK ROBBINS.

(Continued from Page 353)

burgh Field, Old Colony, Americus Republican and Civic Clubs, also of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

He is unmarried and resides at 210 Dallas Avenue. Office: Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

ALBERT CURRY.

(Continued from Page 270)

the business world and who installed the first cable car line in Pittsburgh. They are the parents of two children, Dorothy and Albert, Jr., ten and eight years of age, respectively. The family residence is in Woodland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HERBERT N. MUNHALL.

(Continued from Page 354)

Maxwell. In June, 1910, he was an incorporator of a concern for the manufacture of engraved stationery, Christmas cards and novelties, not, however, becoming active in its management until 1916, when he withdrew from the automobile business. In June, 1917, the manufacturing business was incorporated as The Munhall Company. The plant of The Munhall Company was recently moved into a fine three story building on the Lincoln Highway, near the heart of the city. The patrons of The Munhall Company include some of the largest banks and corporations which appreciate quality and service as of first consideration.

The hobbies of Mr. Munhall include bowling, golf and tennis. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Civic Club, Credit Men's Association, Rotary Club, Pittsburgh Country Club and is a past vice-president of the Georgetown University Club of Pittsburgh of which he was a founder. He is non-partisan in political views.

Mr. Munhall married, November 17, 1914, Marguerite Howard, of Washington, D. C. Children: Agatha Margaret, John Howard, Robert Joseph, and Herbert N., Jr.

Home: 701 South Linden Avenue. Office: 600 Bigelow Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

COLONEL JAMES ALEXANDER McCREA.

(Continued from Page 75)

president of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York. On October 1, 1920, he was elected vice-president of the Central Region of the Pennsylvania System, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa.

In adopting a railroad career in which he has won distinction, the subject of this sketch followed in the footsteps of his father, James McCrea, a former president of the Pennsylvania Railroad and a brilliant executive.

Colonel McCrea is a director of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh and the Peoples Savings & Trust Company at Pittsburgh. He is also an officer and a director in numerous railroad corporations. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Club, Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Golf Club, Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, The Links, New York; Rockaway Hunting Club, Long Island, N. Y.; Racquet and Tennis Club, New York; The Brook, New York; National Golf Links of America, Philadelphia Club and the Yale Engineering Association.

Colonel McCrea died October 17, 1923, after the above sketch was written.

* * *

P. N. JONES.

(Continued from Page 270)

Mrs. Katharine J. Engle of Columbus, Ohio, Dr. C. L. Jones of the Mellon Institute, Lawrence K. Jones, and Harriet Louise Jones.

Mr. Jones was a member of the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Electric Railway Association, Pennsylvania Street Railway Association, the George W. Guthrie Lodge No. 691 F. & A. M., the Consistory and the Shrine, the Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, the Duquesne Club, and was a trustee of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church.

* * *

MAX PERLMAN.

(Continued from Page 333)

age of nineteen years, Mr. Perlman was advanced step by step, from sheer merit, until his subsequent selection as treasurer and a director of the Washington Trust Company. He is also identified with the Washington Real Estate Company, being treasurer, secretary and a director of that company.

On December 5, 1912, Mr. Perlman was united in marriage to Minna Grossman of Waynesburg, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Perlman are the parents of a daughter, Marjorie.

* * *

BISHOP FRANCIS JOHN McCONNELL.

(Continued from Page 350)

the following: The Divine Immanence (1906); Religious Certainty (1910); Christian Focus (1911); The Increase of Faith (1912); Personal Christianity (1914); Understanding the Scriptures (1917); Democratic Christianity (1919); Public Opinion and Theology (1920).

On March 11, 1897, Bishop McConnell married Eva H. Thomas of Delaware, Ohio. He resides and has offices in Pittsburgh.

* * *

OLIVER STERLING RICHARDSON.

(Continued from Page 303)

United Presbyterian Church. He engaged in many patriotic activities during the World War. He is attorney for the First National Bank of Sewickley of which he is a director. He is a member of the Duquesne, Edgeworth and Allegheny Country Clubs.

Mr. Richardson is a man of broad views and his interest in affairs tending to the betterment of the general public stamps him as a progressive and valuable citizen.

* * *

JOHN A. FUGASSI.

(Continued from Page 338)

as superintendent of the Bureau of Highways proves. An excellent judge of character, a reputation for working for the interests of the people he is a valued and trustworthy official.

Mr. Fugassi is a member of the Americus Republican Club, Elks and Eagles. On June 30, 1909, he married May McNamee. The family residence is 1638 Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

MICHAEL F. SHANAHAN.

(Continued from Page 338)

Order of Elks. In June, 1893, he married Ella O'Brien. They are the parents of three children, two daughters and a son. The family home is 1317 Goebel Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

(Continued from Page 50)

at first they had regarded as absolutely prohibitive, at which the Carnegie interests were offered.

When the consolidation was effected, Mr. Schwab, at the age of thirty-nine, became president of the world's greatest corporation. For this corporation Mr. Schwab organized the most gigantic working force and the most complete industrial system ever put together in the service of a private corporation. When after three years he resigned the presidency, he left this magnificent working organization in perfect order, and he still retains large personal interests in the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies.

After leaving the presidency of that corporation, Mr. Schwab obtained a controlling interest in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, of which he is now chairman of the Board of Directors. The Bethlehem plant, as Mr. Schwab came to it, was the creation of John Fritz, who from an insignificant rail mill had built it up to one of the most magnificent steel plants in the world. Intrusted by Secretary W. C. Whitney, of the Navy Department, with contracts for guns and armor plates for the new Navy, it had become an established leader in that special branch of the industry, and so continues; but since coming under control of Mr. Schwab it has become no less noted for the completeness of its equipment and the excellence of its output in rails, structural steel, forgings, castings, gas engines, power machinery, tool steel, bar steel and iron, special alloy, crucible steel, and other branches of the industry. It is conducted on entirely independent lines and is now second only to the United States Steel Corporation in size.

During the critical years of the European War there was no name more often on the public tongue and in the daily and periodical press in connection with events of world-wide import than that of Charles M. Schwab. Prior to that period, he had come into international fame as the greatest steelmaster of his time, and industrial leader and magnate without a peer. But there was in store for him richer opportunity, larger service, than industry and commerce could supply. As the head of a vast enterprise he had consummated business deals that had brought him into touch with the leaders of many European governments. With the entry of the United States into the war and the establishment of close co-operative arrangements between the government and the Bethlehem plants, Mr. Schwab became the advisor of the Administration in regard to engines of war and munitions. In the mammoth plants under his control he achieved results in the manufacture of war materials that made even experts stand amazed, and placed in the hands of the soldiers and sailors of the United States a large share of the instruments of victory. He entered into the shipbuilding industry upon the same gigantic scale, and attained so commanding a position in that field that he was called in April, 1918, to the post of Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The appointment of Mr. Schwab to be Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was caused by a sudden shift in the military operations in Flanders, which precipitated a grave crisis. On March 14, 1918, Germany and Russia signed their treaty of peace, and a week later the Germans launched the furious drive against the British lines that held the way to the Channel ports. In seven days, the first long distance bombardment of Paris began, Bapaume and Peronne fell, and Foch was made the Generalissimo of the Allied armies, whose fortunes were at the lowest ebb.

In these circumstances, the problem of manpower at the front superseded the supplying of munitions and foodstuffs. The United States War Department's original program had called for the transporting of 95,000 men monthly to France. Almost overnight, this quota was discarded in response to a desperate appeal for more troops. The War Department consequently notified the Shipping Board that 300,000 men a month must be sent overseas; a million tons of transports or other troop ships and two million tons of cargo carriers, including tankers, must be provided.

When Mr. Schwab's appointment to the post of Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was announced, his first step before taking office was to sever connection with all of the companies in which he held an interest. He declined even to attend meetings of the Bethlehem Board of Directors thereafter.

On his accession, April 11, 1918, the Emergency Fleet Corporation presented a staggering problem. The Corporation had come into existence in April, 1917. In one year, the number of building ways in operation had been increased from 239 to nearly 900. These were manned chiefly by an army of recruits that had been drawn from every strata of life, hastily organized and on the whole superficially trained. Originally, the corporation had numbered five persons in a four-room suite; in twelve months this headquarters comprised a staff of 2,400 quartered in twenty-one different buildings. In this enormous and rapid expansion, there had been little or no time for attention to close co-ordination or uniform efficiency.

The supreme need of the moment had been brought home to Mr. Schwab with appalling emphasis. With Germany's last great offensive rolling back the Allied lines, the question of ocean transportation suddenly loomed uppermost. Whatever the cost, whatever the means, a sufficient fleet had to be provided for the carrying of 300,000 men a month and a corresponding amount of munitions and other freight. There was no time for delay, nor for quibbling over men or methods.

Amid the welter of discouraging elements in this critical situation, Mr. Schwab swept aside all but the essentials. He turned his attention to the paramount question, actual production. On taking office, he had found the necessary machine, with operations based on sound plans and definite policies. But in the yards there had been rumblings of labor trouble at many places; the workers as a body had not responded as heartily as possible to the cry for greater production.

Mr. Schwab felt, moreover, that the building and launching of ships visualized our war needs and war work in the eye of the American workmen. Having had an intimate understanding of industrial conditions for many years, he believed that much could be done to quicken the patriotic impulse in the wage-earner. The shipyards had mobilized a great army of artizans and laborers; he saw an opportunity to transmit through them to the rank and file of American workmen the message that it was in their power to decide the fate of nations.

Questions of raw and finished materials, interdepartmental relations and priority claims for supplies or shipments were constantly arising in Washington at this time, but Mr. Schwab delegated those important matters to others in authority and in May fared forth to appeal in person to the workers.

Hundreds of thousands of workers were addressed. They heard only words of praise and encouragement, with appeals to redouble their efforts to serve Pershing's men overseas. Everywhere, the spirit of enthusiasm caught the men. New records for speed in construction were made. At the Union Plant, in San Francisco, a 12,000-ton freighter was launched in an hour less than twenty-four days after the laying of the keel. The Great Lakes plant at Ecorse, Michigan, delivered a 3,500-ton freighter thirty-four days after she had been laid down. In one yard, a new keel was actually laid in a building slip within eleven seconds after a launching from the slip.

These and other inspiring records, which were published broadcast, not only promoted a wholesome rivalry among the yards of the Fleet Corporation; they stemmed a flood of discouraging criticism, and soon implanted pride and confidence in the minds of a public that had theretofore viewed the shipbuilding operations with misgivings and impatience. On July 4, 1918, the nation was thrilled by an announcement that the Fleet Corporation's contribution to the celebration of Independence Day was the launching of one hundred ships.

Mr. Schwab's chief contribution to the work of the corporation was described after the war by an associate as follows:

"He brought us the confidence of the public, gave us confidence in ourselves, and developed splendid enthusiasm at the yards. He was too able an executive to attempt a housecleaning when he took office, and the changes he made, such as the moving to Philadelphia, were designed to facilitate the work of the organization he stepped into."

Mr. Schwab is a director in many banking and commercial institutions.

He has a residence in Bethlehem, Pa., a summer home in Loretto, Pa., and a city home in New York which is one of the most magnificent triumphs of architecture in America, and occupies a most desirable location on Riverside Drive.

He married at Loretto, Pa., in 1883, Emma Dinkey. Mrs. Schwab has musical and artistic tastes, and has been a great help to her husband in the dispensation of his charities, and he has given generously out of his fortune.

* * *

JAMES DAWSON CALLERY.

(Continued from Page 89)

Bank, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, United Railways Investment Company, Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Westinghouse Machine Company, Pittsburgh Branch, Federal Reserve Bank, American Window Glass Company, California Railway & Power Company, Duquesne Light Company, Consolidated Ice Company, Commerce Housing Corporation, Duquesne University, Equitable Coke Company, Equitable Gas Company, Freehold Real Estate Company, Guffey-Gillespie Oil Company, Kingsley Association, Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh & Fairport Terminal Company, Pittsburgh Railways Company, Monongahela Water Company, Union Switch & Signal Company and other prosperous corporations.

Mr. Callery was married June 4, 1902, to Julia Bibber Welsh, of Charleston, West Virginia.

* * *

GEORGE PHILIP KOUNTZ.

(Continued from Page 324)

the most able men in public office.

During the World War, not being acceptable for military duty, Mr Kountz was on the Questionaire and Legal Advisory boards, was a Four Minute speaker, president of a Red Cross section and otherwise engaged in wartime activities. He is a Mason and member of the National League of Masonic Clubs of which he was president during 1917-18. He is also a member of Delta Tau Delta college fraternity, Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, South Hills Country Club, past president of the Pentalpha Club, which he organized, and a member of the Knoxville Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Kountz married Irene O'Donnell. They have one son, George P. Kountz, Jr.

* * *

ANDREW WILLIAM MELLON.

(Continued from Page 48)

offered Mr. Mellon the treasury portfolio, which he accepted. Prior to this acceptance, Mr. Mellon resigned from the many financial, commercial and industrial concerns with which he was identified, principally that of president of the Mellon National Bank.

Mr. Mellon has had conferred upon him the honorary degree of L.L.D. from the University of Pittsburgh; Dartmouth and Rutgers Colleges and from the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

LAWRENCE R. GOSHORN.

(Continued from Page 179)

The press credentials of every national convention of both the Republican and Democratic parties from 1896, when William Jennings Bryan came out of oblivion as the "Boy Orator of the Platte" to those of the Chicago and San Francisco conventions of 1920, are the treasured possessions of Mr. Goshorn, who "covered" them all as political correspondent for the papers he represented.

In 1915 Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh appointed Mr. Goshorn a member of the Registration Commission for Pittsburgh and immediately thereafter his three colleagues elected him chairman of that board. He was appointed a member of the Commission by Governor William C. Sproul in 1919 and again elected chairman. He resigned this office in 1921 to accept the City Treasurership (Pittsburgh).

When the United States entered the World War and the Selective Service Act was passed, as chairman of the Registration Commission the subject of this sketch was designated by Governor Brumbaugh to supervise the registration of Selectives in Allegheny County and afterwards became the Governor's confidential aid in the selection of local draft boards and Government appeal agents, serving himself as chairman of the local board in his home draft district—No. 11, City of Pittsburgh.

One of the most cherished honors accorded the subject of this sketch was his election as president of the Pennsylvania Legislative Correspondents Association in 1915. During the period from 1897 to 1921 he attended and "covered" with the exception of one year (1907) the deliberations of the Pennsylvania Legislature and in addition was present and "covered" legislative sessions and party conventions of Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, New York and Virginia.

He has visited the sixty-seven counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and practically every city, town and hamlet within its borders in over a quarter of a century newspaper work and campaigns of Bryan in 1896; that of the George A. Jenks 1898; Robert E. Patison, 1902; William H. Berry, 1905; those of the late Senator Boies Penrose, and Governor Brumbaugh, 1914, and Governor William C. Sproul in 1918. He was the bosom friend of Senator Penrose and confidant of others of the Keystone state's great United States Senators, the late Matthew Quay, and the late Philander C. Knox.

Mr. Goshorn is president of the Americus Republican Club (Pittsburgh), past honorary president Pittsburgh Press Club, treasurer of the Pittsburgh Board of Education, and city delinquent tax collector (1923). Mr. and Mrs. Goshorn reside at 5528 Darlington Road, Pittsburgh, and have two daughters, Mrs. J. S. (Helen Roberta) Shinkle, and Doris Rook.

In Memoriam

Before proceeding further with the individual biographical sketches in Western Pennsylvanians, the editors wish to add their tribute to the memory of friends who are now no more.

In the busy marts of trade we miss them--miss their kindly faces, their cheery words of greetings. They have solved the mystery of the Valley of Silence, and the land that is just beyond. In loving tribute we have gathered memories and woven them into a chaplet fashioned of immortelles.

—CHARLES ALEXANDER ROOK,
Editor-in-Chief.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Andrew Carnegie remains and will remain the solitary figure in his peculiar field of thought and action. He was a Celt in birth and ancestry but a cosmopolite in everything else. Born in poverty, educated in the streets, deprived of the right and privilege of even the elements of the elementary teachings of his youth and early manhood he, by contact and intuition, was able to overcome the obstacles that would have daunted and defeated ninety-nine per cent of other boys and kept forcing himself to the front, not year by year but day by day. He came to America in the middle forties of the last century at the age of ten years. His mother possessed all of the qualities that had come down her line of descent and these she evalued to her son in such manner as to yield her unimagined returns while she was still in the flesh.

Born at Dumfermline, Scotland, November 25, 1835, the son of a weaver, Mr. Carnegie was brought to America in 1845 where after some desultory schooling he was employed variously until two years later he became a messenger in the Pittsbugh office of the earliest of the telegraph companies in the United States. This was only three years after the discovery of telegraphy. He was quick to inventory his surroundings and to relate these to his own prospects and purposes. He was on his job at all times and was master of it every minute he was at work. He soon was able to send messages and when the sound reading system came into use he was among the first of the employes to learn it and to "send and take."

He was an operator after his promotion from messenger until he fell into employment in the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pittsburgh where he attracted attention from his superiors, especially of Col. Thomas A. Scott, thereafter his friend and benefactor. While in the telegraph offices of this company, he was wont to violate orders in taking chances in issuing orders to others in emergent cases, in every violation having saved the situation as well as the property of the company. When Col. Scott was promoted Mr. Carnegie became superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division of the company and continued therein until he went into business on his own account.

Opportunity came to Mr. Carnegie in these years of railroad employment. He encountered Mr. Woodruff, inventor of a sleeping car, rated as superior to that of Mr. Pullman and he invested much of his savings in the company organized by the inventor to build and operate his cars and from this came the nucleus of his start in his real career. He was quick to grasp the possibilities of the oil business that was in its incipient development in those days and made hundreds of thousands in a short time in the Western Pennsylvania field. Thence he turned his attention to the manufacture of iron, bridges and other metal specialties, taking in with him some of those men who remained with him until he and they were able in the last year of the nineteenth century to make that "billion dollar deal," in giving to the United States Steel Corporation the principal element in this great organization. How Mr. Carnegie, in associating with himself some of the most constructive minds, men of vision, men who saw the future that steel would have in the world of construction, men who had worked and won their way in every branch of mill production, how he and they were first successful in a very few years in developing and producing steel in terms of millions of tons, in taking the primacy of manufacturing from Great Britain and giving it permanently to America, is the familiar history of the day and forever will be.

His philanthrophy, in its expression was as boundless as his initiative and his industry. His infantile deprivations were destined to bear fruit for the benefit of the youth of the world forever in his judicious, practical benefactions. He was no believer in indiscriminate "charity," so called. He felt that opportunities should be given to the boys and girls of America, indeed of all of the continents, to learn while they were young and to the older boys and girls schools, whose schemes of eclecticism would give all of these chances to fit themselves in those spheres in which they felt inclined to educate themselves. His "Carnegie School of Technology," a group of buildings superbly, adequately fitted up with all the methods of modernity, peopled by professors and specialists in every branch of science, in which thousands are daily instructed objectively and subjectively, is one of the few schools in the world for such purposes. Nearby is the "Carnegie Institute," or that vast building in the Park District of the Greater Pittsburgh. This building and its contents represent in construction and content more than fifty millions of expenditure. The Library, under the efficient management of Dr. John H. Leete and a large corps of assistants, contains nearly 750,000 books which are both literary and reference. In addition to the central building, in which all books are assembled, there are nine branch libraries geographically placed in the city and its environs for the convenience and information of the Pittsburgh public. From these several sources the circulating books are distributed and in their alcoves the reference books are consulted.

The Museum, organized, equipped and for nearly every year of its existence in charge of Dr.

(*Continued on Page 422*)

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

George Westinghouse, who through his invention of the air brake is known throughout the world, was not a native of this city, although it was here he made his career, and it was his many achievements in the industrial field of Pittsburgh which assure him forever a leading position in the ranks of the most successful men this country has produced.

He was born at Central Bridge, Schoharie County, New York, on October 6, 1846, the son of George Westinghouse and Emeline Vedder Westinghouse. His father's ancestors came originally from Germany and settled in the State of Vermont, while his mother was descended from a Dutch-English family. In 1856 his father, who was an inventor and manufacturer of agricultural machinery moved his family to Schenectady, where he established the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company. It was here young George received his education in the public school and afterwards in Union College.

He displayed a love for mechanics at a very early age, and he worked as a machine hand in his father's factory when he was still a school boy.

Urged by an inherent patriotism he enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War in the Union Army when he was a mere lad of fifteen years of age. He first joined a New York cavalry regiment, but he transferred afterwards into the Navy, from which he received his honorable discharge at the end of the war with the rank of Third Assistant Engineer.

Upon his return home he devoted himself entirely to his love for mechanics, and developed various mechanical ideas, which he had conceived. His earliest creation in this line was a rotary engine. He afterwards brought out a reversible railroad frog and a device by which derailed cars could be quickly replaced on the track. For a time he had these appliances made in his father's shops.

But this arrangement was only temporary, and he later made a contract with a firm in Troy, N. Y., for the production of his devices. This caused him to make many trips on trains between Schenectady and Troy, and it was during one of these journeys that he first conceived the idea of his railroad brake, the invention which subsequently brought him his greatest fame.

It happened that on one occasion while he was a railroad passenger bound for Troy, his train collided with a freight, which caused a delay of several hours. The thought then came to him: "If the engineer in the locomotive cab had been in control of the brakes the accident might have been avoided." With this thought constantly in his mind he tried to develop a brake along those lines: but the conviction that he had finally solved the problem did not come to him until he accidentally learned of the long distance transmission of power by air pressure. This was suggested to him by an article in a magazine describing the boring of the tunnel through Mont Cenis in the Alps where pneumatic drills were used, which received their power of compressed air 3000 feet from the point of operation. He immediately made a drawing of the air pump, the brake cylinder and valves and submitted them to several railroad men, but none of them recognized the fact that they were looking at the embryonic form of one of the most successful inventions ever created, and they refused to consider the idea. But Mr. Westinghouse was neither deterred nor discouraged, and he filed a caveat of his invention with the United States Patent Office.

It was at this period that he arrived in Pittsburgh. His arrangement with the Troy Steel Company not having proved satisfactory he formed a partnership in Schenectady and established a steel works for the manufacture of his car-replacer and reversible railroad frog, but this soon fell through on account of some disagreement with his partners.

He had heard much of Pittsburgh, as the great steel and iron center, and the idea came to him, that it might be the ideal place for the production of his various railroad appliances. He came here in 1867 and succeeded without loss of time in making an arrangement with Anderson and Cook of the Pittsburgh Steel Works, by which that firm made his devices, while he visited the railroads and sold the product.

In the offices of Anderson and Cook he met one day a young man of about his own age, named Ralph Bagaley, and this was the beginning of an acquaintanceship that eventually resulted in the actual production of the Westinghouse Air Brake.

Bagaley belonged to one of Pittsburgh's prominent families, and he was not without means. He had been educated in Germany and had recently returned from Europe to enter into the foundry business. Westinghouse confided to his friend his idea of the air brake, and his arguments were so convincing that Bagaley became as enthusiastic about the possibilities of the invention as the inventor himself. Within a short time plans were completed for the manufacture of a complete set of brakes for two cars and steps were taken to have the device practically tested on a train. In this accomplishment the co-operation of W. W. Card, who was superintendent of the

(*Continued on Page 422*)

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

JUDGE THOMAS MELLON.

The late Thomas Mellon, for many years attorney, judge, banker and distinguished citizen of Pittsburgh, was born February 3, 1813, at Camp Hill Cottage, Lower Castletown, parish of Cappaigh, County Tyrone, Ireland. His ancestors had come into Ireland from Scotland about the middle of the seventeenth century. They had been farmers in Scotland and in this calling they continued in their new settlement. The parents of Mr. Mellon were very conservative, industrious people, his father, Andrew Mellon, son of Archibald and Elizabeth (Armour) Mellon, having been born in the immediate neighborhood in which their son was born. The Mellons were of Celtic extraction, while the mother of Mr. Mellon, Rebecca Wauchob, was of Dutch descent, her ancestors having come into Ireland with the armies of William of Orange, her immediate ancestor, Samuel Wauchob, having been a lieutenant in a regiment of this Prince. The family was known as the "Wauchobs of Kinkitt." While Mr. Mellon detracts nothing from the Celtic blood he inclines to the belief that in the great versatility of the Dutch people lies the most of the important successes of the continent of Europe in almost every particular of political inventory.

Mr. Mellon's grandfather, Archibald Mellon, with his family (with the exception of his grandson, Samuel and his family), in 1816, emigrated to America, settling in western Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Thither this grandson with his wife and son followed in 1818. All became farmers and at once became valuable adjuncts to the community which grew and thrived. Mr. Mellon's father at once bought a farm and began its tilling under new conditions in a new country. Four children were born in the United States, one son and three daughters. The boyhood of Thomas Mellon was one of intense labor on the farm, diversified by the few hours of study he was able to eke from the many hours of his toil. His mother, a well-educated woman, was able to give him fine preliminary tuition, which was later reinforced by the casual teachers who came into the community. Later he was a pupil in the local academy and still later in an academy at Greensburg, Pa.

Determined to educate himself, Mr. Mellon left Greensburg with the intention of entering Jefferson College at Canonsburg, but after a visit to that pioneer school, determined to matriculate in the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh which he did. Graduating with distinction from this university in the class of 1837, he began the study of law under the tutelage of the Hon. Charles Shaler, a fine lawyer and judge of the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, December 15, 1838, took an office in lower Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, the county court house at that time being in Market Street. He began his practice carefully and courageously. He had a partiality for the civil rather than the criminal practice and soon became one of the leading attorneys in Pittsburgh. He attributed much of his early success to the circumstance that he had served, while studying law, much time as clerk in the prothonotary's office wherein he learned the routine of certain practice. For the ensuing twenty years he was industriously employed in his office and in the courts. His professional fees, other than those he required for living purposes, he used in investments of various kinds and, as he invested judiciously, these turned out well very frequently.

He was an interested spectator of the great "Fire of April 10, 1845," when the greater portion of the city was destroyed. In 1859 at the urgent request of members of the bar and the petition of citizens of Allegheny county, Mr. Mellon became a candidate for assistant judge of the Common Pleas Court of the county to which he was elected. He served ten years with rare distinction and at the end of his term, declining a re-election, he retired from the bench and the practice of the profession. Soon afterwards he established the private banking house of "T. Mellon & Sons," in Smithfield Street, on the west side of Smithfield Street, between Virgin Way (now Oliver Avenue) and Sixth Avenue. In 1886 he retired, the sons continuing the banking business under this name until 1902 when the Mellon National Bank was incorporated, thus perpetuating the name in this important institution.

Judge Mellon married Sarah Jane Negley, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Ann Negley, August 22, 1843. Their children were: Thomas Alexander, born June 26, 1844, married to Mary C. Caldwell; James Ross, born January 14, 1846, married to Rachel H., daughter of General William Larimer; Sarah Emma, Annie Rebecca, Samuel Selwyn died in childhood; Andrew W., born March 24, 1855; Richard Beatty, born March 19, 1858, married to Jennie, daughter of the late Alexander and Cordelia King of Pittsburgh; George Negley Mellon, born June 30, 1860, died 1883.

Some years after his marriage Judge Mellon built a "country home" in North Negley Avenue on a large acreage and as his sons grew up they erected their homesteads near him. While the surroundings were rural, beautifully rural, the proximity to the city and the rapidly developing community of East Liberty, now the East End of Pittsburgh, made it an ideal home in every particular

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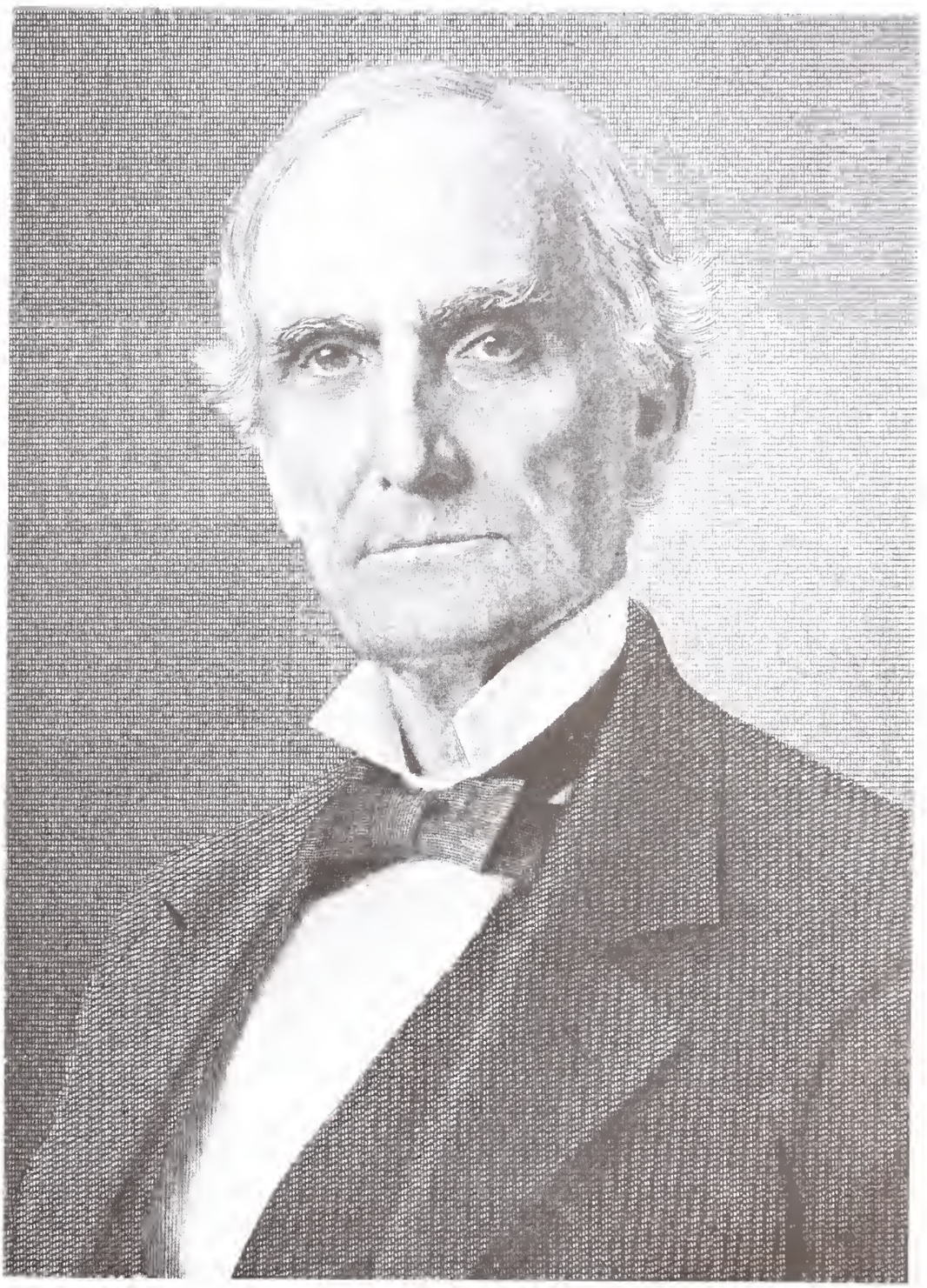


JUDGE THOMAS MELLON.

CAPTAIN W. HARRY BROWN.

Captain W. Harry Brown, for many years a national figure in the coal and coke industry operating in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville districts, was a son of the late William Hughey and Mary (Smith) Brown. He was born August 11, 1856, at Brown's Station, on the southeastern frontier of Pittsburgh and his death occurred at his Pittsburgh home on Thursday afternoon, April 28, 1921, after a long period of failing health.

Brown's Station was for many years the theatre of activities of the Browns, father and sons, in the production and transportation of their coal and coke outputs. Before the general pollution and desecration of the historic Monongahela, before the poison gases had burned and withered the abundant verdure that made the banks of the stream beautiful with a beauty unrivalled by that of the Hudson or Delaware, it was a wonder spot of America. It was here that the father, William Hughey Brown, pioneer coal operator, had built his home and here his children were born and reared and became his successors in the vast operations comprising the Brown interests.

Captain W. Harry Brown received his preliminary education in the neighborhood schools and at Ayres Latin School, Pittsburgh. He was trained to cope with business affairs at Duff's College, received his military training at the Military Academy, at Chester, and his classical education at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. While a cadet at Chester, he was first sergeant of the second company and in this command marshaled his company which acted as escort when General Ulysses S. Grant was the guest of the Centennial Association at the Centennial of American Independence, in 1876.

His father dying during his school days, the youth returned home to plunge at once into the affairs of W. H. Brown's Sons Company, the largest miners and shippers of coal in the world. He had of course been literally born in the business and was very soon the most active of all the brothers in the office, in the fields or upon the several rivers. He went beyond his brothers in his study of the meaning of coal mining and shipping and of the markets thereof and was soon recognized as one of the greatest generals the coal industry had developed.

The deaths of the brothers, Captains Charles S. and James Brown, not long after that of their father, imposed additional responsibilities of every nature upon the surviving brothers. The operations were increased yearly and the area of distribution widened. This area included every valley whose waters fell into the Mississippi; from the head of the Monongahela to those of the Missouri, the Red, Arkansas and other tributaries of this great river. Later, the death of Captain Samuel Smith Brown, head of the family, added further burdens upon the shoulders of his surviving brother who thereafter carried on all operations. The sale of the river mines, boats and other incidental river properties did not tend to abate the interest the young operator felt in the business, but rather stimulated exertion. He, in connection with the Cochrans of Dawson, Fayette County, began upon a huge scale to build railroad bridges over rivers, to open up mines, erect coke ovens and to generally develop enterprises on an increasingly greater scale. Many of these coal properties were in Washington, Fayette and Westmoreland Counties. They had in many instances been acquired by the late Captain W. H. Brown and left for further development, having been carefully selected both with reference to the value of coal deposits and ease of mining and shipping. This work was begun prior to the death of Captain S. S. Brown, which occurred before intended developments were completed. The Alicia mines, near Brownsville and at Gray's Landing, the Nellie mines, near Connellsville, owned by Brown & Cochran, and other mines in the counties named, comprised the bulk of operations.

Captain W. Harry Brown was sole owner and operator of the Alicia mines, which were his most cherished interest. He had personally supervised the installation of their equipment which included the most modern electrical operating machinery, safety appliances and other features hitherto unknown to the coal mining industry. The operations were frequently visited by noted engineers and other interested viewers of both the United States and European countries.

The Alicia mines consisted of two operations. No. 1 Mine was located at Brownsville, Pa., and No. 2 Mine at Gray's Landing, near Lock No. 7. Also, at the Brownsville Mine, was a coke plant of four hundred ovens, the most up-to-date of their kind. To these ovens Captain Brown transported coal for coking twenty-five miles by river from his Gray's Landing mine.

At the time of his death W. Harry Brown was vice-president and director of the Washington Coal and Coke Company and was president and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Washington Run Railroad Company, in addition to his other large personal interests in the coal regions. Also he was vice-president and director of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, vice-president and director of the Marine National Bank, director of the Union Trust Company and trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

(*Continued on Page 423*)

W. Harry Brown

FRANK H. BUHL, Sharon, Pennsylvania. Born August 3, 1848—Died June 7, 1918

Frank H. Buhl, pioneer steel manufacturer and philanthropist, was the son of Christian H. and Caroline (DeLong) Buhl. He was born in Detroit, Mich., August 3, 1848. Receiving his early education in that city, he attended Yale University and at the completion of his course, came to Sharon in 1869, taking a position with Buhl Sons & Company, iron manufacturers, whose plant in local history was known as the Sharon Iron Works. In 1874 he became manager, succeeding James Westerman. Four years later he returned to Detroit, where he remained for nine years, being associated with his father in various enterprises. He returned to Sharon in August, 1887, assuming full charge of the Sharon Iron Works Company, of which his father had been sole owner since 1882. In 1888 it was the largest single industry in Mercer County, employing about 700 men. In 1896 Mr. Buhl organized the Buhl Steel Company, whose plant was absorbed by the National Steel Company three years later, becoming eventually a unit of the Carnegie Steel Company and the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Buhl also pioneered in the foundry business in association with Daniel Eagan, who was afterwards president of the American Steel Foundries Company. In 1899 Mr. Buhl and John Stevenson, Jr., organized the Sharon Steel Company, founding the town of South Sharon, now Farrell. The plant began operating in 1900 and about four years later was sold to the Steel Corporation. This has developed into the largest Mercer County industry, employing about 7000 men. A few years later, Mr. Buhl, in company with the late Morris Bachman, organized the Sharon Steel Hoop Company, which today operates extensive plants in Sharon and Youngstown. In 1903, Mr. Buhl and the late P. L. Kimberly formed the Buhl-Kimberly Corporation and carried out successfully a 231,000 acre irrigation project along the Snake River, Idaho. Buhl, named in his honor, and Twin Falls, a thriving city of about 10,000 population, are two modern communities, fruit of this pioneer irrigation triumph, which now stand upon what was, so late as 1905, still the "desert waste" of our ancestors. The Buhl-Kimberly Corporation also was interested in Philippine Islands development work, such as the Philippine Railroad (a steam line) and the Manila Street Railway System.

(*Continued on Page 420*)

ALEXANDER W. ROOK.
Died August 14, 1880.

The son of Frederick Rook and Clarissa (Campbell) Rook, who came to Pittsburgh from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1820, Alexander W. Rook, one of the founders of the present modern school of journalism, was born in 1826.

Pittsburgh had been incorporated as a city but ten years before his birth, but was even then assuming its supremacy as the metropolis west of the Allegheny mountains and as the principal gateway to the "Golden West," with its lure of undeveloped treasures.

The youth left school at 14 to become a "printer's devil" in the job printing plant of Johnston & Stockton, working during the day and continuing his studies at night school, which as early as 1840 was factor in Pittsburgh educational opportunities. Subsequently he bound himself as a printer's apprentice for three years to the Pittsburgh "Post," and for a similar term to the Pittsburgh "Chronicle," now the "Chronicle-Telegraph."

At the end of this six-year apprenticeship, young Rook was recognized as an outstanding figure among the newspaper compositors in Western Pennsylvania, but with the belief that there was still much to learn from the newspaper printing methods of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore publishers, he started off to acquire a greater knowledge of his beloved craft. He was employed on the "Ledger" of Philadelphia, and the New York "Herald" when the latter city was not as populous as Pittsburgh at the time of his death in 1880.

Returning to Pittsburgh in 1851 he was chosen as a representative of the Typographical Union which had just been formed, and the following year, as a co-partner of J. M. Laird, launched in Greensburg, Pa., the "Pennsylvania Argus."

The lure of a metropolitan newspaper's composing room was too strong, and he returned to Pittsburgh in 1854 as foreman of the composing room of the "Evening Chronicle," where he remained until 1865. At this period, with the late Daniel O'Neill, the two bought an interest in the "Pittsburgh Dispatch" and became members of the firm of J. H. Foster & Company then controlling this publication. On the death of J. Heron Foster in 1868, the firm became O'Neill & Rook, and upon the death of Daniel O'Neill in 1877, changed to Rook & O'Neill, and still later to Rook, O'Neill & Company. Under their guidance the "Dispatch" became the leading daily paper of Western Pennsylvania and one of the most widely quoted journals in the United States, a distinction that was never lost.

With the succession of Eugene M. O'Neill to the interest of his deceased brother in the "Dispatch," the paper took on a still more aggressive tone of independent fearlessness in matters relating to the civic weal and life of the city, though steadfastly Republican in national politics, with Mr. Rook playing a most prominent part. He was especially active in public affairs and in 1869 served a term in the Pittsburgh City Council as representative from the First Ward and, to quote the Pittsburgh "Commercial Gazette" at the expiration of this service, he served his city "to the general satisfaction of his constituents and the people at large."

As a business man Mr. Rook was noted for his strict integrity, and his genial social qualities drew about him many warm friends. He was a member of Kedron Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar, and also active in the affairs of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias and other fraternal organizations.

After a short illness while in the prime of his life, Mr. Rook died when aged 54, on August 14, 1880, and was survived by his widow, Harriett (L. Beck) Rook whom he married in 1858, and four children, Helen E. (widow of the late C. A. Carroll), Charles A., Edwin M. and Harry C. Rook.

His untimely death was termed a distinct loss to the city by the newspapers of that period, which was indicated at a meeting of the press held on August 16, 1880, in the editorial rooms of the "Commercial Gazette" in a resolution of which the following is a part:

> "We bear willing testimony based on many years' intimate acquaintance to the high professional, business and social qualities of Mr. Rook, his intelligence and capacity as a journalist and great merits as a man—his high sense of honor and unblemished integrity."

R. P. Nevin of the Pittsburgh "Times" who presided at this meeting said in part: "If there was a thoroughly representative man in the Pittsburgh press, that man was Alexander W. Rook. Beginning with the practical part of his profession and thoroughly mastering it by a voluntary apprenticeship of unusual length, he advanced steadily until he assisted in building up what is certainly one of the most successful newspaper enterprises ever known in Pittsburgh—the 'Dispatch.'"

The Knights Templar at a triennial reunion of the various commanderies held in Chicago, adopted this resolution the day following Mr. Rook's death:

(*Continued on Page 422*)

ALEXANDER W. ROOK.

DAVID FORD HENRY.

The career of the late David Ford Henry occupies one of the most interesting and illuminating pages of the industrial history of Pittsburgh, as his record clearly indicates that he had more to do with the early progress of that city than any other individual. He was responsible for the introduction of the telephone and the electric street car to Pittsburgh and he established various successful enterprises all of which gave the city an added importance in the world of affairs. A man of high ideals and untiring energy, his brilliant achievements were of a character that always tended to industrial and business expansion. He died on October 12, 1921, leaving imperishable monuments to his splendid ability and in his passing Pittsburgh lost one of its most beloved and valuable citizens.

David Ford Henry was born in Pittsburgh on May 22, 1837. His father was David Henry, a prominent factor in the transportation of coal from Pittsburgh to New Orleans via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, who, while on a return trip from the South was suddenly taken ill and died at Cincinnatti, Ohio, on June 24, 1838, at the age of forty years. The wife of David Henry, and mother of David Ford Henry, was Anna Patterson, daughter of Roger Patterson and sister of Rody and Robert Patterson. The Pattersons were of the pioneer families of Pittsburgh, one of whom married the late Thomas M. Marshall, among the foremost lawyers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania during his generation.

David Ford Henry began his business career as a drygoods clerk in Allegheny, Pa., and later was engaged on a drygoods trading boat plying the rivers and canals. At the age of nineteen he established a drygoods and shoe business in Saint Anthony's Falls, then a suburb, but now a part of Minneapolis, Minn. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he devoted his time and energy to recruiting the first Minnesota Regiment and in 1862, assisted financially and otherwise, in the formation of the Second Minnesota Regiment. He engaged successfully in various business activities including oil in Minnesota up to 1865, when he returned to Pittsburgh. He established the Henry Auction Company which he maintained for forty-five years.

It was in 1878 that Mr. Henry launched his first great undertaking, the installation of a public utility which will endure for all time. He promoted and organized the Central District Telephone Company of Pennsylvania (forerunner of the present Bell Telephone System) which was incorporated two years after the Centennial at Philadelphia where Graham Bell's wonderful invention was first shown to the public. He was among the first to see its gigantic possibilities and he secured for the new corporation the rights to install and operate it in fifty-one counties of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia. Associated with him in the company were D. Leet Wilson, president; George I. Whitney, L. Halsey Williams, Samuel George, T. Hart Given and William Riddle. Mr. Henry was vice-president and general manager, which position he held until 1892, when he resigned on account of other interests requiring more of his time.

Shortly after the telephone company began operations, Mr. Henry was attracted to the Pleasant Valley Railway, then a poorly equipped and run-down horse-car system and he conceived the idea of purchasing the line and operating it with electricity. A few public spirited citizens were interested and the property was purchased as planned. The Pleasant Valley Railway was electrified, giving Pittsburgh its first electric street-cars. Mr. Henry then rebuilt the Ninth Street Bridge over which the line passed. Later he built the Jack's Run Bridge connecting the system with Bellevue.

In 1889, Mr. Henry organized the Pittsburgh Terra Cotta Lumber Company, the parent of the National Fire Proofing Company whose product is now used in building operations throughout the world.

Between 1890 and 1894, Mr. Henry was at the head of many activities. Simultaneously he was vice-president and general manager of the Bell Telephone Company; president of the Pittsburgh Terra Cotta Lumber Company; president and general manager of the Pleasant Valley Railway Company; president and manager of the Henry Auction Company; a director of the Commercial National Bank and the Central Accident Insurance Company. During this time he was rebuilding and electrifying the Pleasant Valley lines and building the Ninth Street and Jack's Run bridges.

In 1896 Mr. Henry built the Hotel Henry which had the distinction of being the only fireproof hotel between New York and Chicago. He was a Mason and actively interested in the building of Masonic Temple in Allegheny. Mr. Henry was a member of the Christ Protestant Episcopal Church and his social organizations were the Duquesne Club and the Pittsburgh Country Club.

The name Henry is of Scotch origin, the various branches of the families being scattered through

(*Continued on Page 423*)

DAVID F. HENRY.

FRANK BIDDLE SMITH.

Frank Biddle Smith was for many years a national figure in the steel industry and in numerous other fields of endeavor. His demise, which occurred at this home in Sewickley, Pa., December 30, 1909, marked the passing of one of the most prominent and successful figures in the industrial world. He died in the zenith of his brilliant career as president of the Crucible Steel Company of America, and at a time when he was planning new and important achievements in the further expansion of the gigantic organization which owes its greatness to his guiding hand. Possessed of a strong will and a magnetic personality, he had the faculty of inspiring the confidence of those whom he entrusted with the accomplishment of difficult undertakings. A man of tender and kindly disposition, generosity and unostentatious charity were outstanding characteristics of his life.

Born in Allegheny, Pa., October 1, 1859, Frank Biddle Smith was the son of the late Andrew Darsie and Maria Arthurs (Montgomery) Smith, and grandson of Hugh Smith, who came in 1826 from Ireland, with his Scotch wife, Charlotte Ogle Darsie, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., becoming a pioneer in the bituminous coal industry. From that time on the Smith family played no small part in the business activities of Western Pennsylvania. Andrew Darsie Smith purchased the La Belle Iron Works at Manchester, now a part of Pittsburgh, and engaged in the steel business, closely affiliated with Andrew Carnegie, Henry Clay Frick and others.

Frank Biddle Smith was graduated at the Western University (now the University of Pittsburgh) in 1877, and immediately began his business career in the La Belle Iron Works. His first position was that of weigh clerk. He worked his way up through all grades of mill and office, becoming thoroughly familiar with every phase of the great industry. Upon the death of his father in 1898, the business was reorganized as the La Belle Steel Company, of which Frank Biddle Smith became president. His comprehensive knowledge of the industry made him a worthy successor of his father, a man of distinguished ability. He also succeeded his father as trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. When the Crucible Steel Company of America was organized in 1900, Mr. Smith was made secretary, later being advanced to the position of assistant to the president and general manager. In 1903, he was elected president, a position which he filled with brilliant success until his death.

The Crucible Steel Company of America, capitalized at $50,000,000, was composed of the following iron and steel mills: La Belle Steel Works, Aliquippa Steel Car Works, Anderson, DuPuy & Company, Works; Benjamin Atha & Illington Works, Beaver Falls Steel Works, Burgess Steel & Iron Works, Canton Steel Works, Crescent Steel Works, Cumberland Steel & Tin Plate Works, Spaulding & Jennings Company; and it also controlled the Consumers' Heating Company, Howe, Brown & Company, Works, Ltd., Park Steel Company, Sanderson Brothers Company and Singer Nimick & Company, Incorporated, Works. These companies represented about ninety-five per cent of the output of crucible steel in the United States. The capital stock of the Clairton Steel Company, formerly owned by this company, was sold to the United States Steel Corporation in 1904, for $1,000,000, and at this time the Crucible Steel Company made an agreement with the Steel Corporation for the annual purchase of steel and pig iron. As president of the Crucible Steel Company of America Mr. Smith displayed unerring judgment in extending the activities of the vast enterprise, the marvelous growth of which was due to his careful guidance and keen executive ability.

During his busy career he was interested in many activities. In the latter years of his life he organized the Railway Steel Spring Company, which took over the A. French Steel Company of Pittsburgh and other spring concerns. He also organized the American Seeding Company, manufacturers of farm implements, and at the time of his death he was a director in the Union Savings Bank. He was a member of the Union, Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Allegheny Country, Americus and Edgeworth Clubs of Pittsburgh and the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia.

On November 29, 1881, Mr. Smith married Lillian, daughter of David Ford Henry, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Four children were born to them: David Morris, Irvin Henry, Frank Biddle, Jr., and Eleanore Henry Smith.

FRANK BIDDLE SMITH.

RUSSELL HURD BOGGS.

In the passing of Russell Hurd Boggs, who died at his home, "Hohenberg," Sewickley, Pa., July 9, 1922, Pittsburgh lost a representative business man and one of its most respected citizens, whose place will be hard to fill. Mr. Boggs was the senior partner of the firm of Boggs & Buhl, famed for many years as one of the leading dry goods concerns in Western Pennsylvania. Not only is the establishment popular in Pittsburgh and old Allegheny but throughout the western part of the state it has a large patronage. Mr. Boggs had much to do with the success of this firm, for he put into it the best years of his life. His death was a distinct loss, but the house of Boggs & Buhl remains as a monument to his brilliant ability. Mr. Boggs was a broad and liberal-minded man, unostentatious in his deeds of charity and among the beneficiaries of his will were many of his employees who served him faithfully.

Russell Hurd Boggs was a native of Evans City, Pa., born February 25, 1845, son of Robert and Mary Jane Boggs. He was educated in the public schools of Evans City and upon leaving school he engaged in business with his father. It was in 1869 that he moved to old Allegheny (now the North Side of Pittsburgh), and forming a partnership with Henry Buhl, Jr., established a small dry goods store in a building on Federal Street, directly opposite the present site of the Boggs & Buhl establishment. It was a modest beginning, but hard work, fair dealing and the exercise of distinctive ability resulted in the growth of the store until it grew to be recognized as one of the leading dry goods concerns in the western part of the state. Mr. Boggs devoted all his time and best energies to the business and he was the head of the house when it was incorporated a few years ago.

Mr. Boggs was one of the most notable Americans who rose from a place of comparative obscurity in a country town to distinction in the world of affairs, beginning about the time of the Civil War. He learned to do one thing well and sticking faithfully to that line of endeavor he was largely responsible for the expansion of Boggs & Buhl's activities along constructive lines, resulting in lasting benefit to the community. It is a matter of record that the principle which made the cornerstone of Mr. Boggs' policy was never departed from at any time. It is on this that the success of the firm was built. His personality was such that he won the confidence of the immediate community and those from the outlying districts with whom he transacted business. The patrons of Boggs & Buhl were not only confined to Pittsburgh and Allegheny but included a large trade from contiguous states.

A far-sighted man, Mr. Boggs recognized the business needs of banking facilities and becoming interested in banks, he contributed materially in making Pittsburgh's enviable reputation as a city of sound financial strength. He also recognized the need of additional transportation facilities and he was active in extending the links which connected the outlying districts with the pulsating arteries of the commerce and industry of a great city. Mr. Boggs did not overlook the spiritual and esthetic interests of the city and in many ways he did splendid work in this direction.

A man of many interests, Mr. Boggs was one of the founders of the Dollar Savings Bank, one of the soundest financial institutions of Pittsburgh. He was director of the following: Second National Bank of Allegheny; Sewickley Valley Trust Company; Duquesne Light Company; Pittsburgh Railways Company; Fort Pitt Spring & Manufacturing Company and the Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler & New Castle Railway Company. The latter he financed and built. This line resulted in bringing a large trade to Pittsburgh, to say nothing of the effect it had in building up the outlying districts.

The subject of this sketch was always active in church and charitable work and was for many years an elder in the North Side Presbyterian church. When he removed to Sewickley he became a member of the Sewickley Presbyterian church.

Mr. Boggs was a member of the Union Club, of which he was president several years; the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the old Pittsburgh Matinee Driving Club.

Mr. Boggs was married twice. In 1864 he wedded Marie C. Buhl, who died in May, 1919. In 1920 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary Walker Nichols. There were no children to either union.

RUSSELL HURD BOGGS.

DAVID E. PARK.

The name of David E. Park, who died May 30, 1917, is written indelibly in the financial and industrial history of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania of the past generation. A man of many talents, as was his distinguished father, his active life was spent in the direction of large affairs. He was a son o James, Jr., and Sarah (Gray) Park and was born in the third ward of Old Allegheny City, October 20, 1849. After attending the third ward school he studied under private instructors and completed what was practically a technical course in metallurgy, specializing in the relation of this science to the production of steel. He became his father's associate in Park, Brother & Co., and quickly became a conspicuous figure among steel manufacturers. In 1899, Mr. Park organized the Park Steel Company, capitalized at $10,000,000 to take over the Black Diamond Steel Works. During the same period, he was an important factor in the incorporation of the Crucible Steel Co. Subsequently, when the Crucible Steel Company absorbed the Park Company, Mr. Park virtually retired from steel manufacturing. From that time until his death, banking received almost his entire attention, insofar as business interests were concerned and he was connected with the largest and most powerful financial institutions of Pittsburgh.

For many years he was vice-president of the Union Savings Bank and the People's National Bank, was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania National Bank and was a director of the Mellon National Bank, the Union Trust Company and the Union Fidelity Insurance Co. He was also a director of the firm of MackIntosh, Hemphill & Co. and the Spang-Chalfant Company, incorporated.

Mr. Park gave to Pittsburgh its first "skyscraper," the Park Building, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, the site of the old postoffice building.

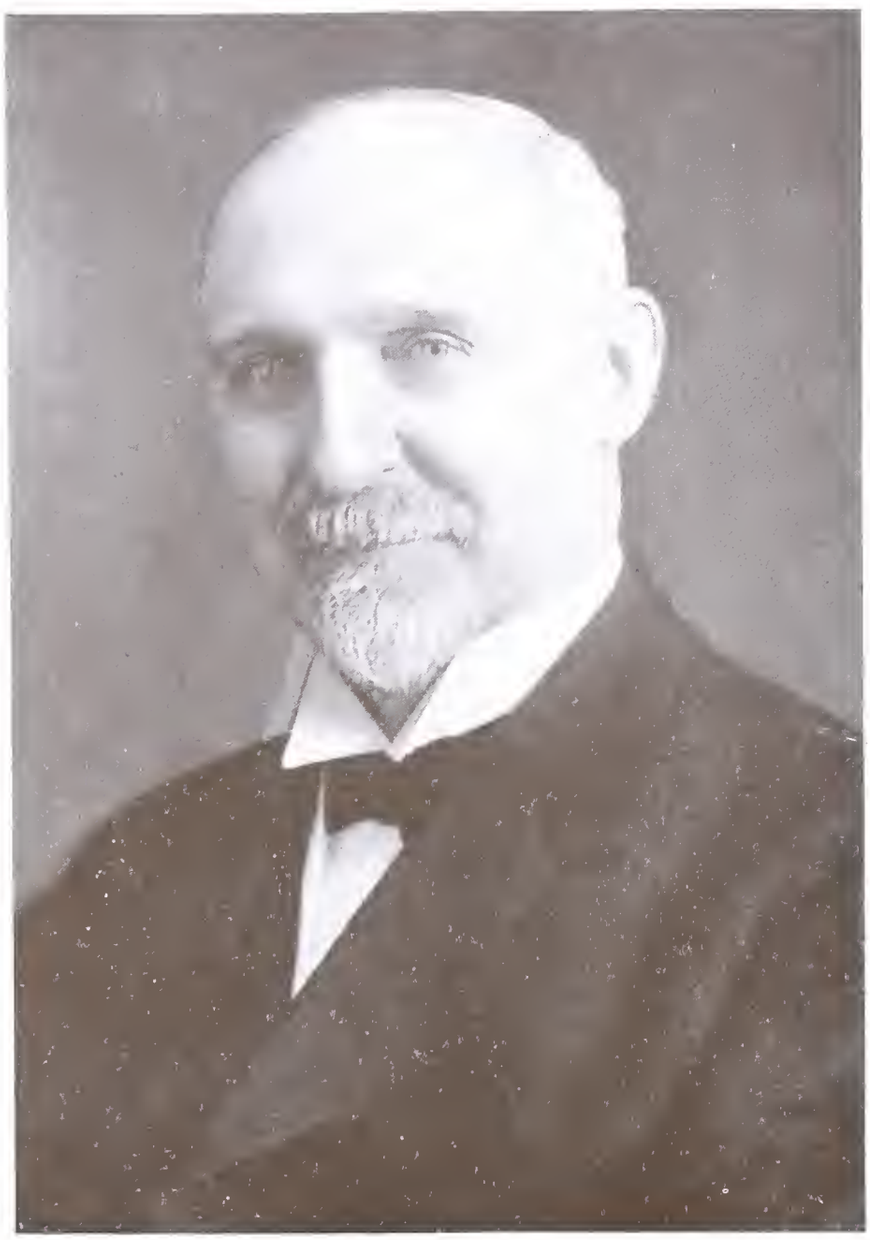
Mr. Park was vice-president of the Allegheny General Hospital and was a generous supporter of numerous other philanthropic and charitable institutions. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church; his clubs were the Duquesne, the Pittsburgh, and an original organizer and member of the Allegheny Country Club. He was also prominently identified with the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

He was married June 1, 1885, to Miss Mary P. Lewis, daughter of Charles H. and Mary C. (Anderson) Lewis of Louisville, Ky. They were the parents of one son, Lewis A. Park. From the death of Mrs. Park, July 5, 1888, until his own death, David E. Park made his home with his sister, Miss Eleanor G. Park.

Lewis A. Park was born August 9, 1886. He was educated in the Allegheny Preparatory School, St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., and Yale University.

After his graduation, Mr. Park became actively identified with numerous Pittsburgh enterprises in which he holds interests. These he laid aside at the start of the World War and enlisted in the United States Navy, spending one year in the service. Among his other connections, he is a director of the Union Trust Co. and the Union Savings' Bank and is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. He is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. His social memberships are in the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf and Allegheny Country Clubs.

DAVID E. PARK.



DR. SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Samuel Hamilton, for more than a third of a century superintendent of schools in Allegheny County, was born in Washington County, Pa., June 30, 1856. His father, Samuel Hamilton, was a farmer and a Civil War veteran; his mother was Mary Patterson of Donegal, Ireland. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools, Laird Institute, Oakdale Academy, and under private tutors. From Grove City College, he received the degree of Master of Arts, and later completed the course required by that institution for a Doctor's degree. In 1918 the University of Pittsburgh honored him with the degree of LL.D.

For a period of more than forty years, Dr. Hamilton was a prominent figure in the educational affairs of the State. As a school principal, training teacher, lecturer on all phases of school work, and as superintendent of schools of Allegheny County, he made his contribution to the educational progress of the State and Nation. In 1894 he served as president of the State Educational Association of Pennsylvania, and in 1913 as vice-president of the Department of Superintendents of the National Education Association. The records of these bodies show that he appeared on the programs of the former almost annually for thirty years, and on those of the latter frequently. In 1887 he

organized the first County School Directors' Association in Pennsylvania, and in 1894 he outlined a plan for the formation of a State School Directors' Association, which came into existence a year or two later.

A series of lectures on the weaknesses of Pennsylvania school law, which Dr. Hamilton gave in many counties and before many audiences, was largely instrumental in creating a demand for a new school code. The school laws on compulsory attendance, directors' associations, assistant county superintendents, play activities, and those that relate to the equipment of the office of the county superintendent may be traced almost directly to his influence, and in many cases to his pen.

Early in life Dr. Hamilton read law in the office of J. McF. Carpenter, later judge of the Common Pleas Court in Pittsburgh. While a law student he went on the stump for the late Senator Quay in his campaign for the office of state treasurer. The Senator never forgot the service, and years afterward sent Judge Miller, of Mercer, and President Ketler, of Grove City College, to see whether Dr. Hamilton would accept an appointment as superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania, but the former campaigner for Mr. Quay did not believe that politics should interfere with school affairs and modestly declined.

As a contributor on educational subjects and as an author Dr. Hamilton's influence has covered a wide field. He is the author of "The Recitation," a professional book for teachers and superintendents now used as a text in several normal schools and universities. He is also the author of four series of arithmetics bearing his name. These texts are used extensively in the elementary schools of the nation.

In 1902, through an unfortunate accident, Dr. Hamilton lost both his limbs, yet his activities in his chosen field continued almost unabated.

In business, social, civic, and religious affairs he always had taken a leading part. He was one of the organizers of the State Bank of Braddock, and while he resided there, was one of its directors. For six years he represented his ward in the Town Council of Braddock, serving as president of that body for much of the time. In religious activities he has served in almost every capacity, filling practically every office within the gift of the church.

Fraternally, Dr. Hamilton was a thirty-third degree Mason, a past master of Braddock Fields Lodge, No. 510, Free and Accepted Masons; past eminent commander of Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar; past sovereign prince of Pennsylvania Council, Princes of Jerusalem; and for twenty years he served as a district deputy grand master in Pennsylvania.

In 1886 Dr. Hamilton married Minnie McCune, daughter of Sarah E. and John McCune of Braddock, Pa., who died a year later, leaving one son, Paul Holland Hamilton. After ten years he married Mary R. Kennedy, daughter of Mary Olmstead and John K. Kennedy of New Brighton, Pa., and from this union came two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary.

Dr. Hamilton retired from active duty in May, 1922, and three months later, July 31, 1922, died suddenly in his summer home at Chautauqua, N. Y. His body rests in Plum Creek Cemetery, New Texas, Pa.

Brought up in the old New Texas church of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born of parents trained in the faith of the Covenanters, this influence was very strong in his life. He had a Puritan conscience and followed its guidance in public and private life. He lived by principle and not by whim or impulse. His course was determined, not by environment but by his own judgment and sense of right. In spite of this unbending loyalty to conscience, which was so characteristic of him, he possessed a genial nature and "sweet reasonableness," which made him the most companionable of men. It is doubtful if any other man in all Pittsburgh was personally known and claimed as a friend by a larger number of people.

Dr. Hamilton has the distinction of making the suggestion to Andrew Carnegie that later led to the latter starting his donations for public libraries.

Dr. Hamilton, when principal of the Braddock schools, established a library for the community with more than 1200 volumes. He wrote to Andrew Carnegie pointing out the advantages of a library to a community and telling of the results of the work in the public school library in Braddock and also the needs of its further expansion. Mr. Carnegie sent $500.00 with which to buy books for this library—his first donation for public library purposes. Later Andrew Carnegie built and endowed his first public library in this same town of Braddock.

The life of Dr. Samuel Hamilton was the record of unwearied striving toward a great ideal. For half a century his unflagging activity had been devoted to preaching the religion of education and to working out in practice the principles that he upheld. At sixteen a teacher, at thirty-one the superintendent of Allegheny County schools, at sixty-six he rounded out his thirty-five years of leadership and responsibility at the head of the school system of Allegheny County, Pa.

(*Continued on Page 420*)

FRANCIS J. TORRANCE.

In the business, educational, charitable and philanthropical activities of Pittsburgh the fame of the late Francis J. Torrance will endure. A man of a diversity of talents his achievements cover a wide field all tending to the betterment of conditions and the general welfare of the community. In the midst of a busy life he died January 8, 1919.

Mr. Torrance was born in Allegheny City, Pa., June 27, 1859, son of Francis and Jane (Waddell) Torrance. He attended Mrs. Dennison's School, the old Third Ward, and Newall's Academy, and finished his education in the Western University of Pennsylvania. As a young man he entered the employ of the Standard Manufacturing Company, organized by his father and associates for the manufacture of enameled ware. He served an apprenticeship in all departments of factory and office, perfected the process for dry enamelling, and the history of modern sanitation is written around his busy life.

In 1889 the Standard Manufacturing Company, the Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Company, Dawes and Myler and other smaller concerns consolidated and formed the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company. On January 1, 1900, Mr. Torrance became first vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the new company, which offices he filled until his death. The principal factories of the company were in Pittsburgh, Pa., Louisville, Ky., New Brighton, Pa., Kokomo, Ind., Tiffin, Ohio, and Toronto, Canada. Branch warehouses and offices were established in every prominent city in the United States and in many foreign countries. Mr. Torrance's ambition was to make the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company the greatest of its kind in the world and his business acumen had much to do with its wonderful growth and international fame. His enthusiasm was contagious and in everything he undertook he always had the loyal and hearty support of his associates, one of the elements that go for the making of a leader of men.

In political affairs he played no small part. As a Republican he served sixteen years as a member of select council of Allegheny City, and for ten years served as its president. Mr. Torrance was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1892, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president, and in 1896 was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis where William McKinley was nominated. He devoted forceful energy to the cause of education and was a director of the Allegheny Preparatory School and a trustee of Bucknell University which conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In December, 1893, he became director of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society and in January, 1897, was elected its president, a position which he held up to the time of his death. At the Exposition there appeared every fall the leading bands and orchestras of the country. Mr. Torrance had much to do with providing the public with the finest musical programs obtainable. In 1896 he was chairman of the Republican City Committee, an office which he held for several years, and he was later president of the Americus Club for two terms.

In 1895 Governor Hastings appointed Mr. Torrance commissioner of the Board of Public Charities and a member of the Committee on Lunacy. He served through re-appointment by successive governors for twenty-four years, thirteen of which he was president of the board. As a result of his wise guidance and business-like methods he made the Board of Charities one of the most efficient and worthy institutions in Pennsylvania. Mr. Torrance had much to do with the construction of the new penitentiary in Center County, Pennsylvania, and the planning of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane (now Torrance Hospital) at Blairsville Intersection, the name of which has been changed to Torrance.

Mr. Torrance was widely known for his big heartedness, his interest in those who needed help and his daily deeds of charity. His private charities were so great that he gave up much of his valuable time to aiding those in financial distress. No one knows the extent of his private beneficences for he kept these matters to himself. Unselfishness was one of his outstanding characteristics and he sacrificed much time in contributing to the welfare of suffering humanity. He was secretary for the local draft board of Pittsburgh during 1917 and 1918, and part of each day was devoted to this work. He was tireless in his efforts and to the thousands of men passed upon by this Board he extended words of cheer and friendly advice. In furthering our participation in the World War he did a prodigious amount of work and his death was no doubt due to exertion in the cause of patriotism. His business record occupies one of the brightest pages of history and though he is gone he will long be remembered for his sympathetic nature, gentleness, courtesy and charity.

At the time of his death Mr. Torrance was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Bible Society, Pennsylvania Society of New York, Civic Club, Duquesne Club, Union Club, Pittsburgh Country Club, and Pittsburgh Athletic Association, all of

(*Continued on Page 421*)

FRANCIS J. TORRANCE.

RICHARD M. JENNINGS.

In the annals of business history the record of the late Richard M. Jennings is a most commendable one, reflecting the highest credit and placing him in the foremost ranks among men whose admirable efforts contributed materially to the wonderful growth and far-reaching progress of the important industries of the world. His life, consecrated to doing things worth while, was one of uninterrupted activity, punctuated with achievements attesting to the brilliancy of his genius. Mr. Jennings died January 5, 1907, in the heyday of his useful career, and at a time when he was formulating plans for the future, which, had they reached fruition, would no doubt have added to the luster of his fame in the marts of business.

Mr. Jennings was a native of Brady's Bend, Pa., where he was born September 10, 1861, son of Richard and Katherine (Evans) Jennings. His boyhood was spent in his home town, receiving his preparatory education in the public schools of East Brady and Brady's Bend. He completed his scholastic studies in Chambersburg at the Chambersburg Academy and was well equipped in an educational sense to enter upon the career which was to eventually bring him enduring distinction. Completing his education he engaged in business with all the enthusiasm of youth, a trait characteristic of him throughout his busy life. He entered into whatever he undertook whole-heartedly and stuck to his task tenaciously until it was accomplished.

Mr. Jennings was a man of diversified talents and his interests were in widely diverging fields. As a banker he was a recognized authority and one of the founders and a director of the Columbia National Bank of Pittsburgh. He was well known as an oil producer and a pioneer in the Oklahoma field which later became famous throughout the country. To him belongs the credit of originating a pipe line from Oklahoma to the Atlantic Coast. He was one of the founders of the Pure Oil Company. At the time of his death Mr. Jennings was general manager and a director of the Pure Oil Company, president of the Kanawha Oil Company and a director of the Delmar Oil and the Jennings Mine companies.

On November 4, 1885, Mr. Jennings married Ella S. Henry. They had two daughters, Mrs. Donald C. Bakewell and Mrs. Dorwin Donnally, and one son, Richard M. Jennings, Jr.

JOHN A. BRASHEAR.

Dr. John A. Brashear, one of that great constellation of Pittsburgh's scientists, educators, workingmen, humanitarians, men of the world, known of the world and loved by the world, was almost a Pittsburgh product; indeed, he was of Pittsburgh's environs, having been born in that historic town, Brownsville, ("Redstone-old-fort"), November 24, 1840. Mechanically inclined, he apprenticed himself almost in childhood to a machine shop master in his native town and came out of this shop at the age of twenty a finished mechanic and more of a man than a youth. Brownsville at that time was head of Monongahela river navigation where most of the hulls of the craft that carried in the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, the coal and general freight of the Pittsburgh district as well as the machinery that went into these hulls, and in this opulent market and workshop, the young man had received his mechanical ideas, his theories, his inspiration, his incentives and later his mechanical education.

Louisville was the gate of the South going down the Ohio river and that of the North coming up and thither the youth turned his steps soon after he graduated from the machine shops. This was in 1860 when the presidential campaign of 1860 was on and the South was sizzling, it might be said, in the prescience of the issue of that campaign. The election of Mr. Lincoln increased the heat of sectional feeling to a degree that made it almost compulsory for young Brashear to leave Louisville. He had been working as an engine builder but he returned to Pittsburgh as a millwright in the big works of Zug & Painter, in which capacity he was engaged for about twenty years.

Nathaniel Smith, his grandfather, had given Mr. Brashear some very valuable elementary instruction in astronomy, imparting with his teachings some practical suggestions that the young man treasured and from time to time improved upon and expanded as he could into certain practicalities that tended to increase his desire to get more largely into the real study of this science.

As a mere boy he had dug up a deeply buried five cent piece to give to a strolling telescope man who charged that sum

(*Continued on Page 421*)

JOHN S. SELL.

On Sunday, December 24, 1922, John S. Sell, prominent Greensburg banker, former county official, and right worshipful past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. & A. M., died at his country home, "Sellcroft," on the Lincoln highway, just west of Greensburg. He was 65 years old and is survived by his widow.

Funeral services for Mr. Sell were attended by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Pennsylvania who were in charge of the services at the cemetery.

Mr. Sell was born July 30, 1857, in Hempfield Township. He was the eldest son of Eli and Catherine Byers Sell. He attended the public schools and in 1875, became engaged with his father in the mercantile business. Until 1894, he was actively engaged in the general store known simply by the family name as "Sell's Store," an institution which catered largely to the trade of farmers of the community.

In 1894, Mr. Sell assisted in the organization of the Westmoreland National Bank. For many years he was cashier of this banking house and his energy and activity was largely responsible for the remarkable growth of the institution. Upon the death of the late Lucian Clawson, Mr. Sell was elected president of the bank, an office which he held at the time of his death.

On November 3, 1896, Mr. Sell and Miss Kate E. Thomas were married.

He was a Republican in politics and was several times elected to office. He served several terms as school director and was twice elected mayor of Greensburg. In 1912, he was elected Comptroller of Westmoreland County and was re-elected for a second term in 1915. However public office was, with him, only a side issue and he never followed politics closely,preferring to devote his best energies to the business world. He was identified with numerous business enterprises at different times. He was a director of the Westmoreland hospital and for a number of years was treasurer of that institution.

Since 1887, Mr. Sell has been prominently identified with Free Masonry. He was a member of Westmoreland Lodge

(*Continued on Page 422*)

JAMES J. FLANNERY

Ineffably inscribed with the highest honor in the history of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania is the name of James J. Flannery with the record of his works for the advancement of his city and state.

With his death on March 6, 1920, the community lost one of its most prominent figures in its social, commercial and industrial fields.

Mr. Flannery was born January 18, 1854, in Holiday's Cove, W. Va., and was the son of Michael J. and Ellen (Kirwin) Flannery, both of whom trace their ancestry from the ancient monarchs of Ireland. His parents moved to Pittsburgh when he was quite young and that city, for the development of which, no one man has done more than he, was ever afterwards his home. He received his education in the Christian Brothers Parochial School and in the Grant Public School.

In 1874, Mr. Flannery entered the undertaking business from which he retired in 1906, as its most prominent member in Western Pennsylvania. In 1898, he became interested in coal and his first connection was as treasurer of the Meadow Lands Coal Co. The railway supply business attracted his attention in 1903, and he founded the Flannery Bolt Co., destined to become one of the largest specialty bolt manufacturing concerns in the United States.

In the commercialization of vanadium, perhaps, Mr. Flannery became best known. He became interested in its production in 1905, and he organized the American Vanadium Co., the world's largest producer of this metal.

In the promotion of real estate ventures, Mr. Flannery was no less successful than in his other lines of endeavor. He was a pioneer in the creation of the Oakland Section of Pittsburgh. He was the owner of many houses in the city, which he constructed and was the first to see the future demand for high class apartments. This foresight, in 1900, caused him to erect the Iroquois Apartments.

Finding himself the directing head of many mammoth concerns, with branches in all parts of the country and desiring to give each company his individual attention, Mr. Flannery, in 1912, erected the Vanadium Building at the corner of Forbes

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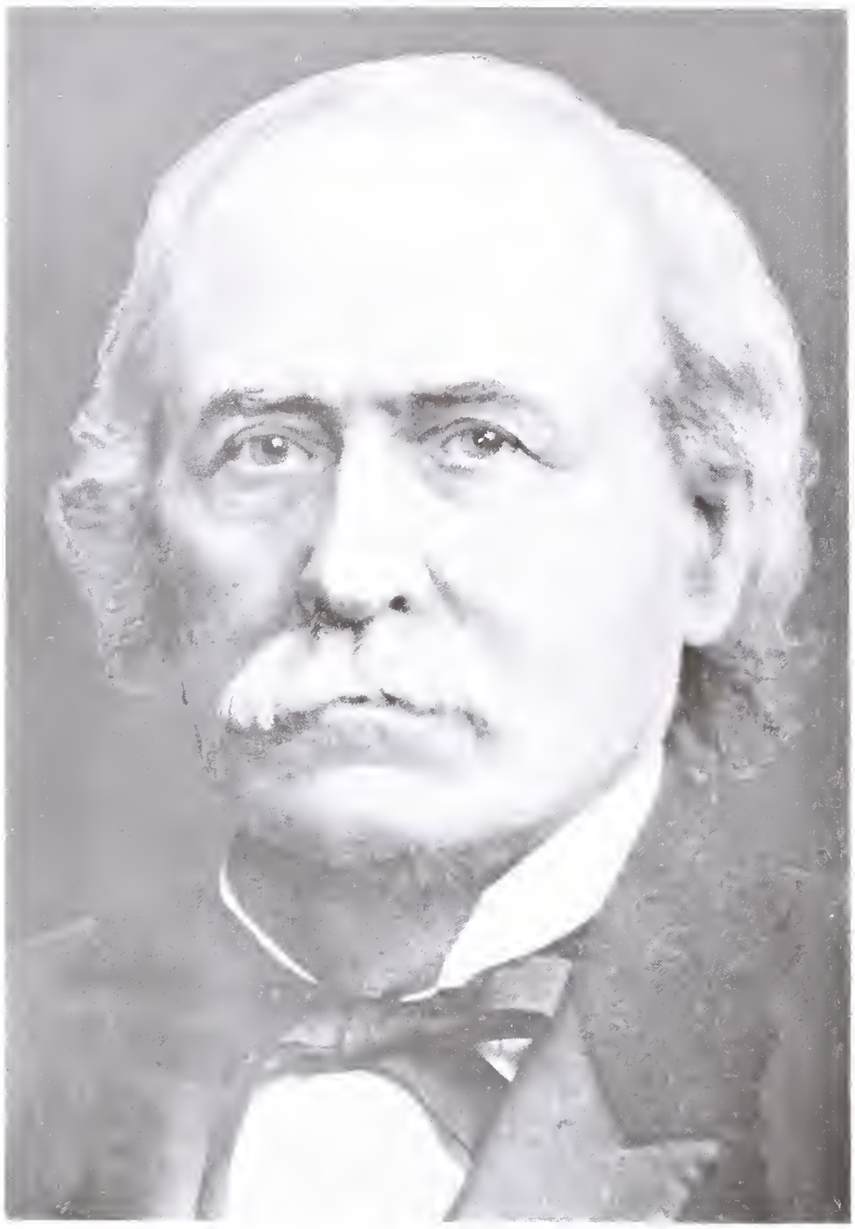

THOMAS M. MARSHALL.

Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania have produced many brilliant lawyers, but there have been none whose record in the profession and among his fellowmen in community life stands higher than the late Thomas M. Marshall.

Mr. Marshall was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, November 20, 1819. His parents, James and Jean (Peebles) Marshall, emigrated to the United States in 1822, bringing with them a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, the subject of this sketch being the youngest.

After spending a year in Pittsburgh, the family removed to Butler County, Pa. In 1827 in order to enjoy the educational advantages the city afforded, Thomas returned to Pittsburgh and took up his residence with an elder brother, James, for whom he worked in a mercantile concern. An opportunity to study law in the office of the Hon. Charles Shaler, then president-judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny, was eagerly seized upon by the young man and three years later he was admitted to the bar, which he was destined to grace as one of its most distinguished members during the remainder of his long and useful life.

It has been frequently said of Mr. Marshall that he was without a peer before a jury, both in civil and criminal practice. Always he appeared for the defense in criminal practice and many of his most famous cases were fought without the hope or thought of reward, for he believed that the poor and helpless had a better claim upon his services than the rich and powerful.

Opposed to capital punishment as inhuman, unwise and without the sanction of right, Mr. Marshall steadfastly refused to assist in the prosecution of murder and other cases in which the death penalty could be invoked. But as attorney for the defense he appeared in more such cases than any lawyer in Western Pennsylvania, and lost but five of them.

Mr. Marshall early engaged in political life. From 1838 to 1880 no political contest was waged in which he did not fill an earnest part. An anti-slavery advocate from instinct and education, a Republican from the birth of the organization, his

(*Continued on Page 420*)

LOUIS C. SANDS.

The oil industry lost one of its brightest lights when Louis C. Sands died. Mr. Sands, vice-president and general manager of the Oil Well Supply Company, and a commanding figure in the oil business, was one of that class of men in the trade whose death means a distinct loss. He was not only prominent in the manufacture of oil country equipment, but he knew the oil business from Alpha to Omega, and understood conditions in every part of the world where oil is produced through travel and study.

Personally, he was one of the most agreeable of men, with a fine sense of humor and the faculty possessed by few men of being at ease in any company. The writer has seen him in his most serious mood, wearing a mantle of austerity that became him and befitted the occasion, and has seen him at dinner surrounded by oil well supply store and field representatives, throwing all care aside and entering heartily into the enjoyment of an entertainment that had no other purpose than to drive care away, and on these widely differing occasions he was his natural self.

Mr. Sands gave over half of his useful life to the Oil Well Supply Company.

Mr. Sands was a native of Long Island, New York. Born June 12, 1858, son of Louis C. and Alvina (Beebe) Sands, he first attended the public schools. His father, a minister, took special pains to give the boy a splendid education and the son had the advantage of studying under private tutors after he was through the public schools. He concluded his training with a naval course with the United States Cruising Squadron.

Mr. Sands' first experience in the business world was obtained in a broker's office in New York City and in 1886 he entered the employ of the Oil Well Supply Company, where he remained as one of the dominant figures until his death. He learned the business from the ground floor, beginning as a bookkeeper in a branch store of the organization. In 1900 he supervised the drilling of a well at the Paris Exposition and in this connection was brought into contact with the leading men of

(*Continued on Page 421*)

DAVID GLENN STEWART.

A pioneer in developing the early growth of Pittsburgh and for many years active in philanthropic and other activities tending to the betterment of the welfare of the community, David Glenn Stewart has a record of which he may well be proud. His career covers a period of over sixty years and his worthy achievements distinguish him as one of the city's most prominent and valued citizens.

Mr. Stewart was born in the Oakland district of Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1841, son of William and Eliza (Glenn) Stewart. He completed his studies at Sewickley Academy, Sewickley, Pa., which institution was under the preceptorship of the late Reverend Joseph Travella.

In 1861, he went to Washington, D. C., to accept a clerical position in the War Department under Secretary of War Stanton, whose son had been a school-mate. This chapter of his life now recalls to Mr. Stewart many of the fondest memories of his long career. His association with the great statesman was one of intimacy, and the youth profited by the kindly advice and guidance of his superior. Another fond recollection is that of the second inaugural ball of President Lincoln, at which affair he was a floor manager. The Civil War, too, furnished him with its recollections, for during that period he was employed by the Paymaster's Department and traveled throughout the Southern states engaged in paying the Federal troops. Also, he and his fellow clerks of the War Department donned uniforms and were trained in Washington to be in readiness for any emergencies.

Mr. Stewart remained in Washington until 1865, later returning to Pittsburgh. He was in the grain business for forty years, and was the most prominent grain dealer in the city, for a number of years being president of the Pittsburgh Grain Exchange. On the South Side of Pittsburgh he built a large grain elevator which he sold in 1921.

Aside from his grain business, Mr. Stewart was interested in many other substantial enterprises. He was a director of the West End Savings Bank and continues as a stockholder, resigning as director several years ago. For many years, he was

(*Continued on Page 421*)

ALVIN E. MASTEN.

Pittsburgh's scroll of fame, already large and distinguished, discloses much of a biographical and historical character, which is a source of fascinating interest. Historical and biographical distinction comes of merit, not by accident or mere ascription. It must, therefore, be earned to be proclaimed, to become part and portion of the record of this great city.

Alvin E. Masten, although not quite a native son, became an earnest, loyal one in his early manhood, and, until his comparatively early death was steadfast in his loyalty and devotion to his adopted city. He was born in 1863, on a farm near Goshen, a fine village, among so many others in Mahoning County, Ohio. The first fourteen years of his life were alternated between the increasingly hard work of the farm and the few months in the district school. In his fifteenth year he removed with his parents to Canfield, Ohio, where he encountered the beginning of his real struggle with life. He worked in a sawmill, went to school—as he could find opportunity—and at night studied telegraphy, with reference to railroad and commercial work and, in this service, began the actualities of his career.

The day that President Garfield was shot by Guiteau, young Masten was sent to Mentor, Ohio, the home of the aged mother of the stricken president, to receive, post and distribute the bulletins that were broadcasted, and to receive and send the messages that crowded the wire in the reaction to grief that succeeded the horror of the tragedy. When the funeral that the nation accorded the martyr was over, Mr. Masten became an operator in one of the stations that the old Atlantic and Great Western Railroad maintained in Ohio, wherein he was employed for one year. He then went into the service in a similar capacity with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, working in several rural offices until his transfer to Pittsburgh in 1883, continuing until 1888, when he took a position in the office of a local broker in which he obtained the rudiments of the education that developed his ambition and demonstrated his ultimate career.

Satisfied, after a short time, that his own individuality and initiative were sufficient, backed by his industry, for him to launch into business for himself, he first opened a real estate office in the old National Bank of Commerce and was measura-

(Continued on Page 420)

JOHN JORDAN, JR.

John Jordan, Jr., son of John and Marie (Hare) Jordan, was born in Danville, Pa., in 1861. Receiving his education in the schools of Sharon, Pa., he identified himself with the Buhl Iron Works. He later became the head buyer of merchandising in the stores department of this organization and after a service of twenty-five years, when the company was absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation, he severed his connections and came to Erie.

Mr. Jordan's faith in Erie's industrial growth found root at this time and in connection with an organization made up of Robert McClure as president and John A. Lang as secretary and treasurer, he helped organize the Williams Tool Company, himself serving in the capacity of vice-president.

Shortly after this Mr. Jordan went on an extensive tour, familiarizing himself with industrial conditions throughout the country in the meantime, but upon the death of Mr. McClure he returned to Erie to accept the presidency of the Williams Tool Company and assume the active management of the organization.

Mr. Jordan so capably conducted the affairs of his business in the manufacture of pipe, bolt and nipple machinery that the scope of the distribution soon became international and from an original investment of about $60,000 it increased to a conservative estimated value of $700,000. Offers came to him from many parts of the country for the sale of his plant and equipment but it was not until 1919 that Mr. Jordan sold the controlling interests of the Williams Tool Company to what is now the Williams Tool Corporation, with main offices in New York City. He retained, however, the largest interest in the preferred stock and his membership on the Board of Directors. Mr. Jordan was one of the organizers of the American Sterilizer Company of Erie and served on the Board of Directors as one of its members.

Mr. Jordan was recognized as one of the most valuable and efficient citizens of Erie, always willing to do more than his part toward the upbuilding of the city, not only in commercial, but in moral and educational lines. Aside from being an active member of the First United Presbyterian Church of Erie, he was an ardent Y. M. C. A. worker. He was also treasurer of the Erie Inter-Church Federation.

His untimely death in January, 1923, was a severe loss to the community in which he lived.

S. Woodward Cunningham.

S. WOODWARD CUNNINGHAM.

In both the legal profession and the business world, the late S. Woodward Cunningham won distinction that will endure and his achievements stamped him as a man of marked ability. He was born at New Castle, Pa., December 11, 1850, son of Robert Wilson and Caroline (Perry) Cunningham. After attending public and private schools, he matriculated in Amherst College, from which he graduated in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Entering the law department of Columbia University, New York City, he graduated in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Cunningham was admitted to the bar of Lawrence County, Pa., in 1875, later removing to Pittsburgh and on February 23, 1876, was admitted to the practice of law in Allegheny County, Pa. By thorough preparation and careful attention to the cases submitted to him, as well as by diligence, strict integrity and fair dealing, he secured and retained the respect of the bench and the bar and attained success in his profession. Having a natural taste for doubtful questions, the solution of a difficult problem of law was a pleasure to him.

In the business world he was also a conspicuous figure. Until it was purchased by the Pennsylvania System, Mr. Cunningham was president of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company. He was vice-president and attorney for the New Castle Steel and Tin Plate Company, now owned by the United States Steel Corporation. He was director of the First National Bank of New Castle, also a director and the attorney of the Castalia Portland

(*Continued on Page 421*)

CHARLES AUGUSTINE STILLWAGEN, M. D.

Dr. Charles Augustine Stillwagen, who was one of the most noted surgeons of Pittsburgh, was born April 6, 1866, at Claysville, Washington County, Pa.; died in Pittsburgh, June 4, 1921. He attended public schools, Washington & Jefferson College and Jefferson Medical College (Philadelphia), graduating from the latter institution in 1892.

Dr. Stillwagen located in Pittsburgh after completing his medical studies. For one year he was resident physician at Mercy Hospital, later he began general practice, but subsequently limited his practice to gynaecology. During the following years he traveled extensively in Europe, and visited the clinics of Berlin and Vienna, where he studied under famed specialists. His private practice was combined with his official capacity of gynaecologist to Pittsburgh Hospital and Columbia Hospital. It was in Pittsburgh Hospital that his last hours were spent, amid the environs that had witnessed his many successful efforts in behalf of others.

On July 18, 1918, Dr. Stillwagen volunteered for service in the World War and was commissioned Captain in the U. S. Medical Corps. He was first stationed at Camp Dix and later at Camp Williams Bridge, New York, Base Hospital No. 1. Captain Stillwagen distinguished himself for emergency work during the influenza epidemic and contracted the disease soon after being discharged, January 6, 1919. This malady tended to aggravate his heart trouble which later caused his death.

Dr. Stillwagen was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member Allegheny County Medical Society,

(*Continued on Page 421*)

Charles Augustine Stillwagen, M. D.

THE VENERABLE JOHN N. NEUMANN.

The Venerable John Nepomucene Neumann, fourth bishop of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Prachatitz, Bohemia, March 28, 1811. From childhood he evinced signs of a vocation to the priesthood and entered the seminary of Budweis in 1831. A profound theologian, thoroughly versed in all branches of sacred learning and in the natural sciences as well, he spoke fluently many Slavic dialects and at least eight modern languages, besides being master of Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He finished his course of studies at the University of Prague in August, 1835, and returned to Budweis, his native diocese, for ordination. Inspired with the desire of consecrating himself to the American missions, he left Europe while still a seminarian and landed in America June 2, 1836, was adopted and ordained by Bishop Dubois of New York.

In 1840 he entered the Redemptorist Congregation, and was the first of its members professed in America, January 16, 1842. For three years Neumann was superior of the Redemptorists at Pittsburgh, where he built the church of St. Philomena, a gem of Gothic architecture, the pride of Bishop O'Connor's heart. In 1846 he was made vice-provincial of the Redemptorists in America and in 1852, at the suggestion of Archbishop Kenrick of Baltimore, Pius IX gave Father Neumann a command under obedience to accept the Bishopric of Philadelphia, to which he was consecrated by Archbishop Kenrick at St. Alphonsus, Baltimore, March 28, 1852.

In 1859 he founded an ecclesiastical preparatory college, to this day a credit and a blessing to the great diocese of Philadelphia. At his consecration in 1852 there were but two parochial schools in Philadelphia; at his death eight years later their number was nearly a hundred. In five years he erected fifty churches and completed the exterior of the Cathedral. He was one of the American bishops invited to Rome in 1854 for the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Noted for his devotion to the most Blessed Sacrament, Neumann was the first American bishop to introduce the Forty Hours devotion into his diocese in 1853.

His remains lie interred in a vault before the altar in the lower chapel of St. Peter's Redemptorist Church, Philadelphia. On December 15, 1896, he received the title of Venerable and the authorities of Rome have under consideration the acts of the Process of Beatification.

* * *

DR. SAMUEL HAMILTON.

(Continued from Page 407)

Dr. Hamilton was primarily a champion of better schools. That he labored with distinguished success is indicated by the fact that, when he closed his desk May 1, 1922, Allegheny County ranked first by practically every standard of comparison suitable to measure the educational efficiency of the counties of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The reforms and expansions for which he labored so ably were not won without a struggle. There was always opposition, but Dr. Hamilton did not fear to meet it. He was one of the most courageous educational leaders that Pennsylvania ever produced. He was a man who was very alert to the onward moving tendencies in education, but who never allowed himself to be carried away from true pedagogical principles by fads and frills. He thought long and hard upon every phase of education and always formulated his policies upon his own convictions.

The reputation of Dr. Hamilton as an able educator is national. He was a powerful adviser in the educational affairs of Pennsylvania and participated in shaping the advanced program achieved for the State in the last few years. He enjoyed an acquaintanceship with school men throughout the Nation and was everywhere accepted as an authoritative writer and speaker upon educational theory and practice.

Dr. Hamilton was proud of the schools of Allagheny County and the county was proud of his leadership. From youth to age his life had but a single goal. That goal was one of service, and he reached it. No spire of granite is needed to mark his resting place. Dr. Hamilton built his monument as he worked—the school system of Allegheny County—of which all citizens may be justly proud.

ALVIN E. MASTEN.

(Continued from Page 417)

bly successful. In conjunction with J. F. Stevenson, T. E. Young and D. J. Holman, he organized, in 1891, the brokerage firm of A. E. Masten and Company. This concern existed one year, Mr. Masten concluding to continue the business himself, in the reorganization dropping the realty feature. The present firm of A. E. Masten and Company was organized in 1893, with A. E. Masten, F. C. Masten (his brother) and G. M. Paisley as members. This concern was, and is now, one of the leading brokerage organizations in Pennsylvania and the United States. Mr. Masten, an intense student of all conditions affecting business, particularly brokerages, was quick to see the value of copper, both as a metal and a safe speculation in the markets of the world and was very early in his activities in buying and selling copper stocks.

Mr. Masten was one of the first members of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Exchange and a charter member of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange. He was twice honored with the presidency and in the presidential incumbency of John B. Barbour, was chairman of the committee on Law and Offense. He became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1901, and later a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, New York Cotton Exchange and a director of the Pittsburgh Trust Company and the Terminal Trust Company.

Mr. Masten's social and fraternal activities were many. He was past high priest, Shiloh Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; member Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Jesters,' Duquesne, Bankers' (New York), Country and Americus Republican Clubs; Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

It was in his home and in the circles of his friends that the sterling qualities of Mr. Masten's character were most apparent, because "friendship" was one of the two sacred words in his vocabulary. He was a real man because he knew and loved his fellows. His wife and children were paramount, entitled to and receiving the wealth of love of husband and parent, but after this his love and confidence went to his friends. He married Adah Lee, daughter of Levi and Laura Johnston, of New Castle, Pa., a woman of culture, strong mentality and stronger maternal instincts, a devoted wife and mother and in every sense suited to the temperamental and intellectual trend of her husband. They were the parents of two children (a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work), William Santee Masten and Thalia, wife of George A. Hoeveler, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Masten's untimely death was a distinct shock to both business and personal friends, as well as to the business, financial and commercial community. An adequate idea of his relations to community and friends may be obtained in the following tribute to his memory by one of his intimate friends:

"During the long years of association with your father, which it was my privilege to maintain, I learned to appreciate his personal qualities as a friend, as a man and as an American. We can ill afford to lose such a leader. To have known him was to admire him, and association with him made one just that much richer because of the acquaintanceship.

"His passing marks definitely that word 'Friend'."

* * *

THOMAS M. MARSHALL.

(Continued from Page 414)

political services were ever in demand by his party. All through Pennsylvania and also in the neighboring states his voice was heard in impassioned advocacy of his political convictions. He repeatedly refused to accept public office as a reward for his services and in 1882 he was nominated for congressman-at-large without his consent and although great pressure was brought to bear by his friends he declined to make the race.

His professional practice was one of the largest and most lucrative ever enjoyed by a lawyer, but he did not amass a great fortune. He was the recipient of many enormous fees and with ordinary care he would have been rich, but his heart and his pocket, like those of his illustrious countryman, Oliver Goldsmith, were always open to the suffering, the sorrowing and the seantily supplied.

Mr. Marshall's social life was singularly happy. He was twice married. His first wife, Miss Ellen Algeo, living but a few years, he was wedded in 1858 to Miss Mary M. Patterson, daughter of Sheriff Patterson of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Marshall died in 1880, leaving five children upon whom he lavished his affections during the remaining years of his life. On October 25, 1898, Thomas M. Marshall passed from this world, mourned by associates, friends and acquaintances without number in the city which had witnessed his triumphs and far beyond its confines.

* * *

FRANK H. BUHL.

(Continued from Page 395)

Retiring from active business some years prior to his death, Mr. Buhl devoted himself to various philanthropic plans he had long had in view. He built, equipped and presented to the community the F. H. Buhl Club and Library. Later he acquired about 340 acres of land midway between Sharon and Sharpsville, had it laid out as a park and recreation center and presented it to the community with an endowment of $500,000. This is known as Buhl Farm and forms a "playground" for the whole Shenango Valley. Just prior to his death he presented a fine three-story building to the Sunshine Society as a community center for welfare work.

Mr. Buhl was married on February 8, 1888, to Julia Forker, daughter of the late Henry Forker, and granddaughter of T. J. Porter, Esq., of Sharon's oldest and most prominent families. Mr. Buhl is survived by his wife and by two nephews, Lawrence and Arthur Buhl of Detroit.

DR. JOHN A. BRASHEAR.

(Continued from Page 411)

to those who wished to view the heavens and this view impressed the boy with the idea that "heaven might be his home", in another than the accepted sense. He was an isolated student but a persistent one and gradually the task became simpler and easier to him. Marrying Miss Phoebe Stewart of Pittsburgh shortly after he came to the city, he eventually revealed to his wife the story of his studies and his ambitions and she urged him to get into the study as an independent permanent proposition. As a matter precedent, they determined to build a home, which they did in the South Side of Pittsburgh after mill hours in the evening, Mrs. Brashear holding the lantern while her husband did the heavy work. This was in 1870 and Mr. Brashear changed his work from the mill to the glass factory of Adams & Co. Then, lacking the money to buy himself a telescope, he set himself to build one, which he did. In this construction Mr. Brashear found in himself the splendid mechanic he proved to be and in that discovery he determined to become a builder of telescopes and astronomical instruments. The world soon became his market and the astronomers of the world fell over each other in their hurry to get their orders that priority they demanded in construction. His little shop in the South Hills was the resort of the scientists of the day from all over. He became the "Apostle of Precision" in the reputation he made in the accuracy and perfection of his astronomic output. He made the most, the best and the most desired of all such things as scientists constantly required. He was the master instrument maker of the world.

He gradually became famous among the scientists and this fame brought to him the recognition of the universities, the colleges and the scientific institutions of the universe, the LL.D's., the Sc.D.'s and the degrees that are generally grudgingly granted to those who earn them both in the sweat of their brows and of their brains. He was importuned to become a member of the great scientific organizations of the world and soon he became president or other official of these organizations. He was decorated by the monarchs of Europe and the presidents of their republics. He had won in his young manhood the affection of Andrew Carnegie who lost no time in spreading the news of the accomplishments of this phenomenon throughout the world. William Thaw became his friend and his sponsor and his bountiful benefactor. He was named by the Governor of Pennsylvania the "First Citizen of Pennsylvania." When there was a vacancy in the Chancellorship of the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Brashear was given that distinction. Already William Thaw had built an observatory on one of the towering hills north of the city, installed a Brashear telescope and had made Dr. Brashear director in succession to Dr. S. P. Langley, afterwards director of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. When he was seventy-five years of age he was honored by a dinner to which came Alexander Graham Bell, Robert Peary, Henry Clay Frick, Charles M. Schwab and scores of the world's great to do him honor.

Dr. Brashear's instruments of all kinds were avidly sought by institutions and observatories until his death. They are to be found at the Cape of Good Hope, in Syria, England, France, Italy, Ireland, Germany, Russia, India, China, Japan, Bolivia, the Argentine, Canada and all over the United States.

He died at his home in Pittsburgh in the early evening of Thursday, April 8, 1920. Public meetings were numerous. Tributes of respect were paid his memory by all of the great societies to which he belonged the world over. Pittsburgh accorded him the honor of a public funeral in the great auditorium of her Soldiers' Memorial Hall to which thousands came to join their tears with those of his afflicted relatives and friends.

A Pittsburgh paper of the day said of him: "Of John A. Brashear's material achievements, triumphs over adverse conditions that they were, the world knows. His spiritual being was the inspiration of a great community, and the memory of that is to be cherished for the inspiration which it may be to generations yet to come."

* * *

S. WOODWARD CUNNINGHAM.

(Continued from Page 419)

Cement Company, which had its principal office in Pittsburgh. As receiver he closed out the business of the J. C. Lappe Tanning Company of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Cunningham was always active in the cause of Christianity and gave much of his time to religious, mission, Sunday school, temperance and philanthropical work. He was a member and a trustee of the Christ M. E. Church and for many years leader of the senior Bible class. He was a member of the executive committee of the local Anti-Saloon League and of the legislative committee of the Pittsburgh Civic Commission. He acted upon the legislative committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, with which he was long identified.

As a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Pittsburgh, he did splendid service in behalf of the organization. He was never too busy to give his service to the cause of humanity and his work stands as a monument to his nobility of purpose and Christian spirit.

On October 3, 1884, Mr. Cunningham married Kate L., a daughter of George W. and Catherine (Boyer) Crawford, of New Castle, Pa. To this union six children were born, four of whom are living, namely: Kenneth R. Cunningham, an attorney of Pittsburgh, Pa., Crawford Boyer Cunningham, of the firm of Cunningham & Fritz, Inc., general insurance agents, Pittsburgh; Lois, wife of Fred Easton Hetherington, attorney of St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada, and Katherine Cunningham, a graduate of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Mr. Cunningham died in Pittsburgh, where he had led a busy and useful life, January 24, 1918.

LOUIS C. SANDS.

(Continued from Page 415)

the petroleum industry from all quarters of the globe. He received a gold medal from the French Government in the completion of his work. He was promoted from time to time and in 1893 he became manager of the export department which he organized. He took great pride in this department and supervised its operation after he had been advanced to a more important office. In building up this branch he spent a great deal of time visiting the oil fields of the world, making foreign connections for his firm. As a result of his activity, the Oil Well Supply Company does an enormous export business. His next advancement was to the secretaryship of the company, which position he held for six years, from 1902 to 1908, when he was elected vice-president and general manager, serving until the time of his death.

Mr. Sands was a man of many interests and identified with numerous enterprises. In addition to being vice-president and a director of the Oil Well Supply Company, he was a director of the Diamond National Bank; vice-president and director of the Greensburg-Connellsville Coal & Coke Company; director of the National Union Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh; Cia Consolidada "Oilwell" S. A., of Tampico, Mexico; the American Petroleum Institute, one of the powers of the industrial life of the country, and the Oilwell, Ltd., of London, England. He was also a trustee and a member of the executive committee of the Presbyterian Hospital Association. He was a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, Center Avenue, serving as a trustee, and was active in the work of the church.

Mr. Sands was affiliated with the Petroleum Technologists of London, England; Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh; American Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., and the International Chamber of Commerce. His clubs were the Duquesne, Oakmont, Pittsburgh Country, Pittsburgh Athletic Association and India House, New York City. Work was his hobby and golf his recreation.

On October 11, 1882, Mr. Sands married Minnie G. Freeman, of Little Falls, N. Y. He is survived by his widow, one daughter, Mrs. Paul A. Rehr of Cleveland, one grandson, Louis Sands Rehr, his mother and one brother, George Sands of California.

* * *

DAVID GLENN STEWART.

(Continued from Page 416)

president of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, continuing until it merged with the Western National Bank, and has since been vice-president and a director of the latter institution.

Mr. Stewart was a founder of Shady Side Academy, was formerly its president, and has for many years been a director of that institution. He was president of the Children's and Homeopathic Hospitals for several years. When the latter hospital was built, he was secretary of its building committee. Due to ill health, he retired from the presidency, but remains a trustee of each. He has devoted much of his time and attention to raising funds therefor and has himself been a liberal contributor. His notable achievements have been in hospital activities, a monument to his liberality and lofty ideals.

In 1879 Mr. Stewart married Miss Jennie Nimick. Mrs. Stewart passed from this life in 1916. Mr. Stewart has one son, Glenn, who has for some time been connected with the consular service. He is at present with his father in Pittsburgh, but has planned a home near Annapolis, Md., where, with his wife, who was Jacqueline Archer, of Denver, Colo., he will live in the near future.

David Glenn Stewart has for many years been a member of the Pittsburgh Club. He is a Mason and Knights Templar. He resides at the old homestead on Norwood Heights, comprising about ten acres of land and a fine old residence replete with memories of an active past. Daily Mr. Stewart is to be found at his desk in the Western National Bank, transacting affairs of that institution, as has long been his custom.

Mr. Stewart died June 5, 1923.

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FRANCIS J. TORRANCE.

(Continued from Page 408)

Pittsburgh; Manufacturer's Club and Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia; New York Club, Old Colony Club and Fulton Club of New York; University Club of London and a member of Crescent Lodge No. 576 Free and Accepted Masons of Pittsburgh. He was a life-long member of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church and at the death of his father succeeded him as a member of the board of trustees, serving for thirty-three years as its president.

Mr. Torrance's funeral services, held in the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, were attended by persons from all walks of life whose sincere grief and sorrow paid fitting tribute to the passing of a great and good man.

On November 6, 1884, Francis J. Torrance married Mary Rachel Dibert, daughter of David and Lydia (Griffith) Dibert, of Johnstown, Pa. To them was born one child, Jane, who married Horace Forbes Baker, and they are the parents of two children, Francis J. Torrance Baker and Mary Rachel Dibert Baker.

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CHARLES AUGUSTINE STILLWAGEN, M. D.

(Continued from Page 419)

Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and American Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society; member Knights of Columbus and St. Paul's Cathedral, Roman Catholic Church; also Duquesne Club.

On April 18, 1907, Dr. Stillwagen married Isabelle, daughter of Walter J. and Virginia (McClosky) Kelly, of Pittsburgh. Children: Charles Kelly, Mary Virginia, Marie Isabelle, Jane Downing, Michael Lawrence, Elizabeth Anne, and Dean Frances.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

(Continued from Page 388)

Steubenville Division of the Panhandle Railroad and a deep student of braking devices himself, was enlisted. The outcome of this was that in April, 1869, the first trip of a train equipped with air brakes left the Union Station in Pittsburgh for Steubenville, Ohio, and as far as a practical demonstration of the invention was concerned it was more successful than the inventor could have anticipated. As the train emerged from the tunnel at the Fourth Avenue Station, going at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, the engineer saw a huckster wagon right in front of him trying to cross the tracks at Second Avenue. With rare presence of mind he tried the new brake for he knew that in this emergency hand brakes could not work quickly enough to save the huckster and his wagon. He immediately pulled the lever. Promptly there was a shock and the train began to slacken speed. It gradually slowed down and stood still within four feet of the crossing where the huckster was frantically engaged in getting off the track.

With this event Mr. Westinghouse may be said to have entered upon a career of success and achievements, a counterpart of which can not be found in the history of American Industrial development.

In the same year he organized the Westinghouse Air Brake Company for the manufacture of the brake which was rapidly adopted by the railroads in Europe and on other continents as well as in this country, until it is now generally recognized as standard throughout the world.

In 1881 Mr. Westinghouse formed the Union Switch and Signal Company for the purpose of manufacturing railroad safety and signalling devices, many of which his inventive genius had created. The business of this company also grew and prospered and is today one of the oldest and most successful enterprises in its line of production. The company was acquired by the Westinghouse Air Brake Company in 1916, and it is now a subsidiary of the parent Westinghouse corporation.

In the early eighties the natural gas industry was brought to Mr. Westinghouse's attention through the discovery of many large wells in the vicinity of Murraysville, near Pittsburgh. With characteristic energy he decided to drill for gas on his own property in Homewood with the result that a very excellent flow of gas was struck. This led him into the development of the gas business on an extensive scale. It caused the formation of the Philadelphia Natural Gas Company, which became afterwards the largest distributor of natural gas in the world. He established the Fuel Gas and Manufacturing Company for the purpose of making it more readily available for private as well as commercial consumers. His inventive talents produced many devices useful in the exploitation of this wonderful fuel, which aided greatly in furthering the steel and glass industry of Western Pennsylvania, besides making it possible for private homes to use it in the most economical and practical manner.

Through his activity in the production of railway signalling devices Mr. Westinghouse had been early attracted by the possibilities of the utilization of electrical energy, and his residence in Homewood was the first in Pittsburgh to be lighted by electricity. When in 1885 an opportunity was offered him to acquire the fundamental patents of an alternating current system of electrical distribution he immediately purchased it and thereby not only laid the foundation for the organization of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—a corporation which has since become one of the most successful as well as one of the largest industrial enterprises in the world—but gave the initiative for a development in the practical utilization of electricity, the results of which have been of incalculable benefits and advantages in the progress of human activities.

In 1894 he acquired for the Westinghouse Machine Company the American rights of the Parson's steam turbine, which suggested to Mr. Westinghouse the idea of making further developments and improvements of that machine for the American market. Besides achieving many remarkable results in this undertaking, which brought about an enormous expansion in the commercial use of the steam turbine, his experiments led to the practical development of the mechanical reduction gear by Rear Admiral Melville and John H. MacAlpine.

By the invention of this device, which was made possible by Mr. Westinghouse through the material support he gave the inventors, a new method of marine propulsion was created, that has since largely eliminated the use of the old-fashioned reciprocating engine from marine service.

Although the automobile had only taken a firm foothold a few years before he died, he was yet able to leave his mark in that field of construction by developing the Westinghouse Air Spring, a device which as an adjunct to the automobile added greatly to the riding qualities of those vehicles and also considerably enhanced the life and durability of those machines.

He died on March 12, 1914, in New York, N. Y. Many unsolicited honors came to Mr. Westinghouse. In 1874 he received the Scott medal from the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania. In 1890 Union College of Schenectady, his alma mater, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1896 he was the recipient of the John Fritz medal, and in the same year he received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from the Royal Technical High School of Berlin, Germany; in 1906 he was chosen one of the trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in connection with ex-president of the United States, Grover Cleveland, and the Honorable Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; in 1910 he received the Grashof medal from the Engineer's societies of Germany; in 1912 he was awarded the Edison gold medal for his achievements in the introduction and development of the alternating current system of distributing electrical energy. He was president and honorary member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor, the order of the Crown of Italy, and the order of Leopold of Belgium.

George Westinghouse was married on August 8, 1867, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Marguerite Erskine Walker, and they had one son, George Westinghouse, who was born in 1883.

George Westinghouse was a dominant, commanding personality, and his presence made itself impressive wherever he might be. While his massive frame—he was over six feet tall and of robust build—bespoke physical strength and power, it was his manner and bearing that instinctively proclaimed the force of his character, the greatness of his mind, the virility of his brain and the spirit of dominant power within him.

His activities were carried on along lines the objective of which led to the advancement of human progress and the enhancement of human happiness, and his achievements have all been of the greatest benefit to the human family.

In his fields of endeavor he was essentially a pioneer, as he invariably chose his path along the high road of originality, and the result was that his accomplishments have added inestimable wealth and glory to American industry.

* * *

JAMES J. FLANNERY.

(Continued from Page 413)

Street and Meyran Avenue, a handsome office structure; this became headquarters for his corporations.

At the time of his death, Mr. Flannery was chairman of the board of the American Vanadium Co., president of the Collier Land Co., director of the Wharton Steel Co., chairman of the board of the Flannery Bolt Co., chairman of the board of the Montour & Lake Erie Coal Co., and president of the Oakland Trust & Savings Co.

Mr. Flannery was a member of the Pennsylvania Society, the Automobile, Duquesne, Columbus and Pittsburgh Country Clubs and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

He was a devout member and active worker of St. Paul's Cathedral. His philanthropies were many but unostentatious. In politics, Mr. Flannery was identified with the Republican Party, and served four terms as representative of his ward in the city council.

Mr. Flannery was married, August 16, 1877, to Miss Harriet Rogers, daughter of Capt. John Rogers of the U. S. Navy and Sarah Elizabeth (Boyle) Rogers. To them were born the following children: Stella, who married Victor O. Friday, now deceased; J. Rogers; Harriett R., who married A. W. McCloy, Jr.; James J., Jr.; Howard J., Walter R., Evelyn Frances, who married Lieutenant William M. Mulvihill, now deceased; Edna Elizabeth, who married E. W. Markey of Washington, Pa., and Eugene Gerard Flannery.

* * *

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

(Continued from Page 386)

William J. Holland, naturalist, scientist and scholar, par excellence is one of the great museums of the universe. It has either in actual collection or in replica specimens of all that a modern museum should be expected to contain.

The Arts Department of the Institute is annually improving both in collection and in the discriminating characteristics of these collections. The son of the Sculptor St. Gaudens is the director, succeeding a year ago, John W. Beatty, artist and director from the start.

Pittsburgh, while profiting in the aggregate, it might be said in the mass of Mr. Carnegie's generosities, is but a small suggestion of the area of these benefactions. He has placed his libraries all over the world in order that crescent civilization may find that food they most desire, they most require.

It is not possible to do more than to say that the vision of this great man included provision of those gifts that mean most, that make most for the education of head and heart of humanity.

* * *

JOHN S. SELL.

(Continued from Page 412)

No. 518, Free and Accepted Masons. His term of office as Grand Master expired December 27, 1921. This is the highest office and the highest honor that can be conferred upon any Mason in Pennsylvania. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is the largest and most wealthy jurisdiction of any in this country.

Mr. Sell was a member of the Second Reformed Church. He was a member of Lodge No. 511, B. P. O. E.

A few years ago Mr. Sell's interest in farming led him to purchase a magnificent big farm west of town which he christened "Selleroft." One of his customs for a number of years was to entertain the members of the grand army at a dinner on Decoration Day at Selleroft, and when that was not suitable, he had the old soldiers as his guests at one of the Greensburg hotels.

* * *

ALEXANDER W. ROOK.

(Continued from Page 396)

"Intelligence having reached us of the death of Sir Alexander W. Rook, member of Kedron Commandery No. 18, we pause in the midst of our festivities to bear witness to his worth as a citizen and his honor and integrity as a Knight and a Mason. Sprung from the ranks of the people, his hands in early youth were hardened by manly toil, but by his energy, perseverence and capacity, he acquired for himself a competence and a high position among his business associates."'

The Reverend E. R. Donehoo who preached the funeral sermon referred to Mr. Rook's extensive charities and stated that no more fitting inscription could be carved upon his tombstone than this:

"Alexander W. Rook—the Friend of Poor Children."

JUDGE THOMAS MELLON.

(Continued from Page 390)

of comfort and convenience. There he lived and there he died, February 3, 1908. His wife continued to enjoy good health, living one year after her husband's death.

Judge Mellon was influential in a large measure in increasing the size and capacity of Pittsburgh. He made money in his business and this money was used in the construction of manufacturing establishments, the developing of mining properties, the erection of homes and business blocks all over the city and in its environs. There was no section of the city susceptible of development that he did not help to improve. Denominationally he was a Presbyterian, worshiping all of his life in the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, the site of which had been given and added to by the parents of his wife, who did this thing in order that the locality should have the spiritual resources it required. He was philanthropic at all times and was ever known as a "good neighbor."

* * *

DAVID FORD HENRY.

(Continued from Page 398)

Scotland, Ireland and England, the ancestors of Mr. Henry having come to Pennsylvania in 1722.

On September 19, 1857, Mr. Henry married Anne Eleanore Irvin, daughter of William A. Irvin, of Carlisle, Pa., and Anne Junkin, of Mercer, Pa. Judge George Junkin and Rev. Dr. D. X. Junkin were her brothers. Mr. and Mrs. Henry were the parents of William D., Lillian H. and David Ford, Jr.

Throughout his life Mr. Henry's achievements were all along progressive lines. The utilities and conveniences of other cities, as rapidly as they were introduced, were of immediate information to him and he was at once busy in his efforts to adapt and adopt them here insofar as it was practicable and profitable and his service proved invaluable to the city of his birth.

* * *

CAPTAIN W. HARRY BROWN.

(Continued from Page 392)

W. Harry Brown was a member of the Duquesne, Americus and other local clubs and various Masonic bodies. His benevolences in behalf of the Masonic Order were constant and consistant during his life; before his death he arranged for the erection of the "W. Harry Brown Home for Boys", at the Masonic Home, Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, Pa. This fine building was completed this year (1923) and formally dedicated by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, May 25, 1923. The ceremonies were of the most impressive nature. The wife of the donor, her two children, Mrs. Charles A. Painter, Jr., and her son, William Henry Brown, a student at Princeton University, were interested spectators. The erection of this building was a labor of love on the part of Mrs. Brown. Abraham M. Beitler, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, received the Home on the part of this lodge from George C. Burgwin, Esq., of Pittsburgh, who made the presentation address. Deputy Grand Master Samuel M. Goodyear read a letter from Chief Justice the Hon. George Orlady of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. A lifelong friend of Captain Brown, Justice Orlady depicted the personal qualities and portrayed the life and character of Captain Brown with eloquence born of his sincerity.

Captain Brown married, November 25, 1890, Margaret, daughter of the late John D. and Mary F. Boyle of Pittsburgh. Their children are Mrs. Charles A. Painter, Jr., and William Henry Brown of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Brown maintains residences at 5742 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, at Washington, D. C., and at Beverly, Massachusetts.

Altoona and Blair County.

ALTOONA, Blair County, popularly known as the Mountain City, is located near the geographical center of Pennsylvania, at the eastern base of the Allegheny mountains, near the headwaters of the Juniata river, in the western end of Logan valley, or Tuckahoe, as it was called in the early days. It is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and by rail it is 117 miles east of Pittsburgh and 235 miles west of Philadelphia. The name of the city is derived from the Cherokee word "Allatoona," meaning "high lands of great worth."

Originally laid out in a narrow valley, it has filled this and climbed the hills on either side and grown in all directions, so that a large part of it is built on hills of moderate elevation. The city as now established embraces a territory about four miles long and two miles wide and covers an area of 4.06 square miles. The lowest ground in the city is 1,120 feet above the level of the ocean and the hills rise 100 to 250 feet higher, making the site and surroundings picturesque in the extreme and furnishing innumerable points of observation, from which nearly the entire city may be taken in at one view; yet in few places are the ascents so abrupt as to interfere with the laying out and grading of streets and avenues.

The mean all the year around temperature is 52.74 degrees and the average yearly precipitation covering a period of thirty-eight years is 33.20 inches. On an average of 245 days each year there is no measureable precipitation.

Altoona is unique in having its site away from any considerable stream of water, but to the northeast a short distance is the Little Juniata and to the southwest is Mill Run, both of which furnish a considerable quantity of pure mountain spring water, while still further to the west and south are Sugar Run and the Baker and Glen White streams, the last two named being the source of supply for the city water system.

The city of Altoona is in large measure a creation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and it has remained essentially a railroad city. The first permanent white settlers of any account in the immediate vicinity of Altoona arrived about 1810, although there were settlers in other points in the Logan valley somewhat earlier.

The city as it now exists was projected in 1849, when the railroad yard, shop sites and residence lots were laid out. The town was laid out by Archibald Wright, of Philadelphia. The deed of the land purchased from David Robeson by Wright is dated April 24, 1849. The erection of the railroad shops was begun in 1850. They were composed of a two-thirds round house, containing eight tracks, to be used for storage of locomotives. One portion of this round house was partitioned off for a paint shop, and another for the making of freight car repairs. There were also a machine shop, a car shop and a locomotive repair shop in a long one-story building, with a wing at its west end devoted to foundry purposes. These were all the shops at Altoona when the road was opened through to Pittsburgh, February 15, 1854.

The railroad from the east to Altoona was completed in 1850. Until the tunnel at Gallitzin and the line to Pittsburgh were completed, trains were hauled over the Allegheny mountain on the Old Portage Railroad, a state institution completed in 1833.

Archibald Wright was presumably acting for the railroad when he acquired the Robeson farm, which contained 224 acres of farm and woodland. Adjoining this land were the John McCartney farm on the northwest, the McCormick and Andrew Green farms on the northeast, the William Bell farm on the southeast and the Loudon farm on the southwest. The Loudon and Green farms were soon after plotted and offered for sale in building lots, and later all the McCartney and most of the Bell farms have gone the same way. In recent years a considerable portion of the Elias Baker lands have been annexed to the city and have been plotted and built upon.

Beginning in 1851, lots sold rapidly and buildings went up on every side; the new town grew so fast that early in 1854, when but a little over three years old, it was incorporated as a borough with a population of about 2,000 people. Churches and schools were built, hotels, stores and a bank were opened, a newspaper was started in 1855 and the Logan House, until quite recently the city's largest hotel, was built in 1854-55 by the railroad company. At that time it was greatly out of proportion to the little village in which it stood.

The census of 1860 showed the borough's population to be 3,591. Then came the great Rebellion and Altoona was a place of considerable importance, furnishing cars and engines to transport soldiers and munitions of war, as well as her full quota of men to defend the Union.

Perhaps the most significant historical event connected with Altoona was the meeting of the loyal war governors of the northern states at the Logan House in September, 1862, at the instance

of Governor Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania. It was during the darkest days of the war and the purpose of the meeting was to pledge anew to President Lincoln their faith and the material aid of the northern states to make the conduct of the war more effective.

The city charter was procured in February, 1868, and the census of 1870 revealed a population of 10,610. About this time the Pennsylvania Railroad Company greatly enlarged its plant. A large tract of land was purchased along Chestnut Avenue below Seventh Street and the car shops were erected there.

Altoona was incorporated as a city by act of Assembly approved by Governor John W. Geary, April 3, 1867. A supplementary act was approved on February 8, 1868.

The first mayor of Altoona was General George Potts. His successors in the office have been as follows: David Kinch, David A. Gilland, Thomas W. Hurd, William T. Howard, Samuel J. Breth, Charles J. Mann, Edmund H. Turner, Colonel Theodore Burchfield, Samuel M. Hoyer, Ellsworth F. Giles, Harry C. Barr, Simon H. Walker and Charles E. Rhodes.

In the intervening years the city has had a steady, substantial growth and the census of 1920 showed a population of 60,331, while the census bureau estimates the population in 1923 at 63,000. This does not include the borough of Juniata and other suburban towns, not in the corporate limits of the city, whose population added to that of the city would make the total about 75,000. The negro population is very small and the census of 1920 shows a foreign born population of 7 3-4 per cent of the whole. Carefully compiled statistics have shown that a higher percentage of Altoona people own their homes than the people of any other city near its size in the United States.

Altoona industries include the manufacturing and repair shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a silk mill with a payroll of 1,200, an iron rolling mill which gives employment to 200 men, overall and cap factories, sled and toy factory, brick plants, bottling works, automobile assembling plants and various smaller industries. The capital invested in manufacturing plants in 1920 was $31,906,800; number of operatives in 1922, 17,500; annual wages, $23,500,000, and the value of the products, $74,313,000.

The assessed valuation of real estate in 1922 was $59,103,865, based upon a 70 per cent valuation. The municipal and county tax rates are 7 1-2 mills, respectively, while the school tax rate is 12 mills.

There are two national banks in the city, with combined deposits of $5,589,154; four trust companies with deposits amounting to $6,179,000 and one private bank with $1,500,000 in deposits.

There are eighteen modern public school buildings in Altoona, including sixteen grade schools, a large central grammar school and a high school, while there is now under erection a junior high school building that will cover an entire block and which will have a capacity of 2,500 students. It will be completed in time for the 1923-24 school term. There are seven parochial grammar schools and a parochial high school, the latter just recently erected.

There are eighty-nine churches in Altoona, representing practically all denominations. Many of these congregations have beautiful houses of worship. A stately cathedral, costing more than one million dollars, will be an acquisition to the city in the coming year, as its erection has already been authorized.

Among the fraternal organizations having their own attractive homes are the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Elks, Eagles, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Columbus, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Loyal Order of Moose, Masons and Shriners.

Altoona's utilities, civic and public, are among the best. There are fifty-five miles of trolley tracks within the city limits and connecting links radiating to all suburbs and nearby towns. The original horse car line opened on July 4, 1882, and the city traction was electrified in 1891.

The water supply system is owned by the municipality. There are three storage reservoirs with a combined storage capacity of a billion gallons. The entire service is metered.

The city has an excellent system of parks and playgrounds. Strangers are well provided for by a number of modern, commodious hotels, including the Penn-Alto, Colonial, Logan, Altamont, William Penn and Bingham. The Penn-Alto, opened in September, 1921, was erected at a cost of $1,250,000 by community effort. It is a nine-story building with 200 guest rooms.

The Altoona Chamber of Commerce ranks high among similar organizations over the country and is an energetic and alert factor for community good. There are also organizations of the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions clubs, service organizations, social and political clubs and women's organizations of various kinds. Three companies of the Pennsylvania National Guard and the headquarters of the Tenth regiment are located in Altoona. Theatres include the Mishler, Strand, Capitol, Olympic and Orpheum.

JAMES CRAWFORD DYSART.

James Crawford Dysart, captain of industry, philanthropist and director and member of the executive committee of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, residing at Hollidaysburg, Pa., was born at Hollidaysburg on April 25, 1841. His mother died shortly after his birth, on May 3, 1841, and his grandmother, Mrs. James Crawford of Sinking Valley, took him to her home and cared for him until he was three or four years old.

His father moved from Hollidaysburg to the farm now owned by the Matthew Calvin estate, several miles from the town, when he was six years old. He attended the district school and worked on the farm until he was 23 years of age.

In 1865, in association with his father, he engaged in the lumber business in Cambria County, afterwards opening a coal and lumber yard in Altoona, later conducted by the Canan-Knox Building Supply Company.

In July, 1880, he sold this business and located at Scottdale, Westmoreland County, where he erected a coke crushing plant for the H. C. Frick Coke Company. After several years he sold his interest in this plant and erected a much larger coke crushing plant at the Hutchison Bros'. coke plant near Mt. Pleasant, Pa., and operated it for about two years, when the H. C. Frick Coke Company purchased the Hutchison Bros.' interests and also the crushing plant, and he went to this company's office in Pittsburgh, where he had charge of the crushed coke business. Soon afterwards he went to Mt. Pleasant and took charge of the plant with which he was formerly connected. This was the largest coke plant in that section at the time and Mr. Dysart remained in the firm's employ for three years.

Leaving the Frick Company's service, Mr. Dysart went to Pittsburgh and took charge of the Chartiers Block Coal Co. While there he acquired a large interest in the company. Subsequently the Chartiers Block Coal Co. was sold to Pickands, Mather & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio.

In the latter part of 1899, in association with Upson A. Andrews, he acquired all but a few of the options of the coal mines in the Pittsburgh district and in January, 1900, they formed and completed the organization of the Pittsburgh Coal

(*Continued on Page 443*)

HON. DANIEL M. BARE.

Hon. Daniel M. Bare, a leading captain of industry of Central Pennsylvania, residing at Roaring Spring, and the founder of many of the industries which have made it a busy, prosperous, modern town, known through his business connections throughout Pennsylvania, and in his own community justly regarded in the light of a benefactor, was born in Sinking Valley, Blair County, Pa., October 24, 1834, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Mathias) Bare.

Daniel Bare, father, was born in York County, Pa., after the family had moved there from Lancaster County, where the grandfather, John Bare, was born. Daniel Bare was the ninth child born in a family of eleven children. He followed agricultural pursuits through life.

D. M. Bare grew to manhood on his father's farm in Morrison's Cove, Pa., remained at home until he was 24 years old and then went to Loysburg, in Bedford County, where he engaged in a mercantile and flour mill business for several years and then located at Roaring Spring. He continued in the same activities there and in fact remained a member of the mercantile firm of D. M. Bare & Co., at Roaring Spring, until 1916.

As early as 1866 he became interested in paper manufacturing and was one of the partners of the original firm of Eby, Morrison & Co., which built the first mill. Later it was merged into Morrison, Bare & Cass and under this name paper manufacturing was carried on until 1886. In 1880 the firm built a paper mill at Tyrone, Pa., of which John S. Morrison became manager. In 1886 a division was made and Mr. Morrison and Mr. Cass became owners of the Tyrone mill and Mr. Bare the owner of the Roaring Spring mill, the original property. Mr. Bare served as manager until 1899, when E. G. Bobb became the active manager and has continued in this position. The firm was incorporated in 1907 as the D. M. Bare Paper Co., Mr. Bare serving as president until 1913, when he was succeeded by Mr. Bobb, Mr. Bare since then serving as vice-president.

The D. M. Bare Paper Co. has a daily capacity of thirty-one tons. The firm manufactures super-calendared and

(*Continued on Page 443*)

ROBERT BLAIR GABLE.

Robert Blair Gable, president of the William F. Gable Company, owning and operating the largest department store in Altoona and Central Pennsylvania, was born in Altoona, May 7, 1892, the son of William F. and Kate (Boyer) Gable. His father, in 1884, founded the business, which from an unpretentious and modest beginning, has steadily grown and advanced step by step, until the buildings which now house the business comprise a considerable portion of a city block.

Mr. Gable received his education in the Altoona High school and when he had completed the course of study he went into the store, going into the business offices where he quickly displayed an aptitude for business management. He found recreation in the photographic department of the store, but developed along all lines and in 1919 when the firm was incorporated, he was in charge of the business office. He was then made secretary and treasurer and a member of the board of directors, and upon his father's death, in 1921, he was elected to the presidency.

Under his direction the business has continued to grow and prosper and the early part of 1923 witnessed the completion of a large new addition, known as the Arcade, which houses a number of additional departments which could not be conducted heretofore.

For the last three years Mr. Gable has been a member of the board of directors and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Retail Dry Goods Association.

His identification with the great business emporium of which he is now the official head has not monopolized his time nor kept him from a discharge of what he regards as his obligations to the community at large outside of his business relations. This was exemplified in the fall of 1922, when with an interval of but a few weeks intervening, he helped to direct as chairman of a division, two great money raising drives, one on behalf of the Altoona gymnasium, and the other for the benefit of the two Altoona hospitals. The same spirit was manifested by him during the World War when he threw his energies into the work of raising money for the government through the Liberty Loan and other drives.

(Continued on Page 444)

JOHN LLOYD, JR.

John Lloyd, Jr., president of the First National bank of Altoona, treasurer of the Altoona Coal & Coke Company, and officially identified with various other important business interests, was born in Altoona, Pa., on March 30, 1876. He was a son of John and Caroline (McCord) Lloyd. The family has been prominently identified with the banking and other business interests of his native city and county from their respective beginnings.

Mr. Lloyd received his education in the Altoona public schools, the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa., and at Princeton University, and upon leaving school he entered upon a business career, quickly developing a marked degree of business ability, displaying a keen perception and mature judgment from the outset of his career.

His business connections at the present time are as follows: treasurer, director and manager of operation of the Altoona Coal & Coke Company, the Henrietta Supply Company, the Latrobe Coal Company, the Altoona Coal Company and the Hillside Coal Company; treasurer of the Allegheny Water Company and of the Logan Valley Land Company; president of the First National Bank of Altoona; trustee of the Altoona Hospital; director of the Altoona Standard Supply & Equipment Company, the Altoona and Logan Valley Electric Railway Company and of the Altoona Hotel Company, operating the Penn Alto Hotel in Altoona.

All of these varied and important business interests receive Mr. Lloyd's constant, personal attention, while at the same time he does not overlook his obligations to the community outside of his personal interests, being an active member of the Altoona Chamber of Commerce and of the Central Bureau of Charities and figuring prominently in the activities of these organizations.

He is a member of the Altoona Rotary Club, the Blairmont Country Club of Hollidaysburg, the University Club of Pittsburgh, the University Club of Philadelphia, the Princeton Club, Philadelphia, and the Tiger Inn and Nassau Clubs at Princeton, N. J.

During the World War Mr. Lloyd served in the capacity of coal distributor in Section A, of Central Pennsylvania, for the United States Fuel Administration, and captain in United States Army in Raw Materials Division, Quartermasters Department.

Mr. Lloyd was married in June, 1903, to Miss Anna S. Duncan of Hollidaysburg. They have one daughter, Marion Lloyd. The family resides in Hollidaysburg, while Mr. Lloyd has his offices in the First National Bank Building in Altoona.

HERMAN K. McCAULEY.

Herman K. McCauley, president of The Altoona Trust Company, and secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Altoona Iron Company, was born in Altoona, Pa., February 6, 1856, being a son of Thomas and Ann (Ramey) McCauley. He was educated in the schools of Altoona, prepared for college at Airy View Academy, Port Royal, Pa., and then became a student at Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., where he graduated in 1879 with the degree of A. B.

Upon his return home from college he started to work, beginning as a clerk with the Altoona Iron Company, on September 29, 1879. In 1880, he was elected secretary and in 1893 was elected treasurer, director and general manager, and in these capacities has ever since been connected with this important industry. The company's plant covers ten acres and several hundred men are employed.

Mr. McCauley was active in the organization of The Altoona Trust Company in 1901 and upon its incorporation was made its temporary treasurer. He was also elected a director at that time. He was chosen president of the institution in September, 1919, and has since been the official head of the institution.

Always profoundly interested in every movement having for its purpose the promotion of the general welfare of the community, Mr. McCauley has been actively identified with various civic organizations and their activities. He served for a time as president of the Civic League of Altoona and for two years was president of the Altoona Chamber of Commerce.

He is also a member of the Altoona Cricket Club, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity of Lafayette College.

Mr. McCauley has been a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Altoona since 1872, was elected elder in 1880, and is treasurer of the board of trustees.

In politics Mr. McCauley is a Republican and he has always taken a keen interest in public affairs. While he never aspired to office, he was nevertheless repeatedly chosen as a member of the board of water commissioners of the City of

(*Continued on Page 444*)

J. HARRY SHEARER.

J. Harry Shearer, vice-president of the Penn Central Light and Power Company and widely known for distinguished patriotic and public services, both in war and in peace, is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born November 2, 1868, the son of Jacob J. and Alice (Pine) Shearer. He received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia and in private schools of that city.

Always imbued by a strong patriotic spirit, Mr. Shearer, in 1888, enlisted in the Pennsylvania National Guard, serving in the First and Second regiments until 1893.

The opportunity for more important service came in 1898, with the outbreak of the war with Spain. He then enlisted in the United States navy, serving throughout the period of the war and until 1899. He took part in the battle of Santiago, Cuba, and other engagements.

With the outbreak of the World War and the participation therein by the United States, in 1917, Mr. Shearer, then resident of Altoona, at once became active, taking part in all the activities in connection with war fund raising campaigns and in the work of the Council of National Defense. He took a special interest in the Red Cross and was repeatedly elected president of the Blair County Chapter, a position he still holds.

Mr. Shearer has been identified with the electrical industry from young manhood. He was first with the Thompson & Houston Co., at Philadelphia, 1890 to 1891, then with the Powellton Electric Company of Philadelphia, in the electrical operating department, 1891 to 1892, and in 1892 and 1893 on electrical work at the World's Fair at Chicago.

He then had an extended period of service in Mexico, first with A. Von Rosenswag & Co., in construction work in Mexico City. In 1893-94, he was at Guanajuato, Mexico, with the Santa Vertrudis Jute Mill Co.; in 1894-95 at Orizaba, Mexico, on construction and operations with a light and power company, and 1895-98 at Guadalajara, in similar work.

During the war with Spain he had charge of the electrical equipment on board the U. S. S. New Orleans. After return-

(*Continued on Page 443*)

JOHN KING McLANAHAN.

John King McLanahan, who is a leading figure in the business and industrial life of Blair County and Central Pennsylvania and who has important business connections in a number of other states in the union, is a native of Hollidaysburg, Blair County, where he was born December 27, 1871, the son of John King and Mary (Martin) McLanahan.

He received his education in the public schools of his native town and at Greylock Institute, Williamstown, Mass.

In 1889, Mr. McLanahan laid aside the school books and began work, first learning the trade of machinist in the shops of McLanahan & Stone, at Hollidaysburg. He then became interested, in 1892, in the lime and limestone business at Franks-town and after developing this operation, he became associated with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, as president of the Blair Limestone Company. In 1902, he joined a consolidation of lime and stone interests with A. G. Morris and A. A. Stevens, called the American Lime & Stone Company, and held the office of secretary and treasurer, until 1922, when he became vice-president and chairman of the executive committee.

In 1922, in association with B. L. McNulty of Chicago, Mr. McLanahan purchased the Marblehead Lime Company, of Chicago, the largest company of its kind west of the Ohio, and is now vice-president of the company.

Mr. McLanahan was one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank of Hollidaysburg and is the vice-president; he is a director and the treasurer of the McLanahan-Stone Machine Company; president of the McLanahan, Watkins Company, a research and development company of Virginia; a director of the National Lime Association of Washington, D. C.; and president of the Woodbury Clay Company, owning a large area of iron ore clay and timber lands in the southern portion of Blair County.

In association with his father, Mr. McLanahan, in 1910, purchased the Hollidaysburg Seminary Company, and re-established the institution, now known as Highland Hall School for Girls. He is president of the institution.

He has not, however, permitted these important business interests to monopolize his time, which has been freely at the

(*Continued on Page 443*)

EDWARD H. FLICK.

Edward H. Flick, ex-city solicitor of Altoona and a recognized leader of the Blair County bar, was born August 16, 1860, in Cambria County, Pa., a son of John and Elizabeth (Sharbaugh) Flick.

He enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his childhood and completed his classical studies at St. Vincent's College at Beatty, Westmoreland County, Pa. Having determined upon the law as a career, immediately after graduation from St. Vincent's, he entered the law office of Hon. A. V. Barker, of Ebensburg, Pa., afterwards judge of the Cambria County courts. He was admitted to the bar of Cambria County in 1883, to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in 1889, and later to the United States Supreme Court.

The scene of his first year's practice was at Carrolltown, Pa., but early in 1884, he located in Altoona, where he quickly developed a large and successful practice, with a substantial and high-class clientele, and handling much important litigation.

Up to the year 1892 he continued in private practice and by that time had become recognized as a leader in the profession. In that year he was nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for city solicitor and was elected. This was a very responsible position at the time, because it marked the beginning of street paving, sewer construction and the securing of an additional water supply for the city.

Mr. Flick bitterly opposed, by communications in the daily press and in public meetings, the spending of more money in the construction of additional dams at the famous Horse Shoe Curve, along the Pennsylvania Railroad, designed to further beautify the scenery there by a number of shimmering lakes, where there was an insufficient supply of water, with other available streams to be had at much less cost, with the result that he was not re-elected. He was congratulated by the press, on retiring from office, as being the only solicitor for the city who gave a sworn statement of all monies received by him and paid out, during his term of office, for publication.

Mr. Flick afterwards became independent in politics, aspired no further to public office, but continued working for the

(*Continued on Page 443*)

HARRY L. JOHNSTON.

HARRY L. JOHNSTON.

Harry L. Johnston, president of the Altoona Chamber of Commerce, has been engaged in the newspaper business all his working years. At the present time and for the past fifteen years or more, he has been the managing editor and chief editorial writer of the "Altoona Mirror," regarded as one of the model newspapers of Pennsylvania.

He was born April 1, 1873, at Hollidaysburg, Pa. Educated in the public schools of his native town, in 1889, he became an apprentice in the "Hollidaysburg Standard," where he swept out the office, made the fires, set type, kicked a job press, ran the newspaper off on a handpress and performed such other duties as usually fall to a printer's "devil." After completing his apprenticeship, he went to work as a compositor on the "Altoona Times," since defunct, and was later a reporter on that newspaper. In June, 1899, he became a member of the "Altoona Mirror's reportorial staff, and in 1906, was made city editor. A year later he was promoted to managing editor, which position he has acceptably filled down to the present time.

Mr. Johnston has been one of the most active community workers in Altoona. He gives generously of his time and talents for the advancement of the welfare of Altoona, and has been much interested in municipal governmental reforms.

Besides being president of the Altoona Chamber of Commerce, he is a director in the Mirror Printing Company, a director of the Altoona Y. M. C. A., past president of the Altoona Rotary Club, a vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, a vice-president of the Associated Dailies of Pennsylvania and secretary of the Board of Trustees of the First Baptist Church. His family consists of himself, his wife and two daughters.

WILLIAM LOVELL BALDRIGE.

William Lovell Baldrige, prominently identified with the stone and other industries in Blair and adjoining counties, and prominent in political, fraternal and other public activities, was born in Bennington, Blair County, Pa., May 28, 1869, a son of Edwin R. and Emma (Lovell) Baldrige.

He received his education in the public schools, being a graduate of the Hollidaysburg High School, his family having located in Hollidaysburg in 1882.

In 1886 he entered the offices of the Blair Iron & Coal Company as a clerk, remaining until 1889, when he became one of the organizers of the Juniata Limestone Company of Carlim, Pa., where he served as secretary and treasurer until 1898.

In 1899 he became associated with E. R. Baldrige & Company, operating ganister quarries and from 1913 until 1922 was president and general manager of that corporation.

In 1912 he assisted in promoting the ganister interests at Claysburg, which later developed into the Standard Refractories Company, of which he was one of the original stockholders. He developed the ganister property at Claysburg which supplied this company with its raw material until 1918 when he sold his holdings to the company.

Mr. Baldrige has been prominent in the social and fraternal activities of his community and is a member of the Spruce Creek Rod & Gun Club and the Blairmont Country Club.

(*Continued on Page 443*)

WILLIAM LOVELL BALDRIGE.

JULIAN MILLARD.

JULIAN MILLARD.

Julian Millard, architect, was born December 12, 1866, at Three Rivers, Michigan, the son of D. W. and Martha J. (Waggener) Millard. He spent his youth in Chicago and St. Paul, Minn., and was educated at the University of Michigan and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

After some office experience with his father, also an architect, and European travel, Mr. Millard was appointed instructor in architecture and from 1890 to 1900 was assistant professor of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania.

The following five years he was in practice with his father in Phoenix and Prescott, Arizona. He then came East and located at Hollidaysburg, opening offices in Altoona in 1907.

Among the many commissions executed by Mr. Millard the following may be mentioned: Bank of Arizona and Carnegie Library at Prescott, Arizona; Central National Bank at Mount Union, Pa.; Presbyterian churches at Philipsburg, Ellwood City and South Altoona; Reformed churches at Williamsburg and Hollidaysburg; schools at Philipsburg, Tyrone, Curwensville, Madera and Altoona; Rowland Theatre at Philipsburg and others at Coalport, Hollidaysburg and Winburne; the Altoona Mirror, the Jaggard and the Brett buildings in Altoona, fireproof store and office buildings at Philipsburg, Osceola Mills, Madera, and the Junior High School in Altoona, a fireproof modern building costing $800,000.

Mr. Millard is a "registered architect" under the

(*Continued on Page 445*)

ROBERT BRUPBACHER.

Robert Brupbacher, general superintendent of the Altoona, Juniata and Hollidaysburg silk mills of the Schwarzenbach, Huber Company and one of Altoona's most prominent and public spirited citizens, was born at Herrliberg, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, August 19, 1865. He was a son of Jacob Robert and Elizabeth (Leuthold) Brupbacher. He received his education in the high schools of his native town.

In August, 1881, he was employed by Robert Schwarzenbach & Co., in Switzerland, with a view to being sent to the United States as an apprentice boy with Mr. Arnold Egolf, who also was sent to the United States to take charge of the early start in manufacturing broad silks in this country.

They arrived at West Hoboken, N. J., January 21, 1882, where manufacturing was started on a small scale with twelve hand looms, which was reorganized two years later into a mechanical loom plant with increased machinery.

Within these forty years the firm's business in this country has expanded from year to year in size and various locations, which are at present covering eight different states, with about 4,500 looms, and also extensive throwing plants which are in close connection with the weaving plants.

During these years Mr. Brupbacher spent nineteen years in various positions, being closely connected with the expansion of the business in general, at West Hoboken, N. J. On November 10, 1900, he was transferred to Al-

(*Continued on Page 444*)

ROBERT BRUPBACHER.

N. Augustian Stevens.

N. AUGUSTIAN STEVENS.

N. Augustian Stevens, a leading undertaker of the city of Altoona and for four years a member of the city council, was born in Altoona on March 12, 1872, a son of Joseph and Matilda (Flaugh) Stevens. He received his education in St. Mary's parochial school, in Altoona, and in the International Business College.

Mr. Stevens' business career began as a boy of 15 years of age with his father in the undertaking business, and he became a partner in association with his father under the firm name of Joseph Stevens & Son, in 1900. Upon his father's death, in 1910, he took over the business and a little later erected the modern mortuary and chapel at 1421 Eighth Avenue. Mr. Stevens is also identified with the Superior Silica Brick Company and he is a director of the Mercy hospital.

His business and social organization affiliations include membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Altoona, Altoona Booster Association, of which he is a director; Altoona Rotary Club, charter member of the Altoona Motor Club, Blairmont Golf Club, Elks lodge, Knights of Columbus and others.

A public spirited citizen in all that the term implies, but always averse to holding public office, Mr. Stevens, in 1917, consented to stand for the office of city council, with the understanding that if he and his three associates nominated on the citizens' ticket, were elected, they should engage the services of a city manager, using the major portion of the salary to which they were entitled for paying this official. The plan was approved by the voters at the

(*Continued on Page 444*)

ROBERT E. FLUKE.

Robert E. Fluke, manager of the contracting firm of J. B. Fluke & Sons, and actively and officially identified with a number of other organizations in connection with the building business, was born at Yellow Creek, Bedford County, Pa., November 23, 1891. He is a son of James B. and Luverna S. (Boor) Fluke. His father, whose death occurred in January, 1920, was for many years engaged in the contracting business.

Mr. Fluke received his education in the public schools of Altoona and at the University of Pittsburgh. After completing his school course he became identified with the firm of J. B. Fluke & Sons and following his father's death he became manager of the firm.

He is also president of the Logan Lumber & Construction Company of Madera, president of the Home Builders Company of Martinsburg, Pa., president of the Central Pennsylvania Realty Company of Hollidaysburg, president of the Home Realty Company of Altoona, vice-president of the Juniata Valley Building and Loan Association of Hollidaysburg and a director in many other corporations.

Mr. Fluke is also prominently identified with the social life of the city and is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Beta Phi Sigma, the Blairmont Country Club, the Tyrone Country Club and the Fairbrook Club. During the World War he took a conspicuous part in all the money raising campaigns and other local activities incident to the prosecution of the war. In the years that have followed the war Mr. Fluke has been prominently identified with every movement having for its purpose the promotion of the

(*Continued on Page 443*)

Robert E. Fluke.

JOHN HALLER.

JOHN HALLER.

John Haller, who is the owner and proprietor of the Eagle Bakery at Altoona, Pa., is a representative business man of the city and maintains his home and conducts his business at Nos. 1208-10-12 Fifth Avenue. He was born in Germany, the son of John and Sarah Haller, who still live in his native land. Mr. Haller has one brother, Matthew Haller, living in the United States, and others in Germany.

In May, 1890, when quite a young man, Mr. Haller left his home and parents and came to the United States, first locating in Pittsburgh, Pa. In that city he learned the baking business and in 1893 he came to Altoona and secured employment as a baker with Albert F. Heess, with whom he remained for two and one-half years.

Mr. Haller embarked in business for himself on April 6, 1896, and for eight years conducted an establishment at Thirteenth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. He then bought the business and location of Albert F. Heess, Jr., tore down the old structure and erected on the site his present modern bakery in which every improved device known to the trade has been introduced in order to make his products wholesome and appetizing. It is probably the most sanitary bakery in the city and he does a very large business, having sixty people on his payroll.

In October, 1894, Mr. Haller was married to Miss Anna Weiss, a daughter of Christian and Sarah Weiss of Altoona, and they have three sons, John Christian, William Herman and Frederick Martin. Mr. Haller and family are members of St. James German Lutheran church. Politically he is a

(*Continued on Page 444*)

E. J. CALAHAN.

E. J. Calahan, resident partner and manager of the investment firm of Calahan & Co., in Altoona, and a public spirited citizen, was born at Tunkhannock, Pa., December 21, 1885, a son of Hugh B. and Catherine Calahan. He received his education in the Tunkhannock High School.

Upon the completion of his educational course, Mr. Calahan followed Greeley's advice and went west, locating at Denver, Colorado, in 1904, where he remained until 1910, in the employ of A. T. Lewis & Sons.

He then returned to Pennsylvania, locating at Patton, Cambria County, where he was engaged in the general insurance business from 1910 to 1915, as a member of the firm of Mellon & Calahan. In 1915 he became the Central Pennsylvania representative of the New York banking and bond firm of A. B. Leach & Co., and was thus engaged until 1920, when he located in Altoona. The firm of Calahan & Co., bonds and investments, was established in Altoona in 1920, with Mr. Calahan as resident partner.

By the nature of his business affiliations Mr. Calahan has been brought into contact with a great many people, whose confidence he enjoys to an unusual degree. He has a very thorough knowledge of various investment securities and his advice is widely sought by those seeking investments.

Although a resident of Blair County but a few years, Mr. Calahan has become prominently identified with the social and fraternal life of the community. He is a member of the Altoona Council, Knights of Columbus, the Benevo-

(*Continued on Page 445*)

E. J. CALAHAN.

ELLIS BELL ROHRBACK.

ELLIS BELL ROHRBACK.

Ellis Bell Rohrback, district manager of R. L. Dollings & Co., investment bankers, was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., April 12, 1886, the son of John W. and Sarah A. (Potter) Rohrback. He received his education in the Hollidaysburg public schools.

After completing his school course at home he went to Washington, D. C., where he took a course of legal instruction in an attorney's office, at the same time taking a course in Wood's Commercial College. In 1904 he began working in a clerical capacity with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, passing through various phases of the company's service, until he attained the position of chief clerk of his department.

In 1917, he became associated with R. L. Dollings & Co., in the Altoona office, as a representative and after one year with the firm was made district manager, with jurisdiction extending over ten surrounding counties.

Under his efficient management the volume of business transacted by his firm in the district has advanced by leaps and bounds, such is the confidence reposed in Mr. Rohrback and his associates in the district, not alone by the management of the firm but by the people at large.

Mr. Rohrback is a member of the Altoona Chamber of Commerce, the Fraternity Club of Clearfield, the Kiwanis Club and the Jaffa Temple Shrine Club. He is also a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Harrisburg Consistory and the allied organizations of the fraternity.

During the World War, Mr. Rohrback took an active part in all the local efforts that were put forth to uphold

(*Continued on Page 445*)

GEORGE DIX WORTHINGTON.

George Dix Worthington, managing director of the Penn-Alto Hotel, Altoona, Pa., former national president of the Greeters of America, and state president of the Pennsylvania Greeters, an organization of hotel men, and also former president of the Pennsylvania State Hotel Association, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., April 23, 1876, the son of Richard Pierson and Lotta Evangeline (Dix) Worthington. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of his native city and at De Veaux College, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Mr. Worthington's entire life, from the time he left schools until the present, has been devoted to the operation and management of hotels. The first fourteen years was spent at the Netherland Hotel, in New York City, with his uncle, H. P. Whitaker, who was proprietor of that house; the Imperial, The Grand, in New York, and the Walton in Philadelphia. From there he went to Michigan City, managing the Vreeland for three years. And has since been manager of the following houses: Beardsley Hotel, Champaign, Ill., three years; Plymouth Hotel, Chicago, one year; Parkside Hotel, Kewanee, Ill., three years; Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, one year; The Penn Harris, Harrisburg, Pa., three years; Portage Hotel, Akron, Ohio, eight months, and Penn-Alto Hotel, Altoona, Pa., the management of which he assumed as part owner on September 1, 1922. He was later elected president and general manager of the Altoona Hotel Company, which operates the Penn-Alto Hotel.

In the management of these hotels and his extended

(*Continued on Page 444*)

GEORGE DIX WORTHINGTON.

ISAAC CHARLES MISHLER.

Isaac Charles Mishler, builder, owner and manager of the Mishler Theatre in Altoona and for almost thirty years a prominent figure in the theatrical world, is a native of Lancaster, Pa., where he was born September 30, 1862, the son of Isaac and Catherine (Withers) Mishler.

He received his education in the public schools of his native city and upon reaching young manhood he located in Altoona, where in November, 1883, he started in the cigar business and was thus engaged until 1895. Mishler's cigar store early became a rendezvous for baseball fans and Mr. Mishler soon became interested in the development of the sport in Altoona and was made manager of the Altoona Baseball Club in 1886, a position he held until 1894.

In association with Charles S. Myers, Mr. Mishler, in 1894, leased the Eleventh Avenue opera house, and then conducted it under the name of Mishler & Myers until 1897, when Mr. Mishler took over Mr. Myers' interests and continued to operate it until 1907.

In the meantime Mr. Mishler's field was steadily expanding. He opened the Cambria Theatre at Johnstown, Pa., in September, 1895, and conducted it until June, 1902. He also leased the Johnstown opera house in 1895 and conducted it until 1904. On December 9, 1904, he opened the State Street Theatre, at Trenton, N. J., with Mrs. Fiske in "Mary of Magdala," conducting it until 1914.

The venture upon which Mr. Mishler's heart was set, however, was the erection of a new theatre in Altoona. To this end his best energies were directed and on February

(*Continued on Page 444*)

ISAAC CHARLES MISHLER.

WILLIAM H. McELDOWNEY.

WILLIAM H. McELDOWNEY.

William H. McEldowney, head of the firm of McEldowney Bros., wholesale hotel and restaurant supply dealers and for many years identified with the soft drink bottling business in Altoona, is a native of that city, where he was born September 14, 1871, the son of William V. and Ann Jeannette (Walls) McEldowney. He received his education in the public schools of his native city.

Few of his contemporaries have had a more varied and active career than Mr. McEldowney. His first employment was as a carrier boy for the Altoona Tribune. While still in his boyhood he worked for George Patton, ice cream manufacturer and confectioner, served as a caller for the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and runner or draft clerk for the First National Bank. Later he served as night foreman at the Adams Express Company Office and he fired locomotives on the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

These positions served as a good training for the active business career that followed. On June 22, 1897, he established the Lush Bottling Company, manufacturing soft drinks. The business proved a success from the beginning, and in 1902, his brother, C. E. McEldowney, joined him and they established a wholesale hotel and restaurant supply business, under the firm name of McEldowney Bros., of which firm W. H. McEldowney has continued as the active head. They continued to operate the bottling business.

Mr. McEldowney is a member of the Altoona lodges of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order

(*Continued on Page 445*)

SAMUEL BLAIR HARE

Samuel Blair Hare, a leading member of the Blair County bar and widely known as an orator of unusual power and ability, was born in Altoona, Pa., December 16, 1873, the son of William and Harriett (Lafferty) Hare.

He attended the public schools of his native city, going as far as the high school, and in September, 1890, he entered the preparatory school in a missionary institute at Selinsgrove, Pa., where he remained for two years, graduating into Susquehanna University, where he spent four years, graduating in June, 1896, being valedictorian of his class. He then matriculated at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, then went to Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, Pa., where he finished a two-year course in 1898, graduating in that year. He, however, returned for a post-graduate course and graduated with a full three-year course in June, 1899, with the

(Continued on Page 444)

JOHN JOSEPH HABERSTROH

John Joseph Haberstroh, county solicitor of the county of Blair, was born at McKeesport, Allegheny County, Pa., August 6, 1894, a son of Louis F. and Mary A. (Fitzpatrick) Haberstroh. The family located in Juniata in his youth and he graduated as valedictorian at the Juniata High School in 1911, whereupon he pursued a course at the Dickinson School of Law, from which institution he graduated with the degree of LL.B., in 1915. He is a member of the Delta Theta Phi Fraternity.

He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on September 11, 1915, and to practice before the several courts of Blair County on October 11, 1915. He quickly won recognition. He was elected county solicitor in January, 1920, for a term of four years, and borough solicitor of Juniata, for a similar period. He is also solicitor of the Union, Provident, Peoples and Industrial

(Coutinued on Page 442)

HARRY FRANKLIN WALTERS

Harry Franklin Walters, one of the most prominent and widely known members of the Blair County bar, specializing in commercial and corporation law, with offices in the Casanave Building, Altoona, Pa., is a son of Moses and Sarah E. Walters, and was born at Claysburg, Pa., October 16, 1869. His parents are both living and reside in Altoona. His father was a soldier in the Union Army in the Civil War.

He received his education in the public schools of Altoona and then took up the study of law, pursuing his studies under Thomas H. Greevy and Frank G. Patterson, comprising the law firm of Greevy and Patterson, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Greevy, under the firm name of Greevy and Walters, which continued until 1902, after which, until 1904, he continued to practice alone. In 1904 he formed a partner-

(Continued on Page 444)

FREDERICK ATMORE BELL

Frederick Atmore Bell, member of the house of representatives in the General Assembly from the first legislative district of Blair County, comprising the city of Altoona, for three consecutive terms, was born at Summit, Cambria County, August 27, 1864. He was a son of Walter and Celia (Yoder) Bell. He was educated in the public schools of Altoona.

He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on November 1, 1881, as a messenger, and has been in that company's service ever since, being promoted from time to time, until he attained the office of assistant chief clerk of the Altoona works, which he now holds. He is president of the Blair County Building and Loan Association and secretary of the Oak Ridge Cemetery Association.

Mr. Bell's fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic fraternity

(Continued on Page 442)

JOHN EDMUND DALE

John Edmund Dale, a leading coal operator of the Central Pennsylvania bituminous district, with office and residence in Altoona, Pa., was born at Glasgow, Pa., February 7, 1893, the son of Andrew C. and Catherine (Van Scoyoc) Dale. He received his education in the public schools of Bloomfield, N. J., and at Syracuse University.

Mr. Dale's career as an operator and jobber of bituminous coal began in 1914, and has continued to date, with the exception of the period of the World War, during which he served in the United States army. He began as a salesman and buyer for Maderia, Hill & Company, and was thus engaged until December, 1917, when he enlisted in the army. In December, 1918, he formed the John E. Dale Coal Company, with offices in the Altoona Trust Building, Altoona. Mr. Dale is also the owner of the Franklin-Dale Motor Company, distributor for the Franklin and Durant automobiles for nine counties, and he is a director of the Lincoln Deposit and Trust Company of Altoona.

Mr. Dale is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Jaffa Shrine Club, the Blairmont Country Club and the Kiwanis Club of Altoona and the Colonial Club of New York City.

He was married in July, 1917, to Caroline Slott and they reside at 5411 Fifth Avenue, Roselawn, Altoona, Pa.

ARTHUR IRVIN MARTIN

Arthur Irvin Martin, a leading insurance and real estate man in Central Pennsylvania, with offices in the Central Trust Building in Altoona, was born in Altoona, June 17, 1889, a son of Samuel A. and Cora (Gamble) Martin.

After receiving his education in the public schools of Altoona, Mr. Martin entered the service of the William F. Gable Company, in the accounting department, and was employed there from 1908 to 1910. In the latter year he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the accounting department, remaining in the corporation's service until 1913, when he embarked in the insurance and real estate business. In 1920, he and his brother, John R. Martin, formed a partnership under the firm name of the Morgan-Martin Co., which has continued until the present time. Mr. Martin is also vice-president of the Columbia Construction Co., secretary of the

(Continued on Page 444)

CHARLES LORAIN SALYARDS

Charles Lorain Salyards, sales manager of the United Home Dressed Meat Company of Altoona, Pa., was born at Leatherwood, Pa., June 24, 1877, the son of Dennis E. and Martha B. (Miller) Salyards.

He received a normal school education and after graduation he taught school from 1897 to 1901. From 1901 to 1905, he was engaged in accounting work in an office and from 1905 to 1914 he was manager for Morris & Company, meat packers, in their Altoona, Scranton, Pa., and Yonkers, N. Y., branches. In 1915 he became identified with the United Home Dressed Meat Company in Altoona and is now sales manager of the firm. Mr. Salyards is also a director of the Lincoln Deposit & Trust Company of Altoona and of the Mercy Hospital.

He is a member and director of the Altoona Rotary Club and the Blairmont Club. He has likewise been prominently identified with the Boy Scout Movement in Altoona, contributing much time and energy to the development of the organization and to securing for it a permanent summer camp.

During the World War, Mr. Salyards took an active part in all the Liberty Loan drives; he served as chairman of the Red Cross campaign committee, chairman of the joint War Work drive and he served as an assistant to the food administrator.

Mr. Salyard's only public service was that of chairman of the Board of Public Welfare in the municipal government of Altoona, a position he held from 1918 to 1920.

He was married on June 12, 1907, to Gertrude E. Kelly. They reside at 2908 Union Avenue, Altoona, and Mr. Salyards has his office at the plant of the United Home Dressed Meat Co., Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street.

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JOHN JOSEPH HABERSTROH

(Continued from Page 441)

Building and Loan Associations, of the Mercy Hospital, the Altoona Factories Co., and Blair County Game, Fish and Forestry Association.

He enlisted in the army on January 30, 1918, and served as a private, sergeant, ordnance sergeant and second lieutenant of Enlisted Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. He also served as adjutant at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., commanding officer of the Detachment E. O. C. N. A., and personnel adjutant at the same post. He was honorably discharged from the U. S. Army on April 16, 1919.

Mr. Haberstroh was elected commander of the Charles R. Rowan Post No. 228, The American Legion, at Altoona, November 28, 1922.

He was married on August 22, 1922, to Mary Esther Nowland of Boston, Mass. They reside at 1200 Second Street, Juniata, while Mr. Haberstroh's offices are located at 1321 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona.

* * *

FREDERICK ATMORE BELL

(Continued from Page 441)

and its allied bodies, including the Shrine Club. During the World War he served as secretary of No. 2 draft board in the city of Altoona.

Mr. Bell is a Republican in politics and he has a long and honorable record of public service. He served as a member of the city council from 1896 to 1899, and of the Altoona board of education from 1900 to 1907. During this period the present beautiful brownstone high school building was erected. In 1912 he was again elected a member of the school board, serving until January 1, 1919, when he resigned to accept membership in the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature, to which he had been elected at the November election, 1918. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1920 and in 1922.

Mr. Bell was married to Elsie Black on September 15, 1895. They have two children, Katharine Y. and Helen L. The family residence is at 203 Thirty-first Street and Mr. Bell's office is in the Pennsylvania Railroad office building.

EDWARD H. FLICK

(Continued on Page 434)

welfare of the city through the press and public meetings. He became an active member of the first Board of Trade organized in the city. He organized and chartered the Citizens' Ice Company, the Citizens' Electric Light Company, and the Altoona Glass Company.

He was the first to create an interest in curb markets and later in enclosed markets, for the city, by frequent communications through the press, showing the advantage and need for them and calling attention to the many fertile valleys, adjacent to the city, which, under proper cultivation, could be made to feed the great army of workmen in the railroad shops. He organized and established a county farm bureau, raising by solicited subscription and otherwise, the necessary money for the first year, and thereafter taken care of by an appropriation by the county commissioners. He also arranged for the first corn show held in the city. He organized and had chartered the first shale brick company, known as the DeHaven Brick Company, later the Altoona Brick Company, and he helped to organize the Altoona Silk Mill, a product of the first Board of Trade, which continues as a very large and prosperous industry in the city. He also organized and had chartered three building and loan associations, of one of which he has been solicitor for more than thirty-five years, and he also organized a number of cooperative stores, to enable buying direct from the producer, thus cutting out the toll of the many middlemen.

Exposing, through the press, a $300,000 paving contract, sought to be let to a company furnishing an inferior quality of brick, Mr. Flick was sued by a large engineering firm of Philadelphia, which had inspected and passed the brick; by the brick company, given the contract to furnish the brick, and by the city engineer who approved the contract, in the gross sum of $290,000, the largest damage suit ever brought in the county. When the suit was called for trial, the plaintiffs, realizing that all the allegations were ready to be proven, withdrew the suits and paid the costs and the contract was relet to another company.

Mr. Flick laid out and built up by his personal efforts, the section of his home city known as Westmont, planting trees along its streets and supplying it with water and sewers. He has always been active in the cause of labor, being counsel for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and various other labor organizations.

Mr. Flick was married June 30, 1891, at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Annie O'Connor, a daughter of John and Mary O'Connor, of that city. Both he and his wife are Catholics in their religious faith.

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HON. DANIEL M. BARE

(Continued from Page 428)

machine finish book papers, lithograph, mimeograph and white flats and employment is afforded 240 people.

Mr. Bare has had many additional interests. He was one of the founders of the Roaring Spring Planing Mill Co., the Roaring Spring Bank and the Roaring Spring Blank Book Co. The bank was established in 1902, Mr. Bare serving as president until quite recently. He is now vice-president. In 1887, in association with D. R. Wike, A. L. Garver and E. G. Bobb, he founded the Blank Book Company, an industry that has flourished and steadily expanded, and now employing over 200 persons and having trade connections all over the United States and is the third largest factory of the kind in the United States. In recent years Mr. Bare has shifted the responsibility of management of the various interests with which he has been identified to younger shoulders, while he has sold the planing mill, and his interest in the mercantile business was sold to the Roaring Spring Department Store in 1916.

During his life his business interests have been so absorbing that little time has been left for public service; nevertheless, in his earlier years he served as justice of the peace, and later he served as a school director and member of the town council of Roaring Spring and was postmaster at Roaring Spring from 1864 to 1884. He is a Republican in politics. Throughout his entire life Mr. Bare has taught the principles of temperance by precept and by example, and he has been a strong advocate of prohibition.

Mr. Bare married Miss Sarah Eby, who was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., and they had four children, namely: Clara S., wife of E. G. Bobb, of Roaring Spring; Ella, widow of Dr. A. L. Garver, of Roaring Spring; Anna, widow of Dr. William McKee Eldon, of Roaring Spring, and Ina, who died in infancy. Mr. Bare was a member of the Church of God and is one of the board of elders. He was also a member of the Board of Publication of the church's literature for over twenty years, and a Trustee for eight years of Findlay College, a Church of God institution.

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WILLIAM LOVELL BALDRIGE

(Continued from Page 435)

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of Juniata Lodge No. 282 of Hollidaysburg, is a member of Mountain Commandery and Jaffa Temple in Altoona, and a life member of Pennsylvania Consistory, 32nd degree Masons of Pittsburgh, Pa.

In 1896 he was appointed treasurer of Hollidaysburg Borough and continued in that position until 1915. In 1912 he was elected national delegate from the 19th Pennsylvania Congressional District to the Republican National Convention.

During the World War he served as chairman of Local Draft Board No. 1 of Blair County; he served as chairman of the Fifth District Y. M. C. A. War Drive in 1918, and in the same year served as local chairman of the Fuel Administration.

Mr. Baldrige was married on March 10, 1891, to Miss Ione Condron. They have two children; Edwin R. Baldrige, associated with him in the ganister business, and Mrs. John A. Matthews.

The family residence is at 802 Allegheny Street and Mr. Baldrige's office is at 316½ Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

JAMES CRAWFORD DYSART

(Continued from Page 427)

Company. The capital stock consisted of $30,000,000 of preferred stock and $30,000,000 of common stock. Mr. Dysart has been a director and member of the executive committee since the organization of the company. It is now the largest coal company in the United States.

In association with Mr Andrews, Mr. Dysart, on September 30, 1901, organized the Clinton Point Stone Company, with plant located on the Hudson river, sixty-five miles from New York. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000 and Mr. Dysart is the president of the company.

On February 20, 1902, Mr. Dysart was married to Miss Emma S. McCombs of Pittsburgh. Following their marriage they spent one and one-half years in travel in Europe. In 1904, they moved to Hollidaysburg. Mrs. Dysart died July 17, 1920.

Throughout his career Mr. Dysart has been identified with various philanthropies. Since locating in Hollidaysburg he has taken a special interest in the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1912, he built and donated the present association building in Hollidaysburg, later acquiring and presenting Dysart park. At the present time he is planning an addition and changes to the present building, which will be carried out early in 1923, at a cost of $40,000.

Mr. Dysart was instrumental in organizing the Blair County Good Roads Association in 1909 and he offered prizes to the supervisors of the various townships of Blair County, amounting to $600. The first prize of $300 went to the supervisor making the greatest general improvement to the roads under his jurisdiction between November, 1909, and October, 1910, with additional prizes of $200 and $100 to the second and third best. The prizes were awarded at a dinner held at the Logan House, in Altoona. The prizes were offered and awarded the second time, the ensuing year.

In 1910 he built an iron fence around Arch Spring cemetery, donating it to the cemetery association.

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J. HARRY SHEARER

(Continued from Page 432)

ing from the Spanish-American war, he went into the General Electric shops test department, spending several months there. He returned to Mexico about the middle of 1899 and became general superintendent of the National Electric Light Co., this company being consolidated with the Mexican Light & Power Co., the latter part of 1899.

At the time of the consolidation, he resigned and went into business in Mexico City under the firm name of Gardner & Shearer, electrical and mechanical contracting, until 1907, when the firm was dissolved and he continued to operate the business as the Shearer Electrical Construction Co., 1907-12. In August, 1912, he left Mexico on account of the revolution, going to New York and becoming a member of the Kelvin Engineering Co., traveling in the West India Islands in the interest of the firm. In 1913, the Kelvin company purchased some properties on the eastern shore of Maryland and in 1915, Day & Zimmerman, Inc., 611 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, purchased the interests of the Kelvin Company, together with other properties, all of which were merged into the Eastern Shore Gas & Electric Co. Mr. Shearer was placed in charge of these properties, remaining there until 1916, when he assumed the management of the Penn Central Light & Power Co., as general superintendent, with headquarters in Altoona, Pa., which position he held until March 1, 1923, when he was made vice president of the company, continuing in charge at Altoona.

Mr. Shearer is a member of the Engineers Club of Philadelphia, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Altoona Rotary Club, the Altoona Cricket Club and the Blairmont Country Club.

He was married on February 10, 1903, to Lurline Elizabeth Branch. They reside at Rose Hill Lodge, on the Kettle Road, east of Altoona, and Mr. Shearer has his offices in the Administration Building of the Penn Central Company at 1800 Union avenue, Altoona.

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JOHN KING McLANAHAN.

(Continued from Page 433)

disposal of every worthy cause. He is a member and director of the Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce and he served for four years as a councilman of his home town from 1896.

In 1892, with Judge Thomas J. Baldrige, Mr. McLanahan organized the Hollidaysburg Club. He is also a member of the Spruce Creek and Fairbrook Clubs, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, the American Society of Mining Engineers of New York, the Seaview Golf Club of Atlantic City, and in 1920, he organized the Blairmont Country Club, of which he is now president. Mr. McLanahan is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York. In his church affiliations, he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Hollidaysburg and is president of the board of trustees. He is also a trustee of the Altoona Hospital.

He was married on September 14, 1893, to Ella Amsbry Spendley, daughter of R. H. Spendley of Altoona and formerly of Binghampton, N. Y. They have two children, Helen Spendley, wife of William Hatton Stevens, of Hollidaysburg, and Elizabeth Hawley, wife of C. C. Loomis of New York City. Mr. McLanahan resides in Hollidaysburg, where his offices are also located.

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ROBERT E. FLUKE

(Continued from Page 437)

interests and welfare of the community and its institutions.

He was married in June, 1911, to Miss Zelia J. Phillips of Jeanette, Pa. His church affiliations are with the Trinity Reformed church and he is a member of the Altoona Chamber of Commerce. He resides at 2501 Second Avenue and the Altoona office of the contracting firm is located at 2605 Beale Avenue.

SAMUEL BLAIR HARE

(Continued from Page 441)

degree of LL. B. Subsequently he secured the degree of A. M. from Susquehanna University.

During the summer of 1899 he further pursued his legal studies with M. M. McNeil in Altoona, and was admitted to the Blair County bar in December, 1899. He has been practicing his profession in Altoona ever since.

Mr. Hare has been eminently successful as a lawyer. He has handled a number of the principal murder cases that have been tried in the county courts during the period in which he has been practicing at the bar, the most outstanding being that of George Lafferty and Edward Yon. He is claim agent and assistant solicitor for the Altoona & Logan Valley Electric Railway Company; solicitor of the borough of Juniata for fifteen years and solicitor for the board of supervisors of Logan Township.

During the World War Mr. Hare's services were in constant demand. He served as a speaker on the National Bureau of Speakers and also on the speakers' bureau of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and made addresses over most of Pennsylvania and also in New York, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia.

He has been actively identified with the Republican party since graduating from law school and for many years was first assistant to County Chairman J. D. Hicks. In 1904, he was a candidate for district attorney and was defeated by J. Banks Kurtz, present congressman from this district. In 1919, he was again a candidate and was defeated by a small margin by the present incumbent, Marion D. Patterson.

Mr. Hare is a member of the P. O. S. of A., the Elks, the Eagles, the Knights of Pythias, the Varsity Club, Red Men, Concordia Beneficial Society, the Frohsinn Singing Society.

He was married on November 28, 1912, to Florence I. Gifford. He resides at 909 Chestnut Avenue and has his offices at 1200 Eleventh Street, Altoona.

* * *

HARRY FRANKLIN WALTERS

(Continued from Page 441)

ship with Jacob Shindel Leisenring, which continued until Mr. Leisenring's death in January, 1910.

During these years of practice Mr. Walters has been connected with much important litigation and has gained many legal triumphs. Specializing in commercial and corporation law, his clients are scattered far and wide and his reputation as a sound advisor, a faithful attorney and able, all-around practitioner is well established. He is a member of the Commercial Law League of America, of the Pennsylvania Law Alliance, of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Walters was united in marriage on September 8, 1897, with Mary Alice Shafer of Altoona, a daughter of John N. and Ellen R. Shafer.

* * *

ARTHUR IRVIN MARTIN

(Continued from Page 442)

Blair Home Co., secretary of the Blair County Insurance Advisory Board and a member of the National, Pennsylvania and Altoona Real Estate Boards.

He is also a member of the Altoona Chamber of Commerce, the Altoona Cricket Club, the Blairmont Country Club, the Spruce Creek Rod and Gun Club, the Altoona Gymnasium, the Pennsylvania Insurance Federation, the Y. M. C. A. and the Second Presbyterian church.

Mr. Martin was married on June 19, 1912, to Mary Couch Morgan. They have two children, Sara Jane and James Morgan Martin. They reside at 1308 Eleventh Street, Altoona.

* * *

HERMAN K. McCAULEY

(Continued from Page 431)

Altoona, serving in that capacity for six terms, from 1897 to 1913. It was during this period that the large impounding reservoirs were constructed and the city's water supply placed upon its present substantial basis.

Mr. McCauley was married on November 4, 1880, to Sarah M. Crawford. They have three children, Anna Dysart, Martha and Russell. The family residence is at 1301 Sixth Avenue, Altoona, while Mr McCauley divides his time during business hours between the offices of the Altoona Iron Company, Ninth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and The Altoona Trust Company.

* * *

ROBERT BLAIR GABLE

(Continued on Page 429)

Mr. Gable is a director of the Blair County Historical Society, the Altoona Kiwanis Club, the Altoona Discount Company, the Altoona Factories Company and the Juniata Crossings Hotel Company and vice president of the Sinawik Country Club.

He was married October 21, 1914, to Lillian Burns. They have two children, William Francis Gable, II, 5 years old, and Robert Burns Gable, 3 years old. The family residence is located at Ant Hills, near Hollidaysburg, while Mr. Gable has his offices in the W. F. Gable Company store building.

GEORGE DIX WORTHINGTON

(Continued from Page 439)

experience, Mr. Worthington has become one of the best known hotel men in the country, and he has met with a remarkable degree of success wherever he has been located.

While at Harrisburg he organized the Pennsylvania Greeters and the state organization is now the largest in the country. In 1920 he was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Hotel Association, a position he was obliged to resign when he located in Ohio at the end of the year. In the fall of 1922, he had the pleasure, as managing director of the Penn-Alto in Altoona, to be host to the Association, and rather peculiarly, he was host the year before while manager of the Penn-Harris at Harrisburg, at which time he was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Hotel Association.

During the World War, Mr. Worthington was located at San Antonio, Texas., where he had charge of the Menger Hotel, a leading hotel of that city. During the period he performed daily the feat of feeding 700 to 1,000 officers at the hotel when 100,000 soldiers were in camp there, and when the government took all his negro waiters and left him to get along with inexperienced southern waitresses.

Mr. Worthington has two children, Charles Gad Worthington, aged 22, a senior at Cornell University, and Hilda Eloise Worthington, aged 5, at present living at Michigan City, Ind. He makes his home and has his office at the Penn-Alto Hotel, in Altoona.

* * *

ROBERT BRUPBACHER

(Continued from Page 436)

toona, Pa., to take charge of the throwing plant, buildings and equipment. The plant in Altoona had been established in 1891 as a throwing plant and in 1896 a weaving department was added with extended buildings. In 1907 he was given charge of both departments, throwing and weaving. During this period a plant had also been established in Hollidaysburg, and a weaving plant with 400 looms was established in 1910-11 in Juniata, both of these being placed in charge of Mr. Brupbacher. The entire forty-one years of his life since leaving school have been spent with the one concern.

Mr. Brupbacher is a member of the Altoona Rotary Club ,the Altoona Chamber of Commerce and the Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce. During the World War he took a very prominent part in all the local activities having in view the support of the government and the soldiers in the field, particularly the campaigns for raising money for various purposes.

In 1887 he was married to Emilie Egolf, sister of the man with whom he came to America. He was again married in 1893 to Selina Egolf.

* * *

ISAAC CHARLES MISHLER

(Continued from Page 440)

15, 1906, the Mishler Theatre was opened by Eleanor Robson in "Merely Mary Ann."

During the period from 1894 to 1914, Mr. Mishler was associated with John D. Mishler of Reading, Pa., in the management of the Mishler theatrical circuit.

Throughout his life Mr. Mishler has been a public spirited citizen, contributing his time, talents and money to the public welfare. The only public position he has held, however, was that of member of the board of Altoona Park Commissioners, to which he was appointed by Mayor S. M. Hoyer.

Mr. Mishler is a member of the Masonic fraternity and all the associated bodies, the Altoona lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He was married on January 20, 1891, to Mary A. Drass. They reside at the Logan House in Altoona and Mr. Mishler has his office at the Mishler Theatre at 1206 Twelfth Avenue.

* * *

N. AUGUSTIAN STEVENS

(Continued from Page 437)

ensuing election and in 1919 they were all re-elected, Mr. Stevens and one of his colleagues for a term of four years. Two of Mr. Stevens' colleagues, having failed to be re-elected at the election in 1921 ,he resigned his office on January 1, 1922, the body having made a remarkable record of achievement and efficiency during the period of four years.

Mr. Stevens was married July 17, 1900, to Regina C. Allen. They have six children, Marie M., Joseph J., Francis A., Thomas M., Ruth and John M. Mr. Stevens has the distinction of residing in the same precinct all his life, the second precinct of the sixth ward.

* * *

JOHN HALLER.

(Continued from Page 438)

Republican and he served as a member of the city council of Altoona for three years, from 1910 to 1913.

Mr. Haller is known among his friends as the "Globe Trotter," he having crossed the Atlantic ocean ten times, visiting England, France, Holland, Switzerland and Germany.

He resides at 1204 Fifth Avenue.

JULIAN MILLARD

(Continued from Page 436)

registration law of Pennsylvania, a member of the American Institute of Architects and of the T Square Club of Philadelphia. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Hollidaysburg, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, Juniata Lodge F. & A. M., Williamsport Consistory and Jaffa Shrine, also of the Jaffa Club, the Cricket Club, and Art Institute.

Mr. Millard was married in 1894 to Mary Grace Laird and they have one daughter, Ruth. His family residence is at 917 Walnut Street, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and his offices are located in the Central Trust Building, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

* * *

WILLIAM H. McELDOWNEY

(Continued from Page 440)

of Eagles and other fraternal organizations; of the Altoona Kiwanis Club, the Pennsylvania State Hotel Association and United Commercial Travelers. He is also director of the Mountain City Fruit Company. During the World War he was a conspicuous figure in all the war relief drives.

He was married October 16, 1899, to Miss Minnie F. Westbrook of Altoona. They reside at 1414 Twelfth Avenue. The offices of the business firm are located at 1309 Twelfth Avenue.

E. J. CALAHAN

(Continued from Page 438)

ent Protective Order of Elks, the Spruce Creek Rod & Gun Club, the Blairmont Country Club, and the Altoona Chamber of Commerce.

During the World War he served as food commissioner for Northern Cambria County, for two years.

He was married on June 21, 1913, to Miss Leona M. Mullen. They have two children, Marie Louise, aged 8 years, and Edward J., Jr., aged 6 months. The family resides at Sylvan Hills, near Hollidaysburg, and Mr. Calahan's office is in Altoona.

* * *

ELLIS BELL ROHRBACK

(Continued from Page 439)

the government and support the men in the ranks. He served as vice-chairman of publicity in several of the Liberty Loan drives.

Although he has not aspired to public office, Mr Rohrback has been an active figure in the local political field on various occasions.

He was secretary of the Washington Progressive party organization in Blair County from 1914 to 1916 and was chairman of the Hughes Alliance during the Hughes presidential campaign of 1916.

He was married August 15, 1907, to Pearl A. Coble. They reside at 416 Eleventh Street, Altoona.

Butler City and Butler County

EARLY in the Nineteenth century the site of the thrifty, progressive and prosperous city of Butler was a wild and uninviting spot. No one then entertained thought of founding a town on these rolling hills, or imagined that a city would be built here. Time, however, brings about unexpected conditions.

Robert Morris, patriot, land speculator after the Revolution, once owned 750,000 acres in Western Pennsylvania, 70,000 acres of which were located in Butler County. Of the Robert Morris Warrants, 311 were located and surveyed by his agent, James Cunningham, and became known as "Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands."

The warrants which finally became a part of the site of Butler had originally been taken out by John Tressler and Andrew Reichert, residents of Eastern Pennsylvania, but in time had passed into the hands of Samuel J. Cunningham and John Cunningham.

Prior to 1802, Samuel J. Cunningham and John Cunningham had made a settlement on the banks of the Connoquenessing Creek on a tract of land called "Butler" and had erected a mill. They were living there when the commissioners appointed by Governor Thomas McKean came to the territory to select the seat of Butler County. Their brother, Davod Cunningham, came a few years later and when the county courts were organized became one of the first members of the Butler Bar. The Cunningham brothers were natives of Lancaster County, Pa.

Samuel J. and John Cunningham, in connection with Robert Graham proposed to lay out in town lots, 300 acres of land, five acres to be set apart for the use of Butler County. This offer was accepted by the commissioners. One wrote under date of June 7, 1802, in his report to the governor, "The situation is beautiful, being on an eminence which descends in all directions, the land, scarce of timber, but sufficiently dry and large bodies of meadow land near the seat. The site will have the advantage of the creek with sundry good springs of water, coal banks near, limestone and freestone quarries adjoining site."

March 8, 1803, the legislature authorized the appointment of trustees for Butler County, to survey 300 acres of land on the north side of Connoquenessing Creek for the county seat. The trustees, John McBride, William Elliott and John Davod performed their duties. On August 10, 1803, the first sale of lots was held at Cunningham mill house, now the site of the George Walter & Son Mill. The lots sold for $45 to $130. The latter price was paid for a corner lot near the court house.

The first log cabins, erected in the fall of 1804, were located about Diamond Square and on Main Street from Cunningham to Wayne Street. The experiences and hardships of the first settlers were typical of pioneer times.

The early settlers were patriotic. This is shown by the names of the original streets of the town. Main Street was the central or meridian line. McKean Street on the east side was so named in honor of Governor Thomas McKean; Washington Street was named after the illustrious "Father of his Country"; Jefferson Street was named after Thomas Jefferson, who was a prominent figure in national affairs at that time; Mifflin Street was named for one of the Governors of the state; Wayne Street was named after General Anthony Wayne, hero of the Revolution and the avenger of St. Clair's defeat by the Allied Indians. These streets were practically the boundaries of the original town.

Almost a decade and a half passed before the inhabitants considered incorporating as a borough. The legislative authority incorporating the town of Butler in the county of Butler as a borough was passed May 2, 1817. The first officers' election was held May 30, 1817. The same day the officers-elect were installed. They were, William Ayers, burgess; John Gilmore, assistant burgess; William Campbell, John Potts, Dr. George Miller, Hugh McKee, David Dougal and James Stephenson, members of council.

Before there was another change in the form of municipal government, 100 years elasped. In 1917 a third class city charter was obtained. The first election was held in November, 1917. The officials took office the first Monday of January, 1918. A modified form of government by commission was adopted as best suited to the new city's conditions. The first officers were: Mayor, Joseph A. Heineman; councilmen-elect-at-large, A. Christianson, Ira McJunkin, James Green, C. H. Barnard; city treasurer, George N. Burkhalter; city solicitor, A. J. Gumpper.

The area of the city corporation according to surveys made at the time the city charter was obtained in 1917, is one and one third miles square, or approximately 1,600 acres.

Towns not included are: Lyndora, the steel car town, Highfields, West Butler, Bredinville,

Graham Terrace, Oakvale, North Butler, the Boulevard and Bonaire, which lie in Butler Township, adjacent to the city lines, population approximating 6,000.

The pioneers early began the erection of public buildings. The first court house, a small rectangular brick building two stories high, was completed in 1809 at a cost of $4,793.34. In 1852 the county commissioners decided upon a new court house; it was completed in 1855, at cost of $40,000, but was destroyed by fire December 11, 1883. The original of the present court house was completed in 1885, cost $117,700. It was remodeled and enlarged in 1908 at a cost of $155,000.

The first county prison according to early records was a log pig pen located at the alley corner opposite the Second Presbyterian Church on the Diamond. It was new and clean and was used by Judge Jesse Moore to confine a prisoner at his first Butler term of court, in February, 1804. The commissioners later erected a log jail, corner of South Washington and West Vogeley Streets, which served until the first stone jail was completed in 1818. In 1867 a new jail was erected, the commissioners using the old stone prison and erecting a brick residence in front, facing on Diamond Street. The residence and prison were remodeled in 1898 at a cost of $20,000.

From its formation to 1898, each county township and borough provided for its own paupers. After changing the county poor district, the commissioners erected the present county home and other buildings on a farm purchased on the city's edge, at a total cost of $132,000.

Several efforts were made to change the county seat by parties with selfish interests. The last efforts were in 1852, when residents of the northern county townships petitioned for a new court house at the geographical center of the county, about five miles north of the present city of Butler. A mass meeting was held. Resolutions were passed authorizing the commissioners to buy land and issue bonds for building erection. The movement was opposed by residents of the southern and western county sections, whose counsel finally prevailed and the erection of the new court house proceeded as planned.

For more than 50 years after the incorporation of the borough in 1817, the county seat town was little more than a hamlet in size. The corporation boundaries were enlarged in 1869 by legislative act, and subsequently increased by resolutions of the borough and city councils until the present limits were reached.

With the railroad's advent in 1872, the town took on new life, business increased, manufacturing concerns were many, new buildings appeared on the principal streets. From 1870 to 1880, the population increased 150 per cent. During the next two decades the streets were paved, a sewerage system constructed, electric lighting system installed and other modern improvements made. The development of the Thorncreek and other oil fields brought many new industries to the town during these two decades. The most important was the Standard Plate Glass Works in 1887. During the first decade of the 20th century the Standard Steel Car Company allied plants, Forged Steel Wheel Company, Spang and Company shops and other industries located in Butler.

Mercantile and banking interest also developed during these years. At the present time banking interests are represented by three trust companies and four national banks, with a total capital $1,900,000, resources $12,000,000.

The pioneers duly considered schools and churches. Schools were among the first public buildings erected. The first brick school house, erected about 1836, still stands on East Jefferson Street. The present city school system includes eight school buildings, the most important being the Senior High School Building which cost $1,750,000, with a capacity of 1,300 pupils.

The pupil enrollment for 1922 and 1923 totaled 4,800, including 500 pupils from surrounding boroughs and townships, taught by 145 teachers. John A. Gibson is now superintendent of schools. The three parochial schools of the city have an enrollment of about 1,600 and three well equipped school buildings.

Churches and Sunday schools were organized as early as 1812. Services were first held in the court house and were held in summer in a grove at the foot of cemetery hill. Subsequently churches were erected. There are now 22 church buildings in the city limits and five in Lyndora adjacent to the city.

Butler is located on the Pittsburgh and Erie state highway, 35 miles north of Pittsburgh and also on the Kittanning-New Castle cross county highway. Durable highways connect Butler with the Lincoln highway on the south and the cross continent highways on the north. Four railway systems enter the city, giving connections with trunkline roads of the country. They are the Pennsylvania, Bessemer & Lake Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh. Two interurban electric roads, the Pittsburgh, Mars & Butler, and the Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler & New Castle Railways, connect the town with Pittsburgh, with trains every half hour.

The city post office is in the Federal Building, erected fifteen years ago on West Jefferson Street. George N. Burkhalter is postmaster. This office does a business in excess of $100,000 a year, em-

ploys 13 clerks, 12 letter carriers, and 2 motor delivery trucks. The free delivery system was established in 1890. Nine rural mail carriers are also employed on the rural routes out of the city.

Butler County and City are named for Gen. Richard Butler, Revolutionary patriot, who was killed November 4, 1791, at St. Clair's defeat in the bloody battle with the Allied Indians at Miama.

The legislative act creating Butler County was passed March 12, 1800. The territory is bounded on the north by Venango, on the east by Armstrong, on the south by Allegheny, and on the west by Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer Counties. Its geographical center is in latitude forty degrees and forty-five minutes north and two degrees, forty minutes and thirty seconds west of Washington, D. C. Its area is 790 square miles, or 505,600 acres. Its population per square mile in 1920 was 97.8. Total population as given by the 1920 census was 77,720. Its area is divided into 33 townships, including Butler City; these are divided into 80 election precincts. There are 19 county boroughs with population varying from 82 to 1,800 outside of the city of Butler, which has a population of 23,270.

The central figure of the county topography is the great dividing ridge between the Allegheny River waters on the east and the Beaver River tributaries on the west. This crest runs through the county's eastern section in a general direction north and south. The prominent ridges from the west meet the divide near Middletown. The most northern is near Muddycreek and Slippery Rock Creek, running due east from Lawrence County. The southern ridge separates the Muddy Creek waters and Connoquenessing. The drainage system center of the northern part of the county is at Middletown. In its vicinity are the Slippery Rock Creek headwaters, Muddy Creek, Bear Creek, Buffalo Creek and Karns' branch of the Connoquenessing.

The county's surface is broken by hills and valleys. The latter form the sources for many streams. The elevations are decided, being several hundred feet above sea level, and higher in the northern than in the southern part of the county. At Butler Junction in the southeastern part of the county the elevation is 905.1; at Eau Claire borough in the northeastern section it is 1,520 feet; at the court house in Butler City it is 1,077 feet; at Chicora, 1,210 feet; at Slippery Rock borough 1,300 feet; at Harrisville, 1,340 feet, and at Portersville, 1,360 feet.

A glance of Western Pennsylvania's map reveals the fact and the reasons for the fact that Butler County was not in the theater of those great actions during the Indian occupation period. The chief Indian villages were located along the water ways and the county's territory lies in the great oval between Allegheny River on the east and Beaver River on the west. The only Indian towns of history note in the county limits were, Cushcushking, or Goshgoshkung, on Wolf Creek near West Liberty borough and Murderingtown on Connoquenessing Creek, near Amberson's Bridge. Pioneer settlers found ruins of Indian villages near Harmony, Harrisville and Bruin boroughs, but little is known of the tribes who occupied them.

The year following the creating of Butler County, the governor of the state appointed a commission to survey the county lines. A supplementary act was passed on April 6, 1802, creating a commission who would locate the county seat. This commission was composed of Isaac Weaver, John Hamilton, Thomas Norton, James Brady and P. Carr Lane. The next step was the appointment of John McBride, William Elliott, and John David as trustees to survey 300 acres of land on the north side of Connoquenessing Creek donated by Samuel J. Cunningham and his brother, John Cunningham and Robert Graham as a site for the county seat. Under the act of 1803, the land was surveyed for the county buildings. The first sale of lots was held August 10, 1803.

Prior to locating of the county seat the county business was transacted by the commissioners of Allegheny County. The first board of commissioners of Butler County was composed of Mathew White, Jacob Mechling, and James Bovard. The first meeting of the board was held November 9, 1803, in a log house on South East Diamond Street, on the site of the present Hotel Nixon. When the commissioners took charge the county was divided into four townships, Buffalo, Middlesex, Connoquenessing and Slippery Rock. One of the first acts of the board was to re-district the county into thirteen townships. This arrangement continued with few changes until 1853, when the county was divided into the present existing thirty-three districts.

The county courts were organized in January, 1804. Judge Jesse Moore of Pittsburgh sat in the first common pleas court with Gen. William Ayers as prothonotary. The first court was held in the log house where the commissioners had held their first meeting. The sessions of the court were held in the same building until 1809, when the first court house was completed.

Butler County has vast natural resources. The taxable real estate valuation in 1922 exceeded $40,000,000, based on the actual cash value if offered at public sale. The citizens of the county returned approximately $17,000,000 at interest subject to the state tax of four mills.

Agriculture has been a big industry ever since the county was organized. It is now fostered by the Butler County Farm Bureau. The value of farm and dairy products in 1922 is given by the state report as over $4,850,000.

A source of immense wealth has been the oil and gas industry. Oil and gas were obtained in the county at a very early date, but the settlers did not realize the value of the products and more than fifty years elapsed before a serious effort was made to develop the field. In 1811 and 1812, Thomas Collins drilled a salt well on the Kearns farm a mile north of the city of Butler. At the depth of seventy feet an oily substance was obtained which ruined the salt well and the operations were abandoned. In 1832 John Negley drilled a salt well in the present limits of the city of Butler, 200 feet from the Main Street viaduct. The well was abandoned at a depth of eight hundred feet. If the owner had drilled three hundred feet deeper he would have struck an immense gas reservoir which was opened fifty years later.

In 1830 John McKee and John George drilled a salt well on Wolf Creek near Courtney's mill. They struck a flow of gas which they piped to their salt pans for fuel. The enterprise was successful for a time, but the equipment was crude and the gas pressure uncertain. One morning the salt plant exploded and the owners abandoned the well. Forty years later one of the largest gas wells in the county was struck within a few rods of the old salt well.

As early as 1861 a company was organized at the county seat to drill for oil in Butler County. It spent $8,000 and gave up the enterprise after drilling a well to the depth of eight hundred feet near the city. The following year another company was organized at the village of Prospect; three wells were drilled near the village of Harrisville, but they were failures.

The real development of the Butler County oil fields began in 1869 near Parker when the first paying well was struck. Since then fields have been developed at Bruin, Petrolia, Fairview, Karns City, Peachville, Trautman, Greece City, Chicora, St. Joe, Carbon Center, in the northern half of the county. From 1881 to 1900, the developments were at Renfrew, Thorn Creek, Petersville, Reibold, Glade Run, Cranberry Township, Callery, Evans City, Saxonburg and Great Belt.

The Jumbo of all the oil wells in the county was drilled October 24, 1884, on the Marshall farm, Thorn Creek, by Sample, Boyd and Armstrong. It was first rated a failure but when shot it responded by flowing at the rate of 10,000 to 12,000 barrels a day. An hour before the well was shot the owners offered to sell it for $2,500, but the offer was refused by hundreds of experienced oil men who were watching the operation of shooting.

The last of the phenomenal strikes in the county was the "Spotty McBride" well, drilled in on the Dr. O. K. Waldron farm in Butler Township in 1905, which flowed at the rate of 2,500 barrels a day and was sold, two weeks after striking, for $200,000.00.

Since the striking of the McBride well in 1905, there has been a steady decline in county production. It is estimated that in fifty years more than $500,000,000 have been paid to the producers and land owners of the county by the oil purchasing agencies. There are still hundreds of producing wells and new wells are being obtained but the production is small. The estimated production of the county is upwards of 2,000 barrels a day.

The first use of natural gas for domestic purpose in the county was in 1872, when a well was drilled on the W. C. Campbell farm in Fairview Township. Failing to get oil at a depth of 1,335 feet the owners abandoned the well owing to gas and salt water. A few weeks later the gas broke loose and blew the hole dry of water. This Goliath of gassers made the day tedious and the night hideous with its shrieks and howls until it was harnessed several months later and the gas turned into a pipe line and used to supply several nearby hamlets with fuel. So far as is known, this was the first use of natural gas for domestic purposes in the United States.

The Harvey well in Clinton Township was struck in 1874. A pipe line was laid from this well to the Spang and Chalfant Mill at Sharpsburg, a distance of about 20 miles. This was the first long distance pipe line laid for gas in the United States.

The deepest gas well drilled in the county was on the Robert Smith farm, Winfield Township, in 1891. After obtaining gas in the regular stratas the well was drilled to a depth of 4,000 feet and abandoned. The Freehling well nearby produced 15,000,000 cubic feet a day when first struck. Gas pools have been struck in practically every township in the county.

The development of the coal and limestone industry began with the decadence of the oil fields. The principal coal deposits are the Upper Freeport, Lower Freeport, Upper Kittanning, Lower Kittanning, and the Clarion River groups, in the northern and eastern sections of the county. In addition are the Bakerstown and Brushcreek groups, and the deposits of cannel coal.

The earliest operations in coal mining were begun in 1812 by Thomas Collins on the Kearns farm near Butler to supply fuel for his salt plant. About the same time the Harmonite society was mining coal in the Connoquenessing valley, near Harmony. A mine was opened in the present limits of the city of Butler in 1832, which supplied the town with fuel for half a century.

Large scale operations began in 1869 when the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad was extended from Pardoe, Mercer County, to Harrisville and Branchton in Butler County, being followed by the

building of the Hilliard branch, and extending the main line to Butler. Large operations in both coal and limestone now function at Harrisville, Branchton, New Hope, Annandale, Goff, Argentine and Erico. The construction of the Western Allegheny Railroad from New Castle to Kaylor crossing the county from west to east, resulted in the opening of mines at Portersville, in the Muddy Creek valley, at Karns City and Kincaid. Other operations are at Chicora, Bruin, Buffalo Township and Evans City.

The mine inspector's report of the third bituminous district for the year 1922, shows upwards of 30 mines in operation, 3,000 miners employed and an annual production of 1,720,000 tons.

The limestone field developments are keeping pace with coal. Large operations exist at West Winfield in a 28 foot vein, which is mined. At Harrisville Station, Branchton and Slippery Rock and Boyers, the veins are stripped. The field is practically unlimited and farmers and land owners are being paid fortunes in royalties.

Butler is in the 26th congressional district with Beaver and Lawrence Counties, and in the 41st senatorial district with Armstrong County.

Thomas W. Phillips is the congressman-elect, he will take his seat in the 68th congress. A. M. Christley of Butler is the state senator from the 41st district. The representatives in the general assembly are George I. Woner and Miss Gertrude MacKinney, both of Butler.

The present county officers are: President judge of the common pleas court, Aaron E. Reiber; prothonotary, James T. McCandless; clerk of quarter sessions and orphans court, J. Fred Leetch; recorder of wills and deeds, Charles Thompson; county treasurer, Owen Miller; coroner, J. Charles Dengler; sheriff, Harvey Hockenberry; county commissioners, T. H. Greer, George E. Sherman, Isaac M. Dyke; jury commissioners, Levi S. Hoon, Roy Frazier; county auditors, John N. Allison, Frank P. Critchlow, John D. Adams; county solicitor, Sam Walker; jail physician, Dr. J. C. Caldwell; county surveyor, F. E. McQuistion; district attorney, Albert C. Troutman; county detective, Newton V. Loucks.

The appointive officers are: Court crier, James Hockenberry; deputy prothonotary, Rosalie Wagner; deputy clerk of courts, Richard Manny; deputy register and recorder, E. I. Brugh; clerk to the county commissioners, W. Marks Starr; deputy county treasurer, Homer Dixon.

HON. AARON E. REIBER.

Aaron E. Reiber, Common Pleas judge of Butler County, has won distinctive honors in professional and civic life, the just reward of his unflagging industry in the service of his townsmen, his comprehensive knowledge of law and his ability to judge human nature. Born in Butler, Pa., on April 9, 1864, son of Martin J., one of the early leading business men of Butler for many years, and Mary (Yetter) Reiber, he received his preparatory education in the public schools and Witherspoon Institute of Butler. He then entered Washington and Jefferson College and later attended the University of Princeton, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1882. He immediately began the study of law in the office of Attorney T. C. Campbell and in 1885 was admitted to the bar of Butler County and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Judge Reiber was elected district attorney of Butler county on the Democratic ticket in 1890, and served in that office for the years 1890-92 and then returned to the general practice of law. In 1910 his nephew, Charles F. Hosford, Jr., was admitted to the bar of Butler county and became identified with the law office of his uncle. In 1913 Judge Reiber was elected Common Pleas judge of Butler county by a large majority. His election was a recognition of his ability and high standing in his profession and among his fellow citizens. He is holding that office at the present time.

He has made one of the most satisfactory judges that has served in Butler county in many years, tempering justice with mercy and always giving an impartial hearing to both defendant and prosecutor. His decisions are always regarded as fair, and when circumstances in the case justify leniency the decisions of Judge Reiber have always been marked thereby and exemplary. He has always stood for economy in the administration of the extensive affairs of the county and by his business experience has materially reduced the various expenses incident to the administration of justice, having early during his term established a special fund for the prevention of crime and enforcement of the law without cost to the county. He also has given his best thought and effort in behalf of delinquent boys and girls and was effective in working out their reformation.

Judge Reiber has always taken an active part in every movement for the upbuilding of his native county and during

(*Continued on Page 463*)

JOHN V. RITTS.

John V. Ritts, son of Elias and Elizabeth (Vensel) Ritts, was born at St. Petersburg, Clarion County, Pa., October 7, 1852. Upon leaving the farm of his father, he received his preparatory education in the schools of Clarion County, attended the Collegiate Institutes of Rimersburg, Callensburg and Emlenton, afterwards attending the Iron City College of Pittsburgh, where he laid the foundation for a thorough business training. After graduating, Mr. Ritts accepted the professorship of the bookkeeping and banking departments of the college and retained this position for two years.

In 1872 Mr. Ritts was appointed bookkeeper in the St. Petersburg Savings Bank and one year later accepted the position of cashier. The stock of this organization was subsequently purchased by Elias Ritts, J. V. Ritts and other prominent men of Clarion County and after its reorganization Mr. Ritts became its cashier and a member of the board of directors. During the following few years he was active in organizing several banks in other localities.

In 1890 Mr. Ritts and associates organized The Butler County National Bank of Butler, of which he is now president. He is also a director in the First National Bank of Slippery Rock, First National Bank of Harrisville, Lyndora National Bank of Lyndora, Pa., and president and a director of the Butler County Trust Company. He was interested in organizing a number of banks in the Pittsburgh district, including the Keystone National Bank, Columbia National Bank, Pittsburgh Trust Company, Colonial Trust Company and others. At the present time he is a director in the last named institution.

Aside from his banking interests Mr. Ritts has been extensively engaged in the production of oil and natural gas in both eastern and western oil fields. He is vice-president and a director of the Devonian Oil Company and the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company.

In August, 1882, Mr. Ritts married Miss Irene C. Blakslee, a daughter of William Z. Blakslee of St. Petersburg, Pa. They have three children, viz.: Elias, Maud A. and Leonard C., all of whom are married. There are also seven grandchildren. Elias is identified in the banking business with his father and is vice-president and a director of the Butler County National

(*Continued on Page 462*)

EDWARD SOPPITT.

The life of Edward Soppitt has been one of remarkable activity, as well as unusual achievement. Born in Durham, England, July 21, 1872, he is the son of John and Annie (McKee) Soppitt. He received his education in the schools of Durham, upon the completion of which he did his first work in the mines of his native country and received the practical knowledge that afterwards proved the strong foundation for future success.

Coming to the United States as a youth he identified himself with the mining interests in the Monongahela Valley, receiving the practical knowledge of mining and filled at different times practically every position connected with a mining operation. Appreciating the value of mathematics and other branches of study he availed himself of a course in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton and evidently made rapid progress.

In 1900 Mr. Soppitt became associated with the Pittsburgh Coal Company, working his way up through the ranks to that of superintendent and later to division superintendent of mines. In 1907 he became general superintendent with the Ocean Coal Company and three years later he held the same position with the Jamison Coal & Coke Company of Greensburg, Pa. In 1912 Mr. Soppitt accepted the position of general superintendent of the Latrobe Connellsville Coal and Coke Company, which organization he served for five years.

In 1917 he organized the Erie Coal Mining Company and is president and general manager of it. He is also president of the Penn-York Coal Company of Pittsburgh and president, general manager and treasurer of the Ferris Supply Company and director of the Guaranty Trust Company of Butler.

In spite of his extensive business interests and the time and attention devoted to the development and improvement of the companies' properties, Mr. Soppitt has been very active in public work. He is president of the Northwestern Coal Operators Association, a director of the Board of Commerce of Butler and is president of the Rotary Club of Butler, director of the Butler Y. M. C. A., and a member of Butler Lodge No. 170, B. P. O. Elks.

(*Continued on Page 463*)

CHARLES F. HOSFORD, JR.

Descended from a family that has long been prominent in Butler County and Western Pennsylvania, Charles Franklin Hosford, Jr., was born in Bloomington, Ill., April 26, 1887, a son of Charles F. and Mary (Reiber) Hosford. Receiving his preparatory education in the Butler High School, he entered Princeton University, graduated with distinction and received the degree of A.B. in 1908. He then entered Harvard University, where he graduated from the department of law in 1911 with the degree of LL.B. After being admitted to the bar of Butler County, Mr. Hosford associated himself in the general practice of law with his uncle, Hon. Aaron E. Reiber, until the latter was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County in 1913. Since then he has practiced law by himself.

Mr. Hosford is now vice-president of the Erie Coal Mining Company, president of the Electric Supplies & Equipment Company, Carson Engineering & Construction Company, Standard Coal Company, and the Taylor Coal Mining Company. He is treasurer of the Camford Company, and Pennsylvania Coal Products Company. He is also a director in the Ferris Supply Company and is identified with numerous other organizations.

Charles F. Hosford, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the pioneer oil men of this section of the country, having identified himself with the oil fields in the early days of Titusville, Pleasantville, Pithole and Tidioute, moving to Butler County when Petrolia first began to develop into an oil town. In 1885 he was married to Butler. He has since retired from active life.

Charles F. Hosford, Jr., is a member of the Princeton Club of Western Pennsylvania, the University Club of Butler and the Butler Country Club.

He has never participated in politics, nor accepted any public office.

On June 20, 1916, Mr. Hosford married Miss Jean Christie and they have three children: Charles F. III, Robert Christie and Jean Christie.

Mr. Hosford resides at 450 North Main Street and his office address is Reiber Building, Butler, Pa.

WILLIAM B. PURVIS.

William Bailey Purvis, attorney-at-law and president of the Butler Savings & Trust Co., was born in Butler, Pa., November 2, 1875. Receiving his preparatory education in the schools of Butler, he entered Westminster College and later attended the department of law of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1901.

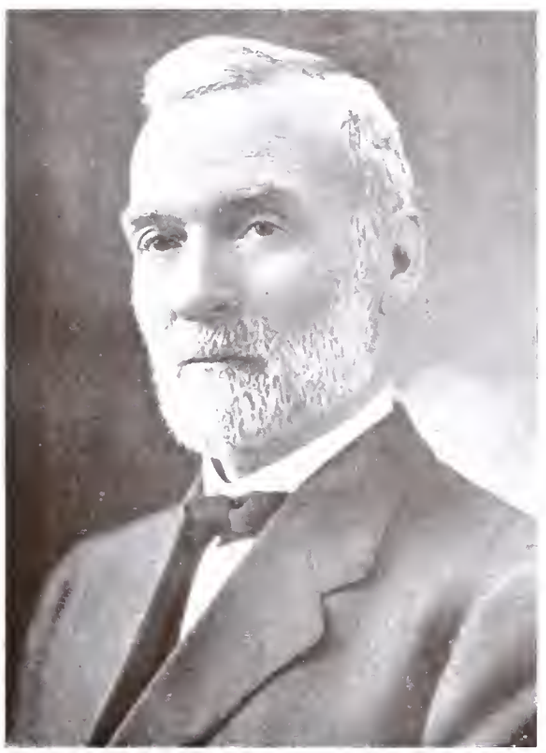
Admitted to the bar of Butler County July 13, 1901, he has been active in the general practice of law ever since. In 1912 he was elected District Attorney of Butler County and served in that office until January, 1916.

Joseph L. Purvis, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the original members of the lumber firm of S. G. Purvis & Co. of Butler. After completing his education at the Witherspoon Institute of Butler, attending one of the commercial schools of Pittsburgh and applying himself to the study of architecture under the preceptorship of H. M. Reed of Pittsburgh, he became the partner of his father, Samuel G. Purvis, in the lumber and planing mill business. He was also president of the Butler Savings Bank, from 1887 until 1902. He was recognized as one of the pioneer oil and gas men of this section of the state and was one of the organizers of the Home Natural Gas Co., and the Butler Water Works. He served as a member of the Council of the Borough of Butler for fourteen years, actively identified with the school board and served two terms as a member of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church and it was largely through his influence and labors that the erection of the present church edifice was made possible. His death occurred on April 6, 1907.

William Bailey Purvis, aside from his practice of law, is the president of the Butler Savings & Trust Company, one of the oldest and most substantial banking institutions in Butler County. He is also a member of the firm of S. G. Purvis & Co., and director of the North Side Cemetery Association.

Mr. Purvis is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Butler Country Club. He is a past secretary of the Butler Driving Park and Fair Association, having served from 1905 until 1921, when he retired after a service of sixteen years.

Mr. Purvis resides at 540 North Main Street and his office address is 510 Butler County National Bank Building, Butler, Pa.



W. D. Brandon.

W. D. BRANDON.

Washington D. Brandon, attorney-at-law, was born in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, Pa., on November 1, 1847, son of John Welsh and Ruth-Ann Catherine (Beighley) Brandon. Receiving his preparatory education in Witherspoon Institute, Butler, he later attended Washington & Jefferson College, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1868. During the winter of 1868-9 he taught a select school at White Oak Springs, Butler County, and the following two years were spent in teaching in the Witherspoon Institute, at the same time studying law.

Mr. Brandon commenced reading law in the office of the late Judge E. McJunkin and was admitted to the bar of Butler County in 1871. After his admission he remained for two years in Judge McJunkin's office when he formed a partnership with the late Clarence Walker in the general practice of law. In 1875 this partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Brandon continued on his own account, ranking among the leaders at the bar and having a large and active practice. In 1909 he formed a partnership with his son, J. Campbell Brandon.

The firm of Brandon and Brandon, through close application to the demands of its profession and able and diligent attention to the interests of its clients has been instrumental in building up a large clientele. Mr. Brandon's standing in his profession may well be attested by the fact that he is now president of the Butler County Bar Association. He is attorney for the Butler Savings & Trust Company, The South Penn Oil Company, the National Transit

(*Continued on Page 463*)

JAMES O. CAMPBELL.

James Oliver Campbell, first deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania and a leading member of the bar, was born in Butler, Pa., October 31, 1880, son of T. Chalmers and Juliette D. (Estep) Campbell. After his preparatory studies he entered Washington & Jefferson College and graduated with the A.B. degree in 1902. While at Washington & Jefferson he was active in athletics and took a prominent part in football and basket-ball during his entire college life.

He was admitted to the bar of Butler County in 1907 and was associated with his father in the general practice of law until the latter's death in 1921. Since then he has practiced law alone.

In 1914, Major Campbell was elected to the Pennsylvania State House of Representatives and re-elected in 1916. In November, 1919, he was elected district attorney of Butler County and took office January 1, 1920, which office he held until January, 1923, when he was appointed by Governor Pinchot as first deputy attorney general for the State of Pennsylvania.

The father of Major Campbell was born in Butler County in 1848. After attending Witherspoon Academy of Butler and Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., he completed his law studies under Col. John M. Thompson and Samuel and W. S. Purviance of Pittsburgh. He remained in active practice in Allegheny County until 1872 when he returned to Butler and formed a law partnership with J. D. McJunkin under the firm name of McJunkin &

(*Continued on Page 463*)

James O. Campbell.

CHARLES NEWTON BOYD.

CHARLES NEWTON BOYD.

Charles Newton Boyd, son of William S. and Margaret (McCafferty) Boyd, was born at Sarversville, Butler County, Pa., May 27, 1852. His father was born in Allegheny County in 1818 and in 1850 located in Butler County, where he engaged in general merchandising until 1854. In that year he moved back into Allegheny County and spent the remainder of his years in agricultural pursuits. He died July 25, 1865.

Charles Newton Boyd attended the schools of Allegheny County and after completing his education identified himself with the postoffice at Saltsburg, Indiana County, for four years. In 1874 he formed a partnership with his brother, James, in the drug business at Tarentum, removing to Connellsville, Pa., in 1876, where he remained for three years in the same business. He also carried on a drug business in Somerset, Pennsylvania. In 1887 he established a drug business in Butler and remained its active head until he sold out his interests in 1907. Mr. Boyd was president of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association in 1899-1900. Since 1907 he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business under his own name. He is actively engaged in this business at the present time. He is also first vice-president of the Farmers National Bank of Butler and serves as a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Boyd was married in 1880 to Della G. Carson of Connellsville, who died in 1882. On December 5, 1889, he married Miss Agnes Barnett of Washington, Pa., and by this union they have two daughters, Eleanore M., wife of C. L. Stein of Butler, and Margaret Barnett, who is at

(*Continued on Page 464*)

CHARLES CAMPBELL WATSON.

Charles Campbell Watson, son of William and Mary (Campbell) Watson, was born on April 11, 1876, in Buffalo Township, Butler County, Pa. Receiving his preparatory education in the schools of Butler County, he attended the old Prospect Academy and graduated in 1893. After attending one term at the State Normal School at Slippery Rock, Pa., he received a teacher's certificate. Instead of teaching school, however, Mr. Watson identified himself with Thomas C. Jenkins, wholesale grocer, and for twenty-one years represented this firm in the Butler territory.

In 1917 he associated himself with his nephew, Mr. Carl Cheeseman, by purchasing a half interest in the Butler Buick Co. In the last few years Mr. Watson and his partner have disposed of a vast number of the popular Buick cars. Due to their continued success, wide popularity and energetic application to business they outgrew their former location and have established themselves under the name of the Cheeseman-Watson Company in a handsome new building on North Main Street that meets the requirements of everything that goes to make up a complete repository, salesroom and service plant.

Mr. Watson has been active in many public movements for the material advancement of Butler and the state. During the World War he was prominently identified with the various war work activities and served as chairman of the Butler County United War Work Committee. Mr. Watson is active in the Masonic bodies and the Shrine. He is a member of the Country Club, the University Club and Rotary Club of Butler.

(*Continued on Page 463*)

CHARLES CAMPBELL WATSON.

ROLLAND L. SPAIDE.

ROLLAND L. SPAIDE.

Rolland Lee Spaide, general manager of the Spaide Shirt Company of Butler, Pa., was born at Hazelton, Pa., in 1887, son of Levi and Martha (Gerlach) Spaide. Receiving his preparatory education in the schools of his native city, he attended the Highland Military Academy of Worcester, Mass., and Cornell University, graduating with the degree of M.E. in 1908.

After graduating Mr. Spaide went to New York City and familiarized himself in the manufacturing of shirts and textiles and after a short time he organized a shirt factory at Phillipsburg, Pa. Selling out his interests he came to Butler in February, 1914, and helped organize the Spaide Shirt Company with John V. Ritts, Elias Ritts, T. Plummer Mifflin of Butler and A. F. Tydeman of New York City.

It was on February 15, 1914, that Mr. Spaide opened the doors of the Spaide Shirt Company plant. He played a leading part in the development of this plant which answers every requirement as to what a modern manufacturing establishment should be. He has been largely instrumental in its remarkable expansion and development since its organization. Having the advantage of a collegiate technical training, Mr. Spaide acquired a large store of technical information and through his practical experience and personal investigation and study he has placed the Spaide Shirt Company in the front rank of the industries of Butler County and Western Pennsylvania. Production has increased to a conservative estimate of seventy-five hundred shirts and overalls a day which find a ready market, national in scope. The employees at this time number approximately three hundred and twenty-five.

(*Continued on Page 463*)

HON. GEORGE IRVIN WONER.

George Irvin Woner, son of Jeremiah David and Rebecca Woner, was born in Canaan Center, Ohio, June 13, 1870. After finishing his preparatory education at Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, he entered Wooster College and graduated in 1894. In 1897 he was awarded the Ph.M. degree.

Upon completing his education Mr. Woner became active in newspaper work and in 1894 he identified himself with the Daily Republican of Wooster, Ohio. He served as editor and manager of the Daily Republican at Painesville, Ohio, from 1898 to 1906, when he became managing editor of the Butler Eagle at Butler, Pa. He retained this position until 1911. He next identified himself with the Butler Citizen as editor and manager, until 1913. Mr. Woner then organized a commercial printing house under the name of the Zeigler Printing Company of Butler and at the present time is treasurer and general manager of it. He is also president of the Oakvale Realty Company.

Mr. Woner has always been keenly interested in politics, to the end of securing progressive and constructive government; and his ability and devotion to the public welfare soon brought him into demand as a public official. In 1918 he was elected a representative to Harrisburg from Butler County, re-elected in 1920 and again re-elected in 1922. His legislative service has been marked by a number of important measures which he fathered and advocated, among them being the Woner Dry Enforcement Act in the State of Pennsylvania. His legislative career has been marked by devoted attention to the wants of his constit-

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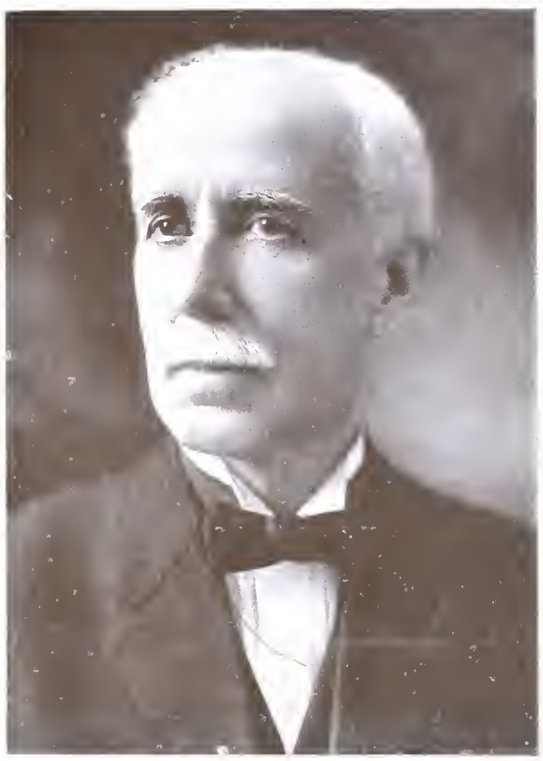
HON. GEORGE IRVIN WONER.



Hon. James M. Galbreath.

HON. JAMES M. GALBREATH.

Hon. James McCafferty Galbreath, son of Robert and Isabel (McCafferty) Galbreath, descended from one of the earliest pioneer families, long prominent in Butler County, was born in Winfield Township, Butler County, Pa., September 27, 1852. Receiving his preparatory education in the schools of Butler County, Witherspoon Institute and State Lick Classical Institute, Armstrong County, he entered Princeton University and graduated with the A.B. degree in 1880.

After reading law under the preceptorship of Washington D. Brandon of Butler he was admitted to the bar of Butler County in 1882 and practiced law alone until 1884, when he associated himself in the general practice of law with James B. McJunkin, now of Pasadena, California. This partnership continued until 1902, when Judge Galbreath was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County. In January, 1903, he ascended the bench as president-judge and served until 1914, when he returned to his general law practice and has remained active in his profession ever since. Judge Galbreath is a member of the United States District Courts of Western Pennsylvania and of the Superior and Supreme Courts of the State.

While at Princeton, Judge Galbreath was a member of the American Whig Society and during the World War was prominent in the various war work activities, serving as chairman of a number of committees. He is a member of the Butler County Bar Association, Pennsylvania State Bar Association and the Allegheny County Bar. He is president of the Board of Directors of the State Normal

(*Continued on Page 464*)

VERY REV. P. K. COLLINS, V. F. P. R.

Very Rev. Patrick Kiernan Collins, V.F.P.R., pastor St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church of Butler, was born in Baltimore, County Cork, Ireland, December 13, 1866, son of Dennis and Mary (Sweeney) Collins. He received his preparatory education in the common schools and at fourteen years of age entered a classical institute in Ireland, completing his studies in 1884. He then entered the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Maynooth, Ireland.

Upon his graduation he was ordained priest June 21, 1891, came to the United States and identified himself with missionary work in the Pittsburgh diocese under the Rt. Rev. Bishop Richard Phelan. He was later appointed assistant pastor of St. John the Baptist Church, Liberty Avenue and Thirty-second Street. After six years of service he was named pastor of St. Joseph's Church at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County. After laboring at St. Joseph's for six more years, on December 17, 1903, he was appointed pastor of St. Paul's Church at Butler, of which parish he is now in charge.

In September, 1909, the corner-stone of St. Paul's was laid and two years later the new church edifice on McKean Street was dedicated, which marked the crowning achievement at that time of the career of Father Collins. Much time and attention was devoted to the financing of the undertaking with the result that Butler was enriched and beautified by the construction of the new church and the spirit portrayed in the labor of love exemplifying the doctrines it represents, proved a credit to the community. Father Collins has been largely instrumental in the growth

(*Continued on Page 463*)

Very Rev. P. K. Collins, V. F. P. R.

JAMES LOWRIE BARTON.

JAMES LOWRIE BARTON.

James Lowrie Barton, city treasurer of Butler, Pa., having been elected to that position November, 1919, was born in Allegheny County, September 22, 1877, son of Alexander J. and Isabelle (Leitch) Barton. His father, residing in Pittsburgh, Pa., has retired from the active practice of law, having been identified with the profession for many years.

James Lowrie Barton, completing his education in the schools of Old Allegheny, identified himself with the Traders & Mechanics National Bank, later leaving to accept a position with the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh. In 1904 he came to Butler and identified himself with the Standard Steel Car Company. At the outbreak of the World War he resigned his position as general foreman, attended the Second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and upon completion of his training he was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to the 47th (Regular) Infantry, Fourth Division.

On April 10, 1918, Major Barton sailed with his division to France and fought in all of the major engagements of the Fourth Division. After the signing of the armistice he accompanied his division to Germany, served in the Army of Occupation and commanded a machine gun company during his last nine months of service. He returned from France July 27, 1919, and was mustered out of service September 3, 1919, and commissioned captain, Officers' Reserve Corps. In 1922 he was promoted to the rank of major in the Officers' Reserve Corps and assigned as machine gun officer, 395th Infantry.

(*Continued on Page 464*)

JOHN LAING WISE

John Laing Wise, who has been managing editor of The Butler Eagle since 1916, is a graduate of Allegheny College. In preparing for the newspaper work, he was also a student at Columbia University and attended the school of journalism at the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Wise was born in Butler on April 13, 1893, and is the son of Attorney and Mrs. Levi M. Wise. He is married and has one child and resides on Fulton street. Member of Rotary, University and Butler Country Clubs, and Delta Tau Delta college fraternity.

JOHN LAING WISE.

PHILIP WILLIAM RUFF

Philip William Ruff, son of Albert and Mary (Bickel) Ruff, was born in Butler, Pa., December 18, 1869. Both his father and mother were born in Butler and his great-grandfather settled in Summit Township, Butler County, in 1829. The first members of the family to settle in Pennsylvania settled in the eastern part of the state in the time of William Penn. After completing his education in the schools of his native city and Capital University he became identified with a wholesale shoe house in Boston, Mass., became a traveling salesman and for several years covered the Middle West and Northwestern States.

In 1895 he purchased a half interest in his father's business, which was established by his grandfather, Philip Bickel, in its present location in 1848. Three years after the death of his father on January 1, 1917, Mr. Ruff purchased his brother's interest in the

(Continued on Page 464)

HONORABLE THOMAS WHARTON PHILLIPS, JR.

Congressman Thomas Wharton Phillips, Jr., son of Thomas W., who served in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses, 1893-1897, and Pamphila (Hardman) Phillips, was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania November 21, 1874. He was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in 1894, and the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1897.

Thomas W. Phillips, Sr., having been actively engaged in the oil business from 1860 until his death in 1912, the longest term of continuous service that the industry had seen until that time, it was but natural that the son should become identified with his father's business, especially since much of his father's time was devoted to his duties in connection with the United States Labor Commission at Washington.

Upon the death of his elder brother, Victor K., in 1901,

(Continued on Page 463)

HON. ALFRED M. CHRISTLEY.

Senator Alfred M. Christley was born in Moniteau, Butler County, January 13, 1860, and is the son of Thomas F. and Anna C. (Hill) Christley. Receiving his preparatory education in the public schools, he entered West Sunbury Academy and later attended Grove City College.

He read law in the office of Col. John M. Thompson and was admitted to the Bar in Butler County in 1887, and has since devoted his time to the general practice of law and business. He is a director in and treasurer of the Consolidated Coal and Coke Company at Butler; president and director of the Plumville Supply Company; and a director and treasurer of the Butler Steam Laundry Company.

He has served as Republican county chairman, Republican State Committeeman, and in 1908 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, was a presidential elector in 1912, and was elected to the State Senate in 1920.

Senator Christley was elected district attorney of Butler County and served from 1896 to 1900. During the War, he was identified with the various War work activities and was among the Four Minute speakers of Butler county. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Pittsburgh Consistory and the Lorraine Commandery Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., Board of Commerce of Butler and was one of the charter members of the Butler Country Club.

On October 21, 1896, Senator Christley married Myrtle M. Middleton and they have five children: Thomas M., Anna, Jean, Catharine, and Ruth.

His residence address: McKinley and West Pearl Streets. His office address: 311 South McKean Street, Butler, Pa.

* * *

JOHN V. RITTS.

(Continued from Page 453)

Bank, a director of the Lyndora National Bank and is a member of the board of directors of the Corona Cord Tire Company and the Spaide Shirt Company of Butler. Leonard C. was cashier of the Lyndora National Bank for several years and is now secretary and treasurer of the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company, Tulsa, Okla.

Mr. Ritts is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the New Castle (Pa.) Consistory, Syria Temple of Pittsburgh and the Duquesne and Americus Clubs of Pittsburgh. He was one of the organizers of the Board of Commerce and has always been identified with every movement tending toward the upbuilding and civic betterment of Butler. He is a member of the board of trustees of Allegheny College of Meadville, Beaver College of Beaver, Methodist Episcopal Church and Y. M. C. A. of Butler, Pa.

Elias Ritts, father of John V., was born in Berks County, Pa., in November, 1822, but while still a boy came to Clarion County. After completing his education he engaged in farming and the building of boats for the carrying of metal and eventually became a heavy dealer on the Clarion River and in Pittsburgh. He carried all the metal for many of the largest furnaces in the territory lying between Pittsburgh and Clarion.

In the early days of the discovery of oil near the mouth of the Clarion River he became an oil operator and producer, having accumulated considerable property in that region and was recognized as one of the pioneer oil and gas men of Western Pennsylvania. In 1880 he bought a third interest in the Blake lumber lands and in the course of several years realized handsomely on his original investment. He was also a large land-owner in Richland and Beaver townships and in other parts of Clarion County. Mr. Ritts was also actively identified with many banking interests. His death in 1906, in his eighty-fifth year, was an irreparable loss to his county and indeed to Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. John V. Ritts resides at 520 North McKean Street and his business address is The Butler County National Bank, Butler, Pa.

HON. AARON E. REIBER.

(Continued from Page 452)

the World War he was prominent on the various committees growing out of the war-work activities and served as chairman of the Advisory Board. He is vice-president of the Butler Bar Association, a director in the Board of Commerce, Butler County General Hospital and the Old Peoples Home of Zelienople, Pa. He is a trustee of Thiel College of Greenville, a member of the Board of Adjudication of the United Lutheran Church of Butler, and is a member of the Princeton Club of Western Pennsylvania.

Judge Reiber was a member of the board of directors of the Old Butler Street Passenger Railway Company and was one of the organizers and has served as president and director of the Guaranty Trust Company of Butler, from the time of its organization in 1901 up until the present time.

On June 17, 1898, Judge Reiber married Miss Florence Smith, daughter of Rev. E. O. Smith, and they have two children, Marten A., and Mary Elizabeth. Judge Reiber resides at 351 North Main Street, Butler, Pa.

* * *

EDWARD SOPPITT

(Continued from Page 454)

His companies were very active during the world war and every department was speeded up to help meet the urgent demands laid upon them. Mr. Soppitt helped to supervise the distribution of coal in his district under the Federal Fuel Administration during the war period.

He is prominently identified with the Masonic Fraternity, being a member of Lorraine Commandery No. 87, Knights Templar, a Shriner and a 32d degree Mason. He is a member of the New Castle Consistory, the Syria Temple of Pittsburgh, and Syria Caravan of Butler.

Mr. Soppitt married Miss Florence D. Birch and they have two boys and four girls. One of his sons, Rendel K., graduated from the University of Pittsburgh after establishing an enviable record as a star on the football teams of 1913-17. Upon completing his education he identified himself with his father's interests and is now the engineer in charge of the coal properties.

Mr. Soppitt resides at 545 East Pearl Street and his offices are 310 Butler County National Bank Building, Butler, Pa.

W. D. BRANDON.

(Continued from Page 457)

Company, the Butler Water Company, the Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler and New Castle Railway Company, and other corporations. He is a director in the Butler Savings & Trust Company, and in other institutions. For years Mr. Brandon was identified in the oil and gas business and was one of the organizers and a director in the Bald Ridge Oil & Transportation Company, the pioneer oil company of the county.

He is a member of the Butler Country Club, the University Club and the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He was prominent in the various activities growing out of the World War and served as chairman of different committees in connection with the war work in Butler County. While always keenly interested in good government he has never aspired to public office. He has been active in religious and benevolent work and has represented the Presbyterian Church in the General Assembly and in many other official capacities. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Butler and was superintendent of its Sunday School for over twenty years. He is a trustee of the Y. M. C. A. of Butler and a director of the Western Theological Seminary of Pittsburgh, Pa.

On May 27, 1875, Mr. Brandon married Miss Clara B. Campbell and by this union they had five children: Margaret (deceased 1004), Elora B., wife of Robert L. James, John W., J. Campbell and H. Allan.

Mr. Brandon's residence is 525 North Main Street, and his offices are 208 South Main Street, Butler, Pa.

* * *

JAMES O CAMPBELL

(Continued from Page 457)

Campbell. After a course of time this partnership was dissolved and he practiced alone until he became associated with his son, James O. He practiced in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and in the United States Federal Courts. He served as counsel for the Western Allegheny Railroad Company, was a member of the Butler County Bar Association and was active in the affairs of the First Presbyterian Church. His untimely death in 1921 deprived the county of one of its most able lawyers.

In 1916 James O. Campbell attended the Citizens Military Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., and in August, 1917, he attended the Second Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. He was commissioned a captain of infantry and assigned to the Forty-sixth Infantry, Ninth Division, and served for the duration of the World War. He was discharged with the rank of major of infantry, in May, 1919, and returned to his native city to resume the general practice of law. Upon his retirement from active service in the government forces he was commissioned major of infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Major Campbell is a member of the executive committee of the Blankenship Post No. 117, American Legion, member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A., I. O. O. F., University Club, Board of Commerce of Butler, the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, Butler County Bar Association and the First Presbyterian Church of Butler.

His residence address is 116 East North Street and his office address is 208 South Main Street, Butler, Pa.

HONORABLE THOMAS WHARTON PHILLIPS, JR.

(Continued from Page 462)

gressman Phillips became manager of his father's business and upon his father's death in 1912, became president of the T. W. Phillips Gas and Oil Company, a corporation in which all the Phillips oil and gas interests had been merged in 1904, under the direction and personal supervision of its present head, who was also its originator. This company has enjoyed a remarkable growth and now supplies more gas for industrial purposes than any other gas company in the State of Pennsylvania.

The business interests of Mr. Phillips are wide-spread and varied, for in addition to his being president of the T. W. Phillips Gas and Oil Company of Butler, Pa., he is a director in the following corporations: Union Natural Gas Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Oklahoma Natural Gas Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Shell Union Oil Corporation, New York City; Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, Butler, Pa.; Standard Plate Glass Company, Butler, Pa.

Mr. Phillips was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1916 and was elected to Congress from the Twenty-sixth Congressional District on the Republican ticket November 7, 1922. His campaigns for nomination and election were made on the basic principle that our government is a representative republic and is dependent for its continued success upon the selection of representatives rather than instructed delegates. His platform which summarized his position stated that he was one who—

1. Upholds law enforcement
2. Realizes that the best governed people are not necessarily the most governed.
3. Believes that bureaucratic interference with legitimate enterprise has become a menace and an intolerable burden.
4. Favors applying the highest ethics and the best business methods in conducting the affairs of our government.
5. Maintains that our form of representative government contemplates the selection of representatives who merit the confidence of their constituents and that such representatives, being in the best possible position to consider proposed legislation, should be free to exercise their best judgment.
6. Affirms that the principles herein enumerated are safe and consistent with the ideas of the framers of our constitution and that there can be no wide departure therefrom without placing our institutions in jeopardy.

Mr. Phillips occupied a prominent position in all the war work campaigns and has been interested in every forward movement looking toward the betterment of his city, county, state and nation.

On May 28, 1908, Mr. Phillips married Miss Alma Sherman of Titusville, Pa., six children being born to this union: Janet, June 2, 1909; Katharine, September 2, 1910; Alma (deceased), May 12, 1913; Margaret, December 9, 1914; Thomas W. III, April 19, 1917; Roger Sherman, October 27, 1922

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VERY REV. P. K. COLLINS, V. F. P. R.

(Continued from Page 460)

of his parish from a small church to one of the largest parishes in Butler County. At the time Father Collins became pastor of St. Paul's, the congregation numbered between 300 and 400 families. Over 600 families are members now.

Father Collins, during the World War, led his congregation in all patriotic activities and organized the men and women of the church into welfare units. He was also prominent on the various civic committees growing out of the war-work campaigns and was particularly active in the sale of War Savings Stamps, Liberty Bonds, etc., serving on such committees under Elias Ritts. In 1919 former Bishop J. F. Regis Canevin of the Pittsburgh diocese conferred the title of Vicar *Forane*, that is, Dean of Butler County, upon Father Collins, giving him general supervision over all Catholic Churches in the county. This honor was again conferred by Bishop Boyle of the Pittsburgh diocese.

Father Collins has always been commendably active in the community at large, always carefully guarding the civic interests of the young people in particular, bringing about a keener realization of civic obligations regardless of creed, as the first act toward maintaining good citizenship.

Father Collins is actively identified with the Knights of Columbus, the Holy Name Society and is a member and a director of the Board of Commerce of Butler, and a member of the executive committee of the Butler County Memorial Hospital.

His residence address is 120 North McKean Street, Butler, Pa.

* * *

ROLLAND L. SPAIDE.

(Continued from Page 459)

Mr. Spaide is active in the Masonic bodies, is a member of the Shrine, Rotary Club, U. C. T., and Cornell Club of West Pennsylvania, and Phi Sigma Kappa.

In 1910 Mr. Spaide married Christine Mahaffey of Philadelphia, Pa., and they have one daughter, Helen Christine.

His residence address is Main Street Boulevard, and his business address is Spaide Shirt Co., Butler, Pa.

* * *

CHARLES CAMPBELL WATSON.

(Continued from Page 458)

In 1904 Mr. Watson married Miss Lillie B. Starr of Butler and they have four children: Mildred E., William Starr, Elizabeth A., and Mary Anita.

His residence address is 508 North McKean Street, and his business address is Cheeseman-Watson Building, Main Street, Butler, Pa.

PHILIP WILLIAM RUFF.

(Continued from Page 462)

business, since which time he has been sole owner. The business is established under the firm name of A Ruff's Son and in addition to doing the largest retail shoe business in Butler, does quite a large wholesale shoe business as well. He is also a director in the Guaranty Trust Company of Butler.

Mr. Ruff is a member of the Butler Lodge No. 272 F. & A. M., Royal Arch Chapter No. 273, Lorraine Commandery No. 87, Knights Templar, New Castle Chapter, Rose Croix; Pennsylvania Consistory and Syria Shrine of Pittsburgh, and is president of the Masonic association. He is also a member of the Sons of Veterans, I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E., Butler Country Club, Commercial Travelers of America, National Association of Shoe Wholesalers, Middle States Association of Shoe Wholesalers, National Association of Shoe Retailers, Pennsylvania Shoe Retailers Association and Pittsburgh Shoe Retailers Association. He is a member of the Rotary Club as well as other local civic organizations of Butler and is identified with the First Presbyterian Church. He was elected to the Butler School Board for three consecutive terms and served as secretary and as president of the board. He was chairman of the committee of three which built the first high school building, now known as the Junior High School. For many years he took a very active part in the educational affairs of the city

On June 20, 1900, Mr. Ruff married Miss Emma Louise Cronm and they have two daughters: Mary Cronm, attending George Washington University, and Evelyn Isabelle, attending Chevy Chase School, Washington, D. C.

His residence address is 350 North Main Street and his business address is 114 South Main Street, Butler, Pa.

* * *

HON. GEORGE IRVIN WONER.

(Continued from Page 459)

uents and of Pennsylvania generally. In 1899 Mr. Woner was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in Ohio.

Mr. Woner is a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner and is a member of the Knights of Malta, Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., Board of Commerce and the Rotary Club. He is also president of the Wooster College Alumni Association of Butler County. For three years Mr. Woner served as president of the Butler Business Men's Association and for three years was a member of the board of directors of the Butler Board of Commerce

In 1896 Mr. Woner married Lucretia Peebles of Ohio who is deceased. In 1911 he married Laura McClung. His residence address is 1017 Center Avenue, Oakvale, Butler County, and his business address is 117 East North Street, Butler, Pa.

JAMES LOWRIE BARTON.

(Continued from Page 461)

In 1901 Captain Barton was retired from service, after the Spanish-American War, with the rank of captain, having been a member of the 18th Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, over a period of six years.

Major Barton, aside from his official duties as treasurer of the city of Butler, is active in the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Past-Commander of Blankenship Post No. 117, American Legion, a member of Voiture No. 5, La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux. He is also a member of Ionic Lodge, F. & A. M. (N. S.), Pittsburgh and the Country Club and University Club of Butler.

In 1902 Major Barton married Miss Olive Roberts, sister of Mary Roberts Rinehart of Pittsburgh, noted author and playwright. They have two children, Virginia and Mary Roberts.

His residence address is 424 North McKean Street and his office address is Municipal Building, Butler, Pa.

* * *

HON. JAMES M. GALBREATH.

(Continued from Page 460)

School at Slippery Rock, a member of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College and is a member of the Session of the First United Presbyterian Church of Butler.

In 1915 the degree of LL.D was conferred on him by Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pa.

In 1882 Judge Galbreath was married to Miss Sarah Eva Mitchell of Butler and they have three children: Edith, Irene, wife of Robert B. Ivory of Sewickley, a member of the Allegheny Bar, and John.

His residence address is Main Street Boulevard, Butler, Pa., and his offices are 501-02 Butler County National Bank Building, Butler, Pa.

* * *

CHARLES NEWTON BOYD.

(Continued on Page 458)

present attending school in Butler.

During the World War Mr. Boyd was identified with the various war activities. He is active in the Masonic bodies and is a member of Lorraine Commandery, Butler Royal Arch Chapter and the Shrine. He is also active in the Y. M. C. A. work of Butler and is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the Life Underwriters' Association of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Boyd resides at 612 North McKean Street and his office address is 102 East Diamond Street, Butler, Pa.

Johnstown and Cambria County

CAMBRIA County, with land area of 458,880 acres, population over 200,000, more than half being within the limits of the greater Johnstown metropolitan area, was created by an act of the Legislature in 1804 from parts of Huntingdon, Somerset and Bedford Counties, the actual county organization coming in 1807. Its history dates back 40 years earlier. The first record of a settlement is that of Solomon and Samuel Adams, who located a grist mill on Solomon Run a few years prior to 1770, the exact date being unknown. Between 1797 and 1808 four more villages were founded, within the territory now embraced in the county—Beulah, 1797; Conemaugh (now Johnstown), Loretto in 1800; Ebensburg in 1807; and Munster in 1808.

Beulah grew rapidly for a season, maintained a church, and had a weekly newspaper—*The Western Sky*—the parent of Cambria journalism. It died young, when Ebensburg was chosen as the county seat. Not a house or street of Beulah remains today.

To a priest of foreign lineage, the story of whose career sounds like a romance of the middle ages, Cambria County owed much of its early importance. Clergymen figured prominently at the outset of its existence, three establishing towns years before the county was organized. The Welsh adhered to the faith of their ancestors, the German element was principally Amish in belief, and it was reserved for one zealous missionary to plant the Catholic religion on a firm basis. A remarkable man was the Rev. Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin. The son of a Russian prince of the highest rank, who married the daughter of a field-marshal under Frederick the Great, from infancy he held a commission in the Russian army. Europe, ravaged by wars, and the French Revolution about to convulse the continent, his parents decided that young Prince de Gallitzin should visit America to gratify his desire to travel. With the Rev. Mr. Brosius he landed at Baltimore in August, 1782. A train of peculiar circumstances directed his mind to ecclesiastical study. Renouncing his brilliant heirship, he placed himself in the charge of the venerable Bishop Carroll, completed a theological course, was ordained and labored a year or two in Maryland. Hearing of the settlements near the Alleghenies, he turned his course thither late in 1789. Selecting a commanding location, he instituted Loretto and gathered around him thousands of faithful adherents. For forty-two years he exercized pastoral functions, toiling unremittingly and spending a princely fortune to further the cause for which he had sacrificed home, ease and luxury. Churches, schools, a seminary, a college, and a priestly order were literally created through his marvelous efforts. He died at Loretto on May 14, 1840.

In the Conemaugh Valley, sublimely grand in diversified scenery, small clearings began to appear while Prince Gallitzin labored. The closing years of the eighteenth century found the inhabitants, just annexed to the new county, Somerset, planning a separate judicial organization. The act of March 26, 1804, detached 670 square miles from Huntingdon and Somerset for this purpose. The new county was named Cambria, in honor of old Cambria, Wales.

April 3, 1769, will never be forgotten by Cambria County residents. General Charles Campbell of Philadelphia, then filed an application in the land office, at Harrisburg, for a lot that was to become the birthplace of a prosperous community. The tract lay at the junction of two streams, Little Conemaugh River and Stony Creek. United they formed the Big Conemaugh, though all three were once included in the comprehensive title of Kiskiminetas River, into which they emptied. The land was sold again and again until finally purchased by Joseph Schantz, or Johns, who is usually considered the first permanent settler in the vicinity. Born in Switzerland in 1750 he immigrated to America, worked in Lancaster County, Pa. Then he went to Berlin, Somerset County, removing to the Campbell tract in 1791. He built a log dwelling on the flats near Stony Creek. There he lived with his wife and four children for about 16 years, and moved to a farm he had purchased in 1804 from John Stover, eight miles up the Stoyestown turnpike and a mile east of Davidsville. In 1810 he died and was buried on the farm. The graveyard is a fitting resting place for the founder of a city. It is a plot 30 feet square, on the hill summit, commanding a superb view. The German Family Bible, printed at Germantown in 1776, has one page written by Mr. Johns in 1779. The record gives the dates of the birth of his two sons, one of whom died in 1796, and three daughters. The descendants of one daughter live in Indiana County, those of another are in Canada, the family of the third live near the homestead. The original transfer of the Campbell property is recorded in Bedford County, from which Westmoreland was set off in 1773, Somerset in 1795, and Cambria in 1804. Tradition mentions several persons as actual residents of the neighborhood in 1777. If so, their sojourn was probably cut short by the cruelty of the Indians, and to Joseph Johns unquestionably belongs the honor due to the founder of Johnstown.

An application on April 7, 1769, secured James Dougherty, of Philadelphia, the next tract west,

of 152 acres. The land ran down the Conemaugh very close to the present line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, comprising a good share of what is now Cambria City, a part of Johnstown.

Traces of an Indian village were present in the tangled weeds and underbrush at the date of Johns' advent. Conrad Weiser, of Berks County, "Interpreter of The Province of Pennsylvania," was probably the first white man to set foot upon the rugged spot. Dispatched by the British with presents to the savages on the Ohio River, his party came to the "Showonese Cabbins" on August 23, 1748. Stopping two days, they crossed what their leader spelled the "Kiskemineteos Creek," now the Conemaugh River. Christian Frederick Post, a government messenger, landed at the Shawnese town of Kickenpawling—identical with Weisers' Cabbins of the previous decade—on November 11, 1758. The correct appellation is supposed to have been Kick-ke-kne-pa-lin, from a renowned chief who took countless scalps and ranked high in the six nations' councils. A famous warrior during the French and Indian troubles in 1750-1760, the collection of bark huts at the union of the two streams properly commemorated the doughty fighter. His followers abandoned the place, notwithstanding excellent fishing and hunting rendered it especially suitable to their requirements. Probably this fact helped determine Joseph Johns to occupy the ground. Certain it is that he quickly conceived of laying out a town, which he intended to become the county seat and a busy hive of industry.

Situated at the head of navigation to those going west, the flats near the confluence of the Stony Creek and the Conemaugh possessed manifold advantages. Settlers crowded into the territory, which bore the favorite name of "The Conemaugh Country." Peter Goughenour, Ludwig Wissinger and John Francis were the earliest arrivals. Mr. Cover located on the plateau east of the level grounds, now a thriving manufacturing center. The soil was not adapted to agriculture, but minerals abounded in the surrounding hills. The outlook seemed so promising that, on November 3, 1800, Mr. Johns filed the charter of "The Town of Conemaugh." The paper was drawn in proper form, witnessed by Abraham Morrison, an attorney, who lived until 1865, and duly recorded in Somerset. The town limits extended from The Point (the juncture of the rivers) eastward to the present Franklin Street. Ten streets, six alleys, one market square and one hundred and forty-one lots were laid out. One acre was conveyed for a burying ground. A square on Main Street, consisting of lots 49, 50, 51, and 52 was set aside "for a County Court House and other public buildings." The charter then recites this important proviso: "All that piece of ground, called The Point, laying between the said town and the junction of the two rivers or creeks aforesaid, shall be reserved for commons and public amusements for the use of the said town and its future inhabitants forever." It is a public park to this day.

Eager anticipation was realized in part. Slowly the town advanced. About 1806 a small forge was erected, the adjacent hills supplying the coal and ore to manufacture iron. Horses and mules transported the product to Pittsburgh prior to the introduction of rafts and flat-boats. His failure to secure the court-house severely disappointed Johns. He sold out his entire claim, exclusive of lots designed for schools and churches, to Hartley and Anderson, of Bedford, and moved away in 1807. The new owners effected some improvements and sold to William Holliday, founder of Hollidaysburg, who filled a large space in pioneer affairs. Holliday, in 1811, sold to Peter Levergood, of York County, who first came to Cambria in 1800. Selling out, he returned to his native place for seven years. The property reverted to him, the purchasers being unable to meet the payments. He removed once more to Conemaugh, there spending the rest of his active life. The lot-holders were annually assessed one dollar each for ground rent, which was remitted by Mr. Levergood. He displayed intense energy in forwarding the common welfare. To encourage building he sold lots at a nominal price, upon condition that they be fenced at once and occupied by a specified time. Dying in 1861 at a patriarchal age, he lived to behold the town of his adoption progressive and influential.

A grist mill was erected in 1812. Isaac Proctor an early merchant, built the first keel-boat in 1816, on the banks of Stony Creek, to convey freight and passengers whenever the stage of water was favorable, from Conemaugh to Pittsburgh. Iron forges were started, giving employment to many men. By the Frankstown road, which opened communication with the East, pig metal was hauled over the mountains for these forges. A turnpike from Pittsburgh to Huntingdon was finished in 1820, despite the opposition of people who believed it an impossibility. Commissioners were appointed in 1824 to explore a route for a canal from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, by way of the Juniata and Conemaugh. Internal improvement received an unprecedented impetus at that period. In 1828 work began in earnest on the Pennsylvania Canal and the Allegheny Portage Railroad. Sylvester Welch, who put up the first foundry in Conemaugh about 1830, surveyed the line of the Portage Railroad, 36 miles in length, with Hollidaysburg as its eastern terminus. A series of ten inclined planes surmounted the difficult grade and the road was ready for trains in the fall of 1833. The

Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal had been pushed expeditiously and the first boat arrived at Conemaugh in 1830. The town, incorporated in 1831 as Conemaugh, had a population of 700, an act of Legislature, approved April 14, 1834, changed the name to Johnstown.

The canal and railroad gave Johnstown a healthy advance. Lying just where it was necessary to connect these arteries of traffic, a basin, a depot, warehouses and the paraphernalia belonging to the terminus had to be provided. Increased trade and population resulted. By 1840 the hamlet had 1,000 souls. The basin occupied several acres on Centre, Portage and Railroad Streets, the canal itself running through by the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

Until 1828 the different branches of Christians worshipped together. The Presbyterians built a frame church in 1835, on the site of the brick edifice which now accommodates the congregation. Peter Levergood deeded the Methodists a lot for six cents, the site of the present United Brethren Church, on which they built a modest chapel, upwards of 80 years since. The Lutherans did not lag in the rear, the Catholics erected two spacious churches and a convent, and ultimately most of the leading denominations had comfortable edifices. A one-story frame on the corner of Market and Chestnut Streets served as the first school, succeeded in due course by substantial buildings in different wards. Johnstown always has ranked much above the average in the number and character of its churches and schools. Modern improvements came gradually. Sidewalks, street railways, efficient fire-department, water-works, gas and electric light were supplied. The town kept step in the onward march as the months and years rolled by.

The cluster of towns of which Johnstown was the artery, expanded at a corresponding rate, enlarging their borders each season. Conemaugh Borough incorporated in 1849, Prospect, on the high hill north; Millville incorporated in 1858; Cambria City on the western bank of the Conemaugh, laid out in 1853 and incorporated in 1862. Kernville on the south shore of the Stony Creek, Woodvale, the farthest east, laid out in 1864, Roxbury, Moxham, Hornerstown, Grubbtown, Morrellville, Coopersdale, Oakhurst—all have since become part of the Johnstown of today.

The real progress of Johnstown dates from the building of the Cambria Iron Works in 1853. The Pennsylvania Railroad had superseded the primitive canal and the inclined planes. Rapid transportation afforded, the iron manufacturers foresaw a great future for that industry. Coal, ore, and limestone were plentiful. Bernizer & Burrell started a small forge across the Stony Creek from Johnstown early in the 1800's. The working of ores began in 1809. Four old-fashioned charcoal furnaces, with thousands of acres of mineral lands, formed the basis upon which the Cambria Iron Company was chartered in 1852. Geo. S. King, an energetic merchant, who resided in Johnstown from 1834 to 1868, was the prime mover in organizing the corporation. His exertions were seconded by parties interested in large tracts of coal and mineral lands. The projectors did not contribute much of the cash capital, which was fixed at $1,000,000. Difficulties beset the company to a degree that led to its suspension in 1854. Philadelphia creditors appointed a committee to visit Johnstown and investigate. The chairman was Daniel J. Morrell, a young merchant, who urged the investment of sufficient funds to resume operations. The money was contributed and Matthew Newkirk elected president of the company. Another failure was the result in 1855. Mr. Morrell retained his faith in the final success of the enterprise; he formed a new company. Charles S. Wood, Richard D. Wood, Edward Y. Townsend, George Trotter, Matthew Newkirk and others joined with him in the firm of Wood, Morrell Co., and leased the works for seven years. Mr. Morrell became manager. He relinquished his business in Philadelphia and brought his family to Johnstown. Success was then assured. For 29 years Mr. Morrell's management was continued, ending because of failing health in 1884. Despite the financial depression of the next two years and the burning of the rolling mill in June, 1857, one week sufficed to start the rolls and furnaces again. The Civil War broadened the field, infusing fresh life into every branch of manufacturing. The lease expired in 1862. The firm re-organized as the "Cambria Iron Company." The Bessemer process caused a tremendous awakening in the steel industry. The Cambria company began the erection of the Bessemer works in 1869. Its first output of steel rails sold in July,1871, at $104 a ton. These were the sixth works of this description in the United States. In 1877 a partnership was formed with Dr. J. H. Gautier, of Jersey City, as "The Gautier Steel Company Limited," to manufacture at Johnstown, wire and sundry steel products. A big plant was constructed a mile up the Little Conemaugh. Four years later it was absorbed by the Cambria Iron Company. After the flood the Cambria Iron Company leased all its plants and assets to a new corporation, the Cambria Steel Company, which in 1916, was sold to the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, organized to take over the Johnstown plant and subsidiaries, and plants in Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1923 the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was formed, taking over the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Johnstown's second largest industry is the Lorain Steel Company, a subsidiary of the United

States Steel Corporation, and was the outgrowth of the Johnson Steel Street Rail Company, organized in 1883.

The world's eyes were turned toward Johnstown on Friday, May 31, 1889; breaking of the South Fork dam on the Little Conemaugh River brought the flood, the greatest catastrophe in its history. The flood practically destroyed the city and 3,000 lives were lost. Rising from the debris of that visitation Johnstown has forged steadily ahead until today it is one of the leading third class cities of the state.

While Johnstown, with 50 per cent of the population of Cambria County, and a great share of its wealth, naturally dominates any story of the district, the rest of the county is not a wilderness. It has rich agricultural districts and wonderful coal deposits. It is a leading county of the state in the production and shipment of bituminous coal.

The following statistics tell the story of Cambria County's importance better than thousands of words could:

Cambria County Statistics.

(Last State Reports—1920 Figures)

Land area, acres	458,880	Population, 1920	197,839

Financial

Debt of County	$ 1,464,000.00	Amount of Money at Interest, Including Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, Stocks, etc.	9,783,265.00
Wealth or Resources	232,518,415.60	Taxes Collected for Schools and for School Purposes, not including the State Appropriations	2,305,245.69
Savings	30,660,912.54	Taxes Collected, or Appropriated, for the Construction and Repairs of Streets, Roads, Bridges	2,837,141.19
Per Capita Wealth	1,680.75	Capital of Banks, Trust Companies, Savings Institutions	3,329,481.23
Per Capita Savings	154.98	Surplus	3,169,254.59
Value of Manufactured Products for 1920	267,681,200.00	Total Resources	232,518,415.60
Value of Agricultural Products for 1920	2,924,231.69	Demand Deposits	26,438,000.18
Taxables in County, 1921	48,475	Savings Deposits	30,660,912.54
Taxable Real Etsate	139,580,020.00		
Aggregate Value of all Property Taxable for County Purposes	165,655,780.00		
Value of Salaries and Emoluments of Office, etc.	25,084,650.00		

Industrial

	Tons		*Tons*
Bituminous Coal Produced	17,182,406	Rails	106,100
Iron and Steel Bars	265,400	Wire Products	47,000
Ingots—Iron and Steel	1,395,400	Wire Rods	49,100
Iron—Pig	1,109,100	Fertilizer	400
Plates—Iron and Steel	211,900		

Value of Product, Number of Employes, and Wages Paid:

Metals and Products	$163,767,500	Lumber and Its Reman'ture	798,100
Wages, $31,146,800.		Employees, 118; Wages,	182,500
Mines and Quarries	72,157,400	Paper and Printing	1,133,300
Employees, 20,596; Wages,	37,500,800	Employees, 217; Wages,	280,800
Building and Contracting	4,830,300	Textiles and Products	1,057,000
Employees, 1,221; Wages,	1,439,300	Employees, 378; Wages,	194,700
Clay, Glass, Stone Products	2,756,500	Public Service	5,077,400
Employees, 972; Wages,	1,268,100	Employees, 1,572; Wages,	2,728,900
Food, Kindred Products	5,174,400	Miscellaneous	10,929,300
Employees, 972; Wages,	539,000	Employees, 1,267; Wages,	2,021,000

Total Number Employees	41,545
Total Wages	$77,301,900
Total Value of Product	$267,681,200

PERCY ALLEN ROSE

Percy Allen Rose, financier, lawyer and an official in and director of several important corporations of Johnstown, Pa., was born April 22, 1875, in Johnstown. He is a son of the late W. Horace Rose, a successful attorney-at-law, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, being the eighth generation born in this country, and of Margaret Ann (Ramsey) Rose, also of Scotch-Irish descent. Percy Allen Rose was educated in the common schools of Johnstown, supplemented by a course at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and preparatory course at Cascadilla School, Ithaca, N. Y., prior to entering Hamilton College, from which he graduated with degree of P.H.B. in 1897. After leaving college he went to Johnstown and entered his father's law office as a student of law, remaining there for two years and was admitted to the Bar of Cambria County in 1899, and in same year in association with his brother, Forest Rose, the law firm of Forest and Percy Allen Rose was started and successfully continues the practice of law at Johnstown. Mr. Rose is president of the Title Trust and Guarantee Company of Johnstown, and is solicitor for many other corporations of note. He is a member of the Sunnehanna Country Club, Commonwealth Club of Richmond, Va., Westmoreland Club of Richmond, Richmond Country Club and Psi Upsilon fraternity. Mr. Rose is fond of horses and they are his hobby, making a specialty of saddle and hunters of which he is a breeder, and together with his brother, Forest Rose, owns a 1,263-acre farm "Ben Dover" near Richmond, Va. Among the "winners" may be mentioned the following American Beauty and Lady Watkins, winners of the Kentucky Derby (saddle event); Bob White (gelding); Nutwood Rose (stallion); Ben Dover (stallion, head of stud), and many others of which the brothers are equally proud. Mr. Rose is unmarried and resides at Johnstown, Pa.:

STEPHEN C. POHE.

Stephen C. Pohe was born in Espy, Columbia County, Pa., August 8, 1885, the only son of Charles L. Pohe and Sarah Jane Yetter Pohe, coming of one of the oldest families in that vicinity. The Pohes have been in America since before the Revolutionary War, the first of the family here being George Poe, as the name was then spelled, who served as a captain under George Washington. A son, George Poe, Jr., also served in the Revolution. His wife, Eva Booth Poe, was captured, with her mother, by Indians when she was but seven years old and was held in captivity for eleven years.

Stephen C. Pohe is the fifth in line from the first George Poe, and the fourth from George and Eva Poe. His grandfather, Stephen Pohe, served in the Civil War. Mr. Pohe received his early education at Catawissa, Pa., attending public school. He then studied in Potts Business College in Williamsport, Pa., from which he graduated in 1902, after which he went to Berwick, Pa., and entered the office of the Berwick Light Company, in time becoming assistant to the manager, L. J. Townsend. After the latter's death he was made manager of the plant, in 1907, and held that position for18 months, until the company was merged into the Columbia Power, Light and Railways Company, of Bloomsburg. Mr. Pohe was made superintendent of the new business with offices at Bloomsburg, which position he held until 1911, at which time he was elected general superintendent of the company.

During the year 1912 the Columbia Light, Power and Railways Company was purchased by H. D. Walbridge, of New York, and the company was reorganized, the gas and electric properties under the name of the Columbia and Montour Electric Company and the railway properties as the North Branch Transit Company, Mr. Pohe becoming general manager of both companies. This position he retained until November, 1913, when the Walbridge interests acquired the gas and electric properties of what was known as the Northumberland County Gas and Electric Company, covering Sunbury, Selinsgrove, Northumberland and Milten, and the general management of the whole was turned over to him.

In 1907 Mr. Pohe was one of the twelve central station men who met at Harrisburg and organized the Pennsylvania Electric Association, which today has on its rolls representatives of practically all of the electric light companies in Pennsylvania. In 1914 Mr. Pohe was elected vice-president of the association and in September, 1915, became president. Mr. Pohe is still active in the association, at the present time being a member of the Committee on Public Policy. In October, 1917, he was appointed chairman of the W. S. S. Campaign for Columbia County. During the Campaign of 1917 and 1918, Columbia County stood second in the counties throughout the state. May 1, 1918, he resigned as general manager of the utilities in the eastern part of the State and took over the management of the Penn Public Service Company with offices at Clearfield, the territory of this Company covering Indiana, Clearfield and a portion of Center and Cambria Counties, this property also being operated by the H. D. Walbridge and Company Syndicate. At this time Governer Passmore of the W. S. S. Association appointed him Chairman of Clearfield County.

On May 1, 1919, all the Walbridge properties in the western part of the State were merged into the Penn Public Service Corporation, and Mr. Pohe was elected to the office of vice-president in charge of operations and transferred to Johnstown.

Mr. Pohe is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Johnstown where he has been active as president and vice-president of the Men's Service Club, of the Sunnehanna Country Club, president of the Board of Directors of the Associated Charities, vice-president of the Board of Directors of the Social Service Exchange, and president of the Kiwanis Club. As a member of the Board of Directors of the Kiwanis Club Mr. Pohe served in the capacity of general chairman of the Executive Committee in putting on the "Greater Johnstown Industrial Exposition" during the month of October, 1922. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Y. M. C. A. In the former he has been chairman of the Elections Committee and in the latter has been chairman of the Membership Committee, being in charge of the campaign during the fall of 1921, at which time 1500 new members were added to the local institution, giving it the largest membership of any association in the State.

On April 16, 1907, Mr. Pohe was married to Roberta Bishop and they are the parents of two children, Stephen Carlton Pohe, aged seven, and Rolland Arthur Pohe, aged one. They live at 214 Tioga Street, Westmont, and Mr. Pohe has offices at 535 Vine Street, Johnstown, Pa.

STEPHEN C. POHE.

WASHINGTON IRVING STINEMAN.

Washington Irving Stineman, coal operator, banker and state senator, was born in South Fork, Cambria County, Pa., on August 23, 1869, a son of the Hon. Jacob C. Stineman and Ellen Stineman. He was educated in the public schools of South Fork and in Central Pennsylvania College at New Berlin, Pa. Upon leaving school he entered the coal and banking business with his father at South Fork, and almost immediately was named superintendent of the extensive coal mining properties of the Stineman interests when his father was elected sheriff of Cambria County. He remained as superintendent until the formation of the Stineman Coal and Coke Company, which he helped organize, and of which he became general manager. He is also president of the Stineman Coal Mining Company. The Stineman mines are amongst the largest producers of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania. Mr. Stineman is president of the First National Bank of South Fork, president of the Hamilton Coal Company, of Wilmington, Del., which he helped form, and is also president of the South Fork Fire Brick Company. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge, of the Advisory Board, Old Colony Club, New York, The Pennsylvania Society, the Sunnehanna Country Club and the B. P. O. E. In 1920, he was elected to represent the 35th district, embracing Cambria County, in the state senate, taking a seat held for many years by his distinguished father. Mr. Stineman has two sons, James C. Stineman, aged 29, who attended Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, and Frank H. Stineman, 21, who is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Both are associated with their father in the coal business. Mr. Stineman has residences in South Fork and Johnstown, and his offices are in the former town. The Stineman family is one of the most prominent in Cambria County. Its old world home was in Holland, whence came Christian Stineman, great-great-grandfather of Washington Irving Stineman. He was a tailor by trade and came to America at the age of 18, first locating in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, later removing to Bedford County, whence his son, Jacob Stineman, removed in 1803, to what is now Cambria County, locating in what was then Conemaugh Township, but is now Adams Township, on the banks of the South Fork. It was almost virgin forest, and Jacob Stineman was the pioneer settler. Here he spent the remainder of his life, and South Fork, which has grown in the century and a quarter into a prosperous little city, has been closely identified with the Stineman family since. Jacob Stineman, his son, was born at the old homestead, and married Mary Croyle, a daughter of Thomas Croyle, a native of Germany who had emigrated into what is now Cambria County in 1798, locating on the present site of Summerhill. Of the children born to this union one was Jacob C. Stineman, the father of Washington Irving Stineman. Jacob C. Stineman was one of the leading citizens of Cambria County. His early years were spent on the farm and his education was obtained in private and public schools. He qualified for teaching and followed that avocation for four years. He left the school room for the camp when the Civil War broke out, and served throughout that conflict. Shortly after he was mustered out he began working in a coal mine, soon advancing to mine foremanship and then to a superintendency. In 1873, he began operating for himself and established the neuclus of the extensive Stineman interests. He was elected sheriff of Cambria County in 1888, and in 1892, was elected to the state Legislature, being re-elected in 1894. In 1896, he was elected state senator from the old 35th district, consisting of Cambria and Blair Counties, and served many years in the upper house. His son, Washington Irving Stineman, has followed in the footsteps of his father, both in business and politics, and now represents the 35th district in the state senate.

Washington Irving Stineman.

H. C. COOK.

H. C. Cook was born in Berlin, Pa., on September 1, 1874, a son of Edward L. and Delilah B. Cook. He attended the common schools of Berlin. From his sixteenth to his nineteenth year he drove teams and worked in coal mines.

Mr. Cook came to Johnstown in 1903 and was employed in various positions. In 1905 he became associated with his father in the management of the Cook Hotel and during his eight years in the hotel business became interested in cattle and lumber propositions and real estate. He built the town of Oakhurst, now a part of Johnstown, which enterprise enabled working men to buy their own homes on convenient terms. He also laid out Central City, Somerset county, which development was later sold to John Lochtie and others.

Since 1910, Mr. Cook has been interested extensively in coal properties, and has been instrumental in the development of a number of important projects in this line. He is now chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the Conemaugh Coal Mining Company, Park Hill Coal Mining Company, Pearce Coal Mining Company, Freedom Coal Mining Company, Berlin Coal Company and Yukon Coal & Coke Company.

He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks and Sunnehanna Country Club. During the World War he was active in Liberty Bond, Red Cross and Knights of Columbus work. He formerly represented the fourth ward of the City of Johnstown in the City Council.

On October 2, 1895, Mr. Cook and Miss Mary C. Marsh, of Johnstown, were married. They had three children, Leroy, Margaret and Josephine, the last mentioned having died in 1920. Leroy Cook is associated with his father in business and developed the Scottdale mine, which was sold April 1, 1922, to the Penn Valley Coal & Coke Company for a consideration of $400,000, one of the biggest transfers of that year in coal properties.

JOSEPH T. KELLY.

Joseph T. Kelly, one of the best-known and most successful business men of Johnstown, was one of a family of six, three brothers and two sisters, children of James M. and Anna Kelly. He was born in Johnstown on March 19, 1868. His early education was in the parochial schools, but he left school as a boy to enter the employ of the old Cambria Iron Company. He was successively employed in the rod mill, the 9-inch mill, and the blooming mill, being about nine years in the last mill. Then the plumbing business attracted him, and he served an apprenticeship of three years at the trade, being located at Greensburg. He came home to visit his parents, and the next day was overtaken at home by the Johnstown Flood of 1889. He and others of his family managed to escape the flood waters, but his mother, grandfather, a brother and two cousins were lost. This influenced him to give up his plumbing business at Greensburg and remain at home, and later in the year of 1889 he entered the hotel business, in which he was successfully engaged in Johnstown for 22 years, finally leasing his property for a clothing establishment at one of the very best locations in the city.

In 1902 Mr. Kelly became interested in the theater business, being associated with H. W. Scherer in the purchase of the Cambria Theater property. The Scherer & Kelly theatrical enterprises have been very successful, the firm at present operating the Cambria Theater, a combination theater, and the New Park Theater, a moving picture house. Mr. Kelly's offices are located in the Cambria Theater building at 337 Main Street, Johnstown.

Mr. Kelly organized the Johnstown Poster Advertising Company, which conducts a poster advertising and painted bulletin display business in Johnstown and vicinity, and has been president of this concern for many years. This business is capitalized at $200,000.

He is also a heavy bank stockholder, owns considerable real estate about the city, is interested in two brick manufacturing plants and several coal companies.

(*Continued on Page 484*)

HARRY WILLIAM SCHERER.

Harry W. Scherer was born in Johnstown, Pa., on March 28, 1875. He was educated in the public schools and started his career as a boy of 13 years in the Joseph Young grocery store, working there until after the flood in 1889. He then entered the employ of the Cambria Steel Company as an office boy, later becoming connected with the Citizens' National Bank as a teller and bookkeeper. In 1895 he started as an usher in the Johnstown Opera House, later becoming treasurer of the Cambria Theatre and then manager of the house.

In 1902 Mr. Scherer became associated with Joseph T. Kelly and they purchased the Cambria Theater from I. C. Mishler, of Altoona, at the same time buying the Johnstown Poster Advertising Company, paying $2,000 for the latter. This advertising company was organized into a stock company which was so successful that it is now capitalized at $200,000. Mr. Scherer acts as treasurer of the company.

In 1908 Mr. Scherer and Mr. Kelly leased a church next to Nathan's store and remodeled it into a skating rink. After one year they changed it into a vaudeville house which, eventually, became one of the early moving picture theaters of the town, being known as the Park Theater. In 1916 the partners gave up their lease on this building and took over the Garden Theater, in the Pythian Temple Building, renaming it the New Park. This theater has been one of the most successful in Western Pennsylvania. During the double decade from 1902 to 1922 Mr. Scherer and Mr. Kelly retained the Cambria Theater, devoting it to legitimate productions. In 1910 they remodeled it at a cost of $75,000. Mr. Scherer is a director of the Johnstown Telephone Company.

Mr. Scherer is a member of the B. P. O. E., a life member of the Sunnehanna Country Club, of the Greystone Hunt Club, is a Rotarian, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is unmarried and resides at 248 Walnut Street. His business address is the Cambria Theater.

George Kinzer Kline.

GEORGE KINZER KLINE.

George Kinzer Kline was born in Indiana, Pa., on October 13, 1863, a son of Wellington Bartolette Kline and Anna Margaret Kline. He was educated in the public schools of Indiana, and the Indiana Normal School. In 1876 Mr. Kline became a salesman in the Marshall & Kline Department Store, Indiana, Pa., remaining with the firm until 1891, when he removed to Johnstown.

On February 5, 1892, he opened Kline's store at 523 Main Street. From 1892 until 1900 the store remained at this location, but in 1900 the growth of the business made imperative larger quarters and Mr. Kline leased the property at 519-521 Main Street, known as the Fronheiser Building. On March 18, 1918, the Kline store was burned out. In the emergency Mr. Kline established a record for quick recovery, immediately leasing a building on Main Street at city hall park from the McCoy Company, of New York, and five days after the fire was opened for business in the new location. The Kline store still occupies this building, one of the finest business houses in the city.

Mr. Kline is a member of the Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Zerubbabel Chapter; Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Pittsburgh; Blue Lodge No. 313, Indiana, Pa.; Johnstown Lodge 175, B. P. O. E.; Sunnehanna Country Club of Johnstown and is a member of the Greystone Hunt Club and the Bachelors Club.

He was chairman of the Cambria County War Savings Stamps Committee during the war, serving under Robert Cassatt at Philadelphia, the state chairman, and sold over $3,000,000 worth in the country.

(*Continued on Page 483*)

DANIEL RHOADES SCHNABEL.

Daniel Rhoades Schnabel of Johnstown, widely known as "Uncle Dan," is one of the most active exponents of and boosters for a "Greater Johnstown" that city has ever known.

Mr. Schnabel was born in Johnstown, December 2, 1876, a son of Henry and Sarah Rhoades Schnabel. He was educated in the local public schools. He began his career in 1897, opening a carriage painting shop in a small shanty on Bedford Street. The business was successful from the start and Mr. Schnabel moved into larger quarters on Short Street, taking on at this time the agencies for some of the better known vehicles. Expansion forced another removal, and he purchased the shirt factory on Wood Street, Seventh Ward, where for a number of years he did a very extensive business, finally selling the building to the Buser Silk Mills in 1912. This firm occupies it at the present time and is one of the large industries of the city which located here through Mr. Schnabel's efforts, another having been the Henderson Dry Cleaning Company.

Mr. Schnabel next entered the automobile business, securing the first Ford agency in Johnstown and incidentally selling the first Ford car purchased in that city. He later took on the Studebaker line. His success in the automobile business was as great as it had been in his earlier business, being one of the outstanding ones of the city. He sold out this business in 1920 and has since devoted his time to insurance and real estate and is also interested in coal and other local industries. He was presi-

(*Continued on Page 483*)

Daniel Rhoades Schnabel.

Alvin Sherbine.

ALVIN SHERBINE.

Alvin Sherbine, attorney-at-law, was born on a farm near Wilmore, Cambria County, December 27, 1877, son of Philip Sherbine, a Civil War veteran, and Elizabeth Mulholland Sherbine. He was educated in the public schools and Indiana Normal School and graduated in 1903 from Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, Pa. In 1904 he was admitted to the Cambria County bar and began the practice of law in Johnstown, being associated with H. W. Storey, now deceased.

In addition to his general law practice Mr. Sherbine acts as solicitor for the Conemaugh Deposit Bank, and the Morrellville Deposit Bank and is also a director in each. He also is counsel for the First National Bank of Portage, the Peoples State Bank of Johnstown, the Conemaugh Building and Loan Association, and the Portage Building and Loan Association. He is a member of Masonic fraternities, the Shriners, the B. P. O. E., being past exalted ruler of the Johnstown lodge and past district deputy for the order; Speer Orr Camp No. 14, Sons of Veterans, Lucian D. Woodruff Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans, and Gen. Charles T. Menoher Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Sherbine served as a private in the Spanish-American War, getting to Porto Rico but seeing no actual service. In 1907 and 1908 he served in the State Legislature of Pennsylvania and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1920 which nominated Warren G. Harding for the Presidency. On April 18, 1912, Mr. Sherbine and Miss Nevada Emerick, of Somerset, Pa.,

(*Continued on Page 484*)

J. CAMPBELL MURPHY.

J. Campbell Murphy was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 23, 1887, a son of Joseph D. and Catherine Murphy. He was educated in public and private schools in Philadelphia and Atlantic City, N. J. Following his graduation from the Germantown Business College, Philadelphia, he returned to that institution as a teacher, leaving to take up higher accountancy, and finally going into newspaper work in Philadelphia, following in the footsteps of his father who spent many years in Philadelphia newspaper circles. Mr. Murphy worked on newspapers in Philadelphia, Atlantic City, New York, and Pittsburgh, prior to locating in Johnstown, running the gamut from "cub" to desk, with side excursions into the press agent and advertising fields. In 1914 he moved to Johnstown, and entered the employ of the "Democrat," of which he was city editor when he resigned in 1916 to become associated with "The Tribune," as telegraph editor. In 1920 he became managing editor of "The Tribune," a position he has since held.

Mr. Murphy is a member of the Knights of Malta, the Junior O. U. A. M., the P. O. S. of A., and the Navy Club of Johnstown.

In 1916 he was appointed a member of the Parks and Playgrounds Board of Johnstown, for a two-year term. For the last two years he has been president of the Sunday School Basket-ball Leagues, of Johnstown, an organization representing 27 churches in the city.

Mr. Murphy is married, his wife having been Ruth Noon, a member of one of Cambria County's old families, and has one daughter, Elinore Ruth Murphy.

His residence is in the Berkebile Apartments, Johnstown, and his office in The Tribune Building.

JOHN HARRIS STEPHENS.

JOHN HARRIS STEPHENS.

John Harris Stephens, son of William S. and Sarah Ann (Skiles) Stephens, was born October 1, 1868, at Dilltown, Indiana County, Pa., and obtained his early education in the public schools of his home district. He continued his studies at Armagh, Mount Pleasant Academy and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan and was admitted to the bar of Cambria County in June, 1897, and on the 13th day of November, 1905, to the bar of his own county, Indiana. He has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, being located in Johnstown, where he was associated with his brother, Marlin Bingham Stephens, for many years.

John Harris Stephens is one of the leaders of the Cambria County bar. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Stephens has had for many years complete personal supervision of extensive stock farms owned by himself and his brother, Marlin B. Stephens, at Dilltown, Indiana County, where the breeding of Percheron, saddle and Morgan horses and high grade dairy cattle is made a specialty. The stock farm is one of the most extensive breeding establishments of its kind in Pennsylvania.

On November 8, 1899, John Harris Stephens was married to Susan Thatcher Samuel, daughter of Eben and Emma (Gorman) Samuel, of Johnstown, Pa. They have five children: Mary A. F., William S., Marlin, John Harris, Jr., and Susan Thatcher. The Stephens home is at 41 Osborn Street, and his law offices are in Alma Hall,

(*Continued on Page 484*)

MARLIN BINGHAM STEPHENS.

Marlin Bingham Stephens, son of William S. and Sarah Ann (Skiles) Stephens, was born at Dilltown, Indiana County, Pa., May 10, 1860. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county and taught for several terms. He chose the law as a profession, and prepared himself for entering upon its study at the Classical and Scientific Institute, Mount Pleasant, Pa. He enrolled as a student in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in October, 1884, and was graduated therefrom on July 1, 1886, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

He was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of Washtenaw County, and in the Supreme Court of Michigan upon his graduation from the University. He returned to his native state of Pennsylvania in 1887, and on April 12, of that year, he was admitted to the bar of Wyoming County, and in May of the same year to the bar of Luzerne County, opening his offices in Wilkesbarre, where he practiced his profession for about a year.

In March, 1888, Mr. Stephens, desiring to be nearer his home, removed his law offices from Wilkesbarre to Johnstown, where he was admitted to the Cambria County bar on March 12, 1888. He was later admitted to practice at the bar of his native county of Indiana. On October 13, 1890, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, and on September 25, 1900, to the District Court of the United States.

Mr. Stephens has always taken an active part in public affairs, and has filled several offices within the gift of the

(*Continued on Page 484*)

MARLIN BINGHAM STEPHENS.

JOHN HACKETT COONEY.

JOHN HACKETT COONEY.

John Hackett Cooney, capitalist and banker, Johnstown, Pa., was born at East Conemaugh, Pa., on March 25, 1878, son of John Theophilus Cooney and Catherine Bracken Cooney. Mr. Cooney's parents died when he was an infant. He attended the Indiana State Normal School and was graduated in 1902.

Mr. Cooney, in 1903, was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of East Conemaugh, and that institution honored him as teller, assistant cashier, cashier and president, he having relinquished the presidency several years ago on account of his vast business interests requiring his entire time, although he still has the honor of being its largest stockholder.

Mr. Cooney is identified with the following corporations either as stockholder or officer: vice-president, People's State Bank, Johnstown; Pennsylvania Trust Company, Johnstown; Johnstown Deposit Bank; First National Bank of East Conemaugh; Conemaugh Deposit Bank; Cooney & Kondor, private bankers; Cambria Title Savings & Trust Company, Ebensburg; Union Bank of Nant-y-Glo, (Pa.); president, Conemaugh Coal Mining Company; president, Park Hill Coal Company; president, George Pearce & Sons Coal Company; Central Cambria Coal Company; Davis-Long Coal Company; president, Johnstown Printing & Lithographing Company; president, John H. Cooney, Insurance and Real Estate Company.

He has been an active factor in politics. He was chairman, in 1912, of the Democratic County Committee for

(*Continued on Page 484*)

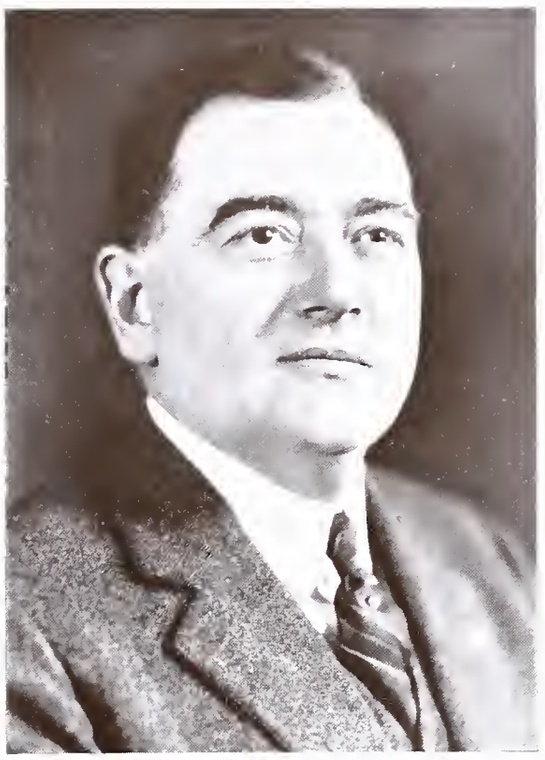
PAUL T. BEARER.

Paul T. Bearer was born at Ebensburg, Pa., June 21, 1891, son of M. D. and Jennie Blair Bearer. He was educated in the Ebensburg public schools, at St. Joseph's Academy and St. Francis College. From 1912 to 1918 he was assistant cashier of the Grange National Bank, at Patton, Pa., and assistant treasurer, Title Trust and Guarantee Co., of Johnstown, from 1918 to 1920. In 1920 he was named comptroller for Cosgrove & Co., coal operators of Johnstown, Chicago, and New York, and in February, 1922, was elected vice-president in active charge of the Farmers Trust and Mortgage Co., of Johnstown.

In addition to his connection with the banking institutions named, Mr. Bearer has been active in numerous coal companies, and is a director of the Farmers Deposit Bank, of Cresson, Pa., the Seward Deposit Bank, at Seward, Pa., and of the Mt. Savage Fire Brick Company. Mr. Bearer is a member of the Sunnehanna Country Club and the Bachelors Club of Johnstown, and of the Elks and Knights of Columbus.

He was married on January 25, 1915, to Miss Margaret I. Mullen, now deceased, and has two children, Gretchen and Joan. Mr. Bearer lives at 116 Tioga Street, Westmont, and his business address is the Farmers Trust & Mortgage Co., Johnstown.

PAUL T. BEARER.



W. Winston Davis.

W. WINSTON DAVIS.

Walter Winston Davis was born in Johnstown, Pa., March 17, 1874, a son of Thomas D. Davis and Jane (Charles) Davis. He was educated in the common schools of Johnstown, and the Morrell Institute Commercial School, graduating in 1893. He became associated with the Johnson Company, now the Lorain Steel Company, later going to the Johnstown Wall Paper Company.

About 1898 he was elected secretary of the Cambria Ice Company, remaining there until 1902, when he entered the Citizens National Bank, served three terms as clerk of the Common Council of the City of Johnstown, resigning January 1, 1905, to become assistant postmaster, a position he held until he was appointed postmaster on April 13, 1922. Mr. Davis is a member of Johnstown Lodge 538, F. & A. M., Portage Royal Arch Chapter No. 195, Oriental Commandery No. 61, K. T., Pittsburgh Consistory; Jaffa Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Linton Lodge K. of P., W. O. W., Tall Cedars of Lebanon, Sunnehanna Country Club, the Shrine Club and Cambria Council.

He was married September 26, 1901, to Mary Von Lunen of Johnstown, and has one daughter, Beatrice Lunen Davis, a sophomore at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md., and a son, Winston Louis Davis, a high school student.

Mr. Davis was active in his official capacity in promoting the sale of war saving stamps during the war. The Davis family make their home at 400 Park Avenue and Mr. Davis' business address is the postoffice, Johnstown, Pa.

HENRY HINDS PEEVEY.

Henry Hinds Peevey was born in Huntsville, Alabama, April 18, 1875, the son of Leroy Madison Peevey and Sarah Jane Peevey. In 1895 he graduated from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and was given that of Master of Science a year later, a year spent in tutoring in civil engineering. In 1896 Mr. Peevey entered the Harvard Law School as a resident student, graduating in 1899. From May 1, 1900, to April 30, 1911, Mr. Peevey practiced his profession in Birmingham, Alabama. The next seven years or until April 30, 1911, he spent in promoting insurance enterprises.

Mr. Peevey was twice elected dictator of Johnstown Lodge L. O. O. M. in 1916 and 1919 and was a big factor in the upbuilding of the order in Cambria county. He was general chairman in charge of the Workingmen's Red Cross mass meeting held in Johnstown, September 30, 1917, at which Theodore Roosevelt was a speaker, a rally which brought out the biggest crowds ever assembled in the city.

In June, 1918, Mr. Peevey became interested in oil and gas production in the West Virginia fields, promoting the Penn Royal Oil Company, of Johnstown, of which company he is president and executive officer. All the properties of the company are in West Virginia and it has been one of the conspicuous successes in that field. Mr. Peevey is a member of the Blue Lodge, Knights Templar and Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry at Birmingham, Alabama. During the war, Mr. Peevey was one of the Four Minute Speakers of Cambria County, Pennsylvania, and

(*Continued on Page 484*)

Henry Hinds Peevey.

JOHN WATSON CRAMER.

John Watson Cramer, city clerk of Johnstown, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, on September 4, 1861, a son of Wilson Cramer and Amanda Griffith Cramer, and has lived in Johnstown since 1867. Mr. Cramer was educated in the public schools of Johnstown, graduating from the high school with the class of 1877. For several years he was employed by the Cambria Steel Company, and then entered Indiana Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1887.

Mr. Cramer taught school in Johnstown and its vicinity for a number of years, and in 1895 was appointed clerk of Common Council. In 1898 he was appointed city clerk and was deputy treasurer of Cambria County for a three-year term beginning in 1906. In 1911 Mr. Cramer was again elected city clerk of Johnstown and has been retained in that office since, being a recognized authority throughout the state on municipal affairs. He is a member

(Continued on Page 484)

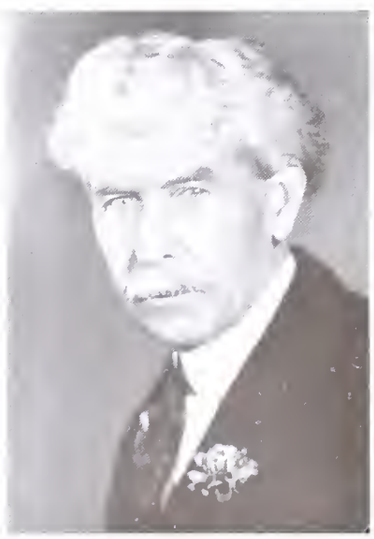
LOUIS FRANKE.

Louis Franke, druggist and ex-mayor, was born in Johnstown, Pa., on December 17, 1878, son of Ephraim and Anna Franke. He was educated in the Johnstown public schools and graduated from Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1900, with the Doctor of Pharmacy degree.

In June, 1900, he opened a drug store at Haynes and Franklin Streets, in partnership with Dr. A. N. Wakefield. At the end of a year he severed his connection with this business and opened a store at 220 Horner Street, Seventh Ward, remaining there until 1911, when he moved the business to Horner and Poplar Streets, which property he had puchased a short time before.

On November 3, 1920, Dr. Franke sold out his business, having organized and assumed the presidency of the Guaranty Commercial Acceptance Company, to which he proposes devoting the majority of his time in the future. The company does a commercial banking

(Continued on Page 484)



FRANCIS PATRICK MARTIN.

Francis P. Martin, Johnstown attorney-at-law, was born March 18, 1856, at Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, Pa., son of Francis Patrick and Mary J. McMenimen Martin. He was educated in the Tamaqua public schools, Stephens Business College, Easton, Pa., and was graduated in law from Georgetown University in 1883.

Mr. Martin became employed in a coal mine at Tamaqua in 1867. He removed to Easton, Pa., in June, 1869, worked in the shops of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, served a year as boilermaker, learned the machinist's trade, became a locomotive fireman and before the strike of 1877 was promoted to extra engineer. He quit the road during the strike.

Admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., in 1883, Mr. Martin was later admitted to the bar of Northampton County, at Easton. In 1885 he accepted the assistant corporation clerkship at Harris-

(Continued on Page 483)

M. LEE MASTERTON.

M. Lee Masterton, engineer and city official, was born in Johnstown, Pa., November 15, 1868, the son of William Masterton and Annie Masterton. He received his education in the public schools of Johnstown and received the civil engineering degree at Roanoke College.

In 1886 he entered the mercantile business, as a salesman with Wood, Morrell & Co., now the Penn Traffic Store. Later he was in business with his father in Johnstown, on the site on which Nathan's store now stands. The flood of 1889 swept away the Masterton business house. Mr. Masterton then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the engineering construction department, spending two years there. In 1891 he was transferred to the engineer's office in the city of Johnstown as assistant city engineer. In 1909 he was made city engineer and held the office for seven-

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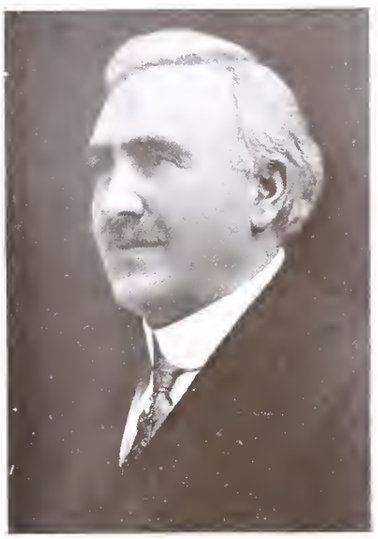

SAMUEL JACOB SLAWSON.

Dr. Samuel Jacob Slawson was born in Roxbury, N. Y., on September 6, 1866, the son of Hiram and Sally Slawson. He was educated in the rural schools at Roxbury, at private academies, at Courtland Normal School, took three years preparatory work for college, and entered the State Normal College in 1891, graduating in 1894 with the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy. Dr. Slawson took post-graduate work for five summer sessions at Columbia University, New York, in educational work.

In 1894 and 1895 Dr. Slawson was supervising principal of the school at Beth-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and spent the next six years at Frankfort, N. Y., where he was principal of the high school and supervisor of the grammar schools. In 1901 he went to Wellsville, N. Y., as supervising principal and after five and one-half years service went to Olean, N. Y., as superintendent of schools, spending five and one-half years there. For the next three years he was superintendent of schools at Stamford, Conn., and for seven years was superintendent of schools at Bridgeport, Conn., coming to Johnstown as superintendent of schools in May, 1922.

Mr. Slawson is a member of the Lions Club, an Apprentice Mason at Roxbury, N. Y., and a member of the National Education Association.

He was married on June 28, 1893, to Miss Emma Virginia Craft, of Roxbury, N. Y. They had one child, who died at the age of seven and one-half years. Dr. Slawson makes his home at 222 Worth Street, Johnstown, and his offices are at 604 Swank Building.

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DANIEL RHOADES SCHNABEL

(Continued from Page 477)

dent of the Conemaugh & Franklin Water Company for some time, is a director and treasurer of George Pearce & Sons Coal Company, director of Sanitary Dairy Company, president of Sanitary Ice & Cold Storage Company, and vice-president and director of the First National Bank of East Conemaugh, Pa. Mr. Schnabel is one of the largest real estate owners in Johnstown.

The great portion of the credit for the present live-wire Chamber of Commerce of Johnstown is due to Mr. Schnabel, who took a leading part in its reorganization. He is active in other organizations and also clubs, being identified with the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs and Sunnehanna Country Club. He is president of the Sportsmen's Association, member of the Johnstown Rifle and Gun Club, vice-president of the Anglers' Association and a life member of the B. P. O. Elks. He is also a member of the Insurance Federation of America.

In 1889, when the Johnstown flood struck the Conemaugh Valley, Mr. Schnabel was in a room with five other people and was the only one to escape alive.

Mr. Schnabel and Catherine Bergman, of Johnstown, were married on June 2, 1904. They had three children; Dan, Jr., aged ten, Helen Marie, aged fifteen, and Mildred Louise, who died at the age of one year. The Schnabel residence is at 1102 Confer Avenue and Mr. Schnabel maintains offices in the Schnabel Building on Locust Street, which he purchased in 1920.

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M. LEE MASTERTON.

(Continued from Page 482)

teen years, many of the biggest improvements of the city having been initiated under his direction.

He retired from the office of city engineer in 1916 and in 1918 was elected a city councilman, which office he now holds. Mr. Masterton was appointed a member of the Advisory Board of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health in 1906 by Governor Pennypacker, being re-appointed by each succeeding governor, including the present governor. Mr. Masterton is the only member of the Board who is not a physician.

Mr. Masterton is a member of the Masons and also a member of the Knights of Pythias and B. P. O. Elks. He is unmarried and lives at 346 Main Street, Johnstown, Pa.

CHARLES YOUNG.

Charles Young was born in Johnstown, Pa., on February 7, 1869, a son of William and Mary (Muehlhaueser) Young. He was educated in the public schools of Johnstown and at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating from the latter in 1889, with the Ph. G. degree.

He entered the drug business in Johnstown in 1890, at that time opening a store on Franklin Street, which is now owned by Vincent Reynolds. A few years later he founded another drug business on Main Street, but subsequently sold the second enterprise to the Liggett chain, after having operated both places of business for a number of years. In April, 1922, Mr. Young purchased the business of his brother at 531 Main Street, where he now conducts an up-to-date drug store. He is first vice-president of the National Bank of Johnstown, formerly known as the Dollar Deposit Bank, and is a corporate member of Grand View Cemetery Association.

Mr. Young is prominent in Masonry, being past commander Oriental Commandery No. 61, Knights Templar, member Johnstown Lodge No. 528, F. & A. M., Cambria Council No. 32, R. & S. M., Pittsburgh Consistory, S. P. R. S., Pittsburgh Shrine and honorary member of Jaffa Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Altoona, Pa. Also, he is a life member and past exalted ruler of Johnstown Lodge No. 175, B. P. O. Elks, which he helped to organize and is also a member of the Grand Lodge; is past chancellor commander and charter member of United Lodge, Knights of Pythias; member Johnstown Turn Verein and president of the Zion Lutheran Church Council.

In 1905 Mr. Young was elected mayor of Johnstown, serving a three-year term.

Mr. Young married, November 28, 1894, Catherine Laue, of Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Young have their residence at 246 Market Street, Johnstown, Pa.

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GEORGE KINZER KLINE.

(Continued from Page 477)

He was married August 5, 1891, to Miss Sara Morley, of Johnstown. They have one son, James Morley Kline. James Morley Kline graduated from the Johnstown High School and Lawrenceville Preparatory School and received his A.B. degree from Princeton University in 1915. He did post-graduate work and studied law at Columbia University. When the United States entered the war the younger Mr. Kline enlisted in the Infantry and was commissioned as first lieutenant. After his honorable discharge he returned to Johnstown and entered the law offices of Percy Allen Rose. Mr. Kline was admitted to the bar of Cambria County and to the Supreme Court Bar while connected with Mr. Rose. Morley has been in business with his father since October, 1922.

The Kline family lives at the Fort Stanwix Hotel.

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FRANCIS PATRICK MARTIN

(Continued from Page 482)

burg under the then Governor Robert E. Pattison. He was admitted to the Cambria County bar in 1887 and has since resided in Johnstown. During the Johnstown flood, he suffered the loss of all his possessions and was himself a victim of the flood, being adrift in the water for many hours.

Mr. Martin is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Elks and Moose lodges. During the war he was engaged as a Four Minute Man.

On February 24, 1886, at New York City, Mr. Martin married Emma Mary Murphy. Children: John J., Mary J., Emma Rose and Geraldine.

Office: First National Bank Building, Johnstown, Pa.

MARLIN BINGHAM STEPHENS.

(Continued from Page 479)

people of his adopted county of Cambria. In April, 1896, he was selected by the city council of Johnstown as its solicitor for a term of two years, and was again re-elected in April, 1898. While serving as city solicitor, he was elected to the office of District Attorney of Cambria County in November, 1898, for a term of three years. He was re-elected to that position in November, 1901, serving until the first Monday of January, 1905. Upon the expiration of his term as District Attorney, Mr. Stephens devoted his time to his extensive private practice of law. As the time for the election of a judge drew near, Mr. Stephens' name again came before the public, with the result that he was a candidate for the nomination for the office of president-judge of the several courts of Cambria County on the Republican ticket. Receiving the nomination of his party for that office, he was elected in November, 1911, and once more assumed the duties of public office on the first Monday of January, 1912. He served in that capacity for ten years, during which time he endeared himself to all of the members of the bar by his ability as a jurist, his keen sense of fairness and justice, and his extreme kindness and courtesy to the attorneys practicing before him, especially to the younger members of the bar, in whom, as a judge, he took great interest.

Upon retiring from public office Mr. Stephens again took up the active practice of the law, forming a partnership with his brother, John H. Stephens, and Walter E. Glass, under the firm name of Stephens, Stephens & Glass, with offices in Alma Hall.

Mr. Stephens was never married. He has made his home with his brother, John H. Stephens, at 41 Osborne Street, Johnstown, Pa. He and his brother, John H. Stephens, own and conduct an extensive stock raising farm at Dilltown on the farm on which he was born, to which additions have been added from time to time, until at present it is one of the largest and best equipped stock and dairy farms in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stephens, while reared in the Baptist faith, is broad and liberal in his religious views. While in politics he is a Republican and a firm believer in the principles of his party, he is yet a firm believer in, and a staunch advocate of, the fundamental American principles of personal liberty, personal security, and private property.

* * *

JOHN WATSON CRAMER.

(Continued from Page 482)

of Speer Orr Camp, Sons of Veterans, of the Woodmen of the World and of the Protected Home Circle.

Mr. Cramer was one of the Four Minute speakers during the World War, being frequently called upon during the various drives. He has been prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Church in Johnstown, being president of the Vincent Bible Class of the Franklin Street M. E. church, the men's class of this, the biggest church of the denomination in the vicinity. He also was active in the Parent-Teacher Association Movement and served as president of the Somerset Street School organization. Mr. Cramer was married May 29, 1890, to Miss Florence Haynes and they have three children, Frank Wilson, Walter Haynes and John Milton. The Cramer home is at 320 Haynes Street. Mrs. Cramer is a member of one of the oldest families of Johnstown, being a grand-daughter of Joseph Haynes, one of the original settlers of Kernville, now the South Side. The family gave to the city the names of two of its principal streets, Haynes and Napoleon, the latter being named after Joseph Haynes' son, Napoleon, father of Mrs. Cramer.

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JOSEPH T. KELLY.

(Continued from Page 475)

Mr. Kelly is a member of the Johnstown Rotary Club, the Sunnehanna Country Club, the Greystone Hunt Club, the Eagles, and the Elks. He never held any political office, although he has been urged several times to more actively engage in politics because of his wide acquaintance with men in public life. During the World War he was active as a member of the Liberty Loan campaign committees for Cambria County, and has always taken an active interest in all civic and welfare movements in Johnstown.

Mr. Kelly makes his home with his sister, Miss Mary Kelly, the only other surviving member of his family, at 222 Walnut Street.

JOHN HACKETT COONEY.

(Continued from Page 480)

Cambria County. In 1915, he was defeated by the small margin of 140 votes, for the post of controller of Cambria County, having almost overcome the normal Republican majority of the county, which was 8,000 to 10,000 votes.

He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Sunnehanna Country Club, Knights of St. George, B. P. O. Elks, L. O. O. M. and the Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Cooney has always been an enthusiastic proponent of sports and recreation, especially baseball. Through his interest and generosity in aiding sandlot baseball he has achieved a wide reputation as a true sportsman. He has been the backer of many winning amateur teams, the most noteworthy of which were the Conemaugh Flyers and the Johnstown Independents of 1920. The Conemaugh Flyers won the City championship a number of years ago and had the honor of playing before the largest crowd ever assembled at any kind of a baseball contest. This was at the Brookside Stadium in Cleveland, the crowd being unofficially estimated at 90,000. The Johnstown Independents of 1920 won the semi-professional championship of the United States. Mr. Cooney has often sacrificed his time and business in the interest of sandlot baseball, but has been amply repaid by the pleasure derived from this hobby.

On August 18, 1909, Mr. Cooney was united in marriage to Miss Irene Confer. They have two children: John Osborn, born July 18, 1910, and Mary Agnes, born September 23, 1917. Mr. Cooney resides at 1107 McKinley Avenue. His offices are in suite 506, First National Bank Building and at John H. Cooney Insurance & Real Estate Company, 414 Washington Street, Johnstown, Pa.

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LOUIS FRANKE.

(Continued from Page 482)

business. Dr. Franke is also president of the Roberta Coal Co., which controls 11,600 acres of valuable coal lands in Clearfield County.

In 1916 Dr. Franke became mayor of Johnstown, having been the city's "war mayor," and served with exceptional merit. It was during his administration that the steel strike occurred and despite the tensity of the situation, Johnstown under Dr. Franke's mayoralty, passed through the crisis with no riots or bloodshed.

Dr. Franke is a member of all Masonic bodies, being a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Knights Templar, of the Shrine, president of the Johnstown Shriners' Association; member of the Woodmen of the World, the Protected Home Circle, the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Loyal Order of Moose and the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

Dr. Franke and Miss Catherine Weimer, of Johnstown, were married on November 6, 1901, and have one son, Robert Louis, who is in his third year at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he is studying law. The Franke home is at 708 Pine Street, and Dr. Franke's offices are in the Cohen Building, Johnstown, Pa.

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ALVIN SHERBINE.

(Continued from Page 478)

were united in marriage. The Sherbine home is at 50 Akers Street, Johnstown, and Mr. Sherbine's office is at 801-803 First National Bank Building, Johnstown.

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JOHN HARRIS STEPHENS.

(Continued from Page 479)

Johnstown, Pa., where he is associated in practice of law with his brother, Marlin B. Stephens and Walter E. Glass under the firm name of Stephens, Stephens and Glass.

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HENRY HINDS PEEVEY.

(Continued from Page 481)

one of the most active workers in the Liberty Loan Drives and the Red Cross campaigns. His business address is 408 Johnstown Trust Building, Johnstown, Pa.

Erie, Pennsylvania.

METROPOLITAN Erie today, with a population of nearly 125,000, its splendid and diversified industries, its wonderful land locked harbor, its efficient schools and numerous and beautiful churches, together with staple commercial and solid financial institutions, is a splendid tribute, a grateful monument to the memory and daring of its early founders.

The first white men to visit the site of what is now "Greater Erie" came in the summer of 1611, and composed the main portion of the party of that adventurous Frenchman, Sieur de Champlain, who in 1611-12, ascended the Great Lakes as far as Lake Huron.

The settlement of Erie began in the late spring of 1753 when the French erected a stockade and blockhouse, known as Fort Presque Isle. With the completion of the Fort came the pioneers. The settlement grew, though terrific inroads were made during Pontiac's bloody massacres and the subsequent French and Indian Wars.

From the time of the coming of the French until the arrival of the British and later of the American forces, the population of the settlement varied. The first Federal census taken in 1800, gave to Erie a population of only 268 white residents.

The following table shows the growth of population in the past fifty years:

	Population
1870	19,646
1880	27,737
1890	40,634
1900	57,527
1910	66,525
1920	102,093
1923 (City directory estimate)	125,000

Erie's great growth, not only in population, but in industrial and commercial development, in home-building expansion, in wealth and in community progress, began only twenty-two years ago. At no time has there been the slightest indication of any mushroom development; on the contrary the progress has been built on the most substantial foundations.

Industrially Erie has always been storm proof. Most of its greatest industries started with a foot power lathe and lots of confidence, only to develop into the largest plants of their kind in the world.

ERIE'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

1900	419 Industrial plants.
1910	506 Industrial plants.
1922	537 Industrial plants.

There are several outstanding factors of primary importance which, in their order, are invaluable to the growth and prosperity of every American community. These factors work ceaselessly and as inexorably as any other natural law; they cannot be denied nor arrested in their development.

The City of Erie possesses these factors.

Briefly they are:

Geographical location
Climate
Power
Raw materials
Market
Labor supply
Wealth of contiguous territory
Available sites
Transportation

Absence of any of these factors works to the detriment of any community; possession of all of them means growth, prosperity and contentment, a triumvirate of city builders of undoubted power.

These necessary essentials have to do mostly with industry and commerce. Not only does Erie possess these powerful factors, but, as a city, it also has all those other things which are necessary to the growth and upbuilding of a community, namely: good schools, churches, theatres, parks and pleasure resorts, substantial mercantile institutions, excellent fishing, bathing and boating facilities, good roads, mile upon mile of beautifully shaded paved streets, adequate trolley transportation and a host of other conveniences and municipal necessities which every modern city must have.

Industry, business, commerce, should rightfully demand and receive the benefits of the factors enumerated as being possessed by Erie.

More than one-half of the nation's total population can be reached overnight by rail ride from Erie. Fully one-half of the population of Canada is directly accessible by lake or rail from Erie.

The wealth of this territory so near to Erie is incalculable. The routing of shipments to the hundreds of towns, villages and cities in this territory is direct. The buying power of this territory is increasing every year and this is one of the factors that has entered into the extension plans of many Erie manufacturers, and one which has induced new industries to locate in Erie.

The great extent of territory reached directly by shipping lines out of Erie is the wealthiest in the world. Philadelphia, Washington, New York, Boston, and Chicago are only twelve hours away.

Erie is included in the Fourth Federal Reserve district, with the headquarters bank in Cleveland, two hours by train and three hours by automobile over a continuous stretch of excellent concrete highway.

Erie is well supplied with national banks, trust companies and savings banks, and building and loan associations, all of them directly under Federal and State control.

Residents of Erie never have any real occasion to seek the seashore or the mountains in the summer. Erie is a wonderful summer resort itself.

Seldom does it get uncomfortably warm in Erie and even then the nights are cool. The breeze from Lake Erie is always blowing no matter how high the temperature.

Erie is right on the shore of Lake Erie, divided from it for seven miles by the most beautiful bay and peninsula in the world. Bay and lake furnish no end of boating, bathing, fishing and other water sports, Presque Isle furnishing more than twenty miles of wonderful sand beach.

The State of Pennsylvania has taken over the peninsula, containing more than 3,000 acres of virgin wilderness and ponds, teeming with wild life, and appointed a commission to convert it into a great public State park. This commission is already at work on plans to carry out the terms of the act of Legislature and within a few years Presque Isle State park will be a reality. A fine highway will be built along the ridge on the lake beach running to the mainland approach and leading directly to main paved highways connecting New York and Chicago.

Cottages by the hundred line the lake front, both east and west of Erie and the cottage colony now extends more than ten miles in both directions along the bank of the lake. There are many fine bathing beaches and the cottages are supplied with all conveniences, including gas, electric lights and telephones.

Within the city proper there are ten beautiful parks, with a total acreage of approximately four hundred acres, affording recreation grounds for residents and visitors, to say nothing of the many natural parks in close proximity to Erie.

Cities much larger than Erie cannot boast of better retail stores. In the matter of department stores there is no city in the country that surpasses Erie.

"Made in Erie" products are known the world over for their quality and excellence of workmanship. It is a trademark which guarantees good faith and a fair price, the foundation of Industrial Erie and the secret of Erie's industrial success.

Erie has a multiplicity of industries and ranks third in the United States for variety of manufacture. For this reason Erie never suffers as do what are known as "one industry towns." Diversity of industry always protects Erie from serious industrial depression.

In the last score of years recognition of Erie's stragetic location has grown wonderfully. Manufacturers and distributors, business and commerce generally, are choosing Erie as the location for their activities.

ERNST RICHARD BEHREND.

Ernst Richard Behrend, president and general manager of the Hammermill Paper Co., of Erie, Pa., one of the largest and best known paper manufacturing concerns in the United States, was born March 29, 1869, at Coeslin, Germany. He is a son of Moritz Behrend and Rebecca (Wolf) Behrend, both of whom were Lutheran and of German ancestry. His father was a prominent and successful paper manufacturer in Germany where the younger Behrend mastered the trade.

Ernst Richard Behrend was educated at the Universities of Dresden and Charlottenburg, Germany, and after graduating therefrom, he began his career working in the machine shop of H. Fullner at Warmbrunn, a concern building paper machinery. He remained there for a period of one year, after which he served in the German army, becoming an officer in the Mounted Artillery. He then associated himself with the paper mills of Leykam-Josephsthal, in Austria, where he studied the rag paper business, remaining there about six months and later with the paper mills of Varziner Papierfabrik, of which his father was president. While with his father, young Behrend traveled on and off, visiting paper mills in various parts of Europe and went through all the departments, later becoming assistant manager of his father's large interests in Germany.

On February 22, 1896, Mr. Behrend came to the United States and accepted a position with the Pusey & Jones Co., Wilmington, Delaware, as draftsman, where he remained for six months, and while there he was sent to various paper mills to inspect them and to note their ways of operation. This experience proved invaluable to him in after years. He next accepted a position as chemist with the Nekoosa Paper Co., of Nekoosa, Wisconsin, to start their sulphite mill, remaining with them until the mill was successfully in operation. He next traveled in the interest of The Pusey & Jones Co., to Denver, where it had a paper mill, remaining there for a short time.

In 1897, he returned to Europe for a period of six months and upon returning to the United States, he traveled extensively throughout the country for the purpose of locating a suitable site for a paper pulp mill to manufacture high grades of paper. He selected Erie, Pennsylvania as the most desirable spot, being assisted, while investigating Erie, by Mr. H. F.

(*Continued on Page 502*)

ALBERT ORLO CHAPIN.

One of the best known attorneys in Erie County is Albert Orlo Chapin, who was born in Wattsburg, Erie County, on September 28, 1874, and is the son of Dr. Samuel F. and Emily (Hill) Chapin. He received his primary education in the schools of Erie and afterwards attended Allegheny College, from which he received his degree of B.A. in 1899.

He was admitted to the bar of Erie County in 1903, after studying under the preceptorship of John H. Rilling and Henry E. Fish, and since that time has been an active member of the profession. He is a member of the bar of all courts and is a member of the Erie County Bar Association and the Pennsylvania State Bar Association.

Mr. Chapin is a member of the firm of Gunnison-Fish-Gifford and Chapin, which firm is counsel for many large corporations of Northwestern Pennsylvania. Mr. Chapin is counsel for the Erie Dispatch-Herald, the New York Central Railroad, Nickel Plate, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Co., and Erie County Electric Co., and is solicitor for the school district for the City of Erie.

During the World War Mr. Chapin was a member of the Council of National Defense and served as a Four Minute Speaker. He is a member of the Masons, Shrine, Elks, Kahkwa Club and a member of the Board of Trade of Erie. He was president of the School Board of Erie City and was chairman of the County Republican Committee.

Mr. Chapin's father, Dr. Samuel Farnum Chapin, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., but received his preparatory education in Erie County. He attended Phillips Academy, Mass., University of Michigan at Ann Harbor and received his M.D. Degree at Yale in 1860. He served in the Civil War, first as assistant surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Reserves, and then as Major Surgeon, 139th Pennsylvania Regiment, Chief Surgical Operator Third Brigade, Sixth Army Corps, and surgeon-in-chief, Second Division of the same corps. He was also elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Erie County, in 1874, where his excellent record resulted in his re-election in 1876.

On December 8, 1910, Mr. Albert Chapin married Miss Florence Hamberger and their children are John and David.

His residence address is 523 West Ninth Street and his offices are at 615 Masonic Building.

PAUL DARLING WRIGHT.

Paul Darling Wright, son of Ruben G. and Cora Pierce Wright, was born in Westfield, N. Y., March 9, 1872. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town and after completing his preparation at Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, graduating in 1896 with the Ph.B. degree.

Upon leaving college Mr. Wright was identified with the Nickel Plate Engineering Corps at Cleveland for a short time. From Cleveland he came to Erie and became one of the owners of the Bay State Iron Works, which connection lasted for a period of about three years. He next became treasurer of the Reed Manufacturing Company and at the present time he is president of this organization. He is also one of the directors of the Security Savings & Trust Co.

The Reed Manufacturing Company is a manufacturer of small tools. It has steadily grown in importance and many additions have been made to the plant until at present it ranks as a leader in its class, both as to size and standing with the trade. The scope of its distribution is international. Mr. Wright occupied a prominent position in all the war work campaigns and patriotic movements growing out of the World War which distinguished Erie in that period of stress.

In January, 1923, Mr. Wright was appointed by Governor Pinchot as Commissioner of the State Highway Department for the State of Pennsylvania, and since his appointment he has shown an earnest effort to serve the commonwealth faithfully and to give to the Highway Department an impartial, business-like administration.

Mr. Wright is a member of the Erie Kahkwa, Erie Yacht and University Clubs and is a member of the Erie Board of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association.

In 1901 Mr. Wright married Miss Florence Lillian Gillen, two children being born to this union, Campbell and Ruben Gridley. Mrs. Wright died in 1905. In 1908 he married Miss Charlotte Mehl and by his second marriage has a daughter, Margaret Louise.

Mr. Wright resides at 515 Walnut Street and his business address is the Reed Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa.

DR. OTTO F. BEHREND.

Dr. Otto Fredrick Behrend, treasurer of the Hammermill Paper Company of Erie, Pa., one of the most modern and widely known paper manufacturing plants in the United States, was born in Germany, October 17, 1872. He is the son of Moritz and Rebecca (Wolf) Behrend. His father was prominently identified in the manufacturing of paper in Germany and carried on extensive enterprises in that field.

Dr. Behrend was educated at the University of Berlin, from which he graduated with the degree of Ph.D. in 1896. He began his career by working in various chemical plants in Germany and in 1898 he came to the United States and associated himself with the Hammermill Paper Company in the capacity of treasurer, which position he now holds. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Erie, Pa.

During the World War Dr. Behrend was prominent in the various war work activities and was particularly active as treasurer of the War Savings Stamp Committee. He is a member of the following organizations: American Academy of Political and Social Science, Navy League of the United States, American Forestry Association, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Bureau of Natural History, Horticultural Society, New York Academy of Science, American Chemical Society, The Naval History Society, National Geographic Society, New York Botanical Garden, Archaeological Institute of America, National Marine League of the United States of America, Woodcraft League of America, The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, New York Zoological Society, The American Geographical Society, The National Association of Audubon Societies and the National Child Labor Committee.

Dr. Behrend has always been identified with every philanthropic work giving much of his time and financial assistance to civic and charitable institutions. At the present time he is a member of the board of incorporators of the Hamot and St. Vincent's Hospital, first vice-president of the Erie Boys Club, president of the Elmwood Home, a member of the Advisory Board International Institute of the Y. W. C. A., Visiting Nurses Infant's Home and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Community House and Associated Charities.

Dr. Behrend is a member of the Kahkwa, Erie, University, Erie Yacht and Erie Golf Clubs. He is also a member of the Glenwood Golf Association, Art Club, Erie Motor Club, Erie Board of Commerce, the Y. M. C. A., Associate Society of the G. A. R., the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Erie.

With offices at the Hammermill Paper Company, Dr. Behrend resides at 258 West Eight Street, Erie, Pa.

SILAS GAULT.

Silas Gault, son of David and Matilda (Cooke) Gault, was born in Washington County, Pa., April 13, 1853. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Gault was raised on a farm and after receiving his preparatory education at Oakdale Academy, Oakdale, Allegheny County, Pa., he entered Western University, now known as the University of Pittsburgh, in the scientific department. In 1878 he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

After leaving college Mr. Gault was engaged in commercial pursuits in Pittsburgh and its environs and in 1881 he went to Chicago where he was engaged in the real estate and brokerage business for eighteen years. While in Chicago Mr. Gault became a valued member of the Baptist church, prominently identifying himself with the religious work of Chicago and for four years served as financial secretary of the Immanuel Baptist Church of that city.

In 1900 Mr. Gault returned to Primrose, Washington County, Pa., to assume the responsibility of managing a large estate and remained there until 1910 when he came to Erie.

Mr. Gault has discontinued all active business other than the management of his own personal estate. His ambition was one of definite action and well planned confidence and his retirement came as the normal result of his own well directed efforts. While inactive as far as business affairs of Erie are concerned, he has never lost an opportunity to give his assistance in any civic matters tending to the development of the city or county.

In 1881 Mr. Gault was married to Miss Anna M. Braubaker of Erie who died in 1914. In 1917 Mr. Gault married Mrs. Lucy A. Laughlin of Beaver County, Pa., and is at present residing at 126 East Sixth Street, Erie, Pa. His office address is 717 Commerce Building.

MICHAEL LIEBEL, JR.

Among the representative citizens of Erie, Pa., is Michael Liebel, Jr., who has been active in civic and political affairs of that city for many years. That he served with distinction as a member of congress and was mayor of Erie, for three terms, is a tribute to his ability and wide popularity.

Mr Liebel was born in Erie, December 12, 1870, son of Michael and Clara (Uhr) Liebel. His father was a native of Germany, where he was born June 17, 1843, son of John and Barbara (Hammer) Liebel. When a boy he came to this country with his parents and began a career in Erie which has been characterized by notable achievements. He erected many buildings including the Liebel Hotel and in numerous ways contributed materially to the commercial and industrial growth of the city.

Michael Liebel, Jr., received his preparatory education in the parochial and public schools of Erie and graduated from the Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., with the class of 1887. His first business experience was in the Buffalo offices of the Nickel Plate Railroad. He remained there only a short time and returned to Erie, becoming one of the city's most distinguished and progressive citizens. He promoted many enterprises, all of which tended to the advancement and general betterment of the city. Prominent in political affairs, he became mayor of Erie in September, 1906, being appointed by the city council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mayor Robert J. Saltsman. His sane and business-like administration won deserved popularity and on February 7, 1907, he was elected by the people for a full term. So well did he serve the city that he was re-elected. Mr. Liebel is a Democrat but on account of his broad-mindedness and progressive methods he has always had the s upport of the public at large irrespective of party affiliations. After serving his third term as mayor he was elected to the 64th Congress for the term of 1915-17, making a splendid record.

Mr. Liebel has extensive business interests in Erie and valuable real estate holdings. He is a member of the Erie Chamber of Commerce, is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Erie Mannerchor and the Erie Golf Club.

Mr. Liebel is not married and resides in Erie.

SENATOR A. E. SISSON.

Senator A. Elverton Sisson was born in Dayton, N. Y., January 12, 1851, and is the son of Nathaniel Sisson and Salina (Phillips) Sisson. Four months after Senator Sisson's birth, his mother died and four years after that his father moved to Crawford County. In 1860 he moved into Springfield Township, Erie County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Senator Sisson attended the public schools of Erie County, Kingsfield (Ohio) Academy, West Springfield Academy and North East Seminary.

Under the preceptorship of D. B. McCreary and William Benson he read law and was admitted to the Bar of Erie County in 1881 and engaged in the general practice of law. In 1885-86 he served as chairman of the Erie County Republican Committee and in 1887 he was elected district attorney of Erie County for a term of three years. In 1890 he was re-elected district attorney being the first incumbent of that office to serve two successive terms.

Senator Sisson was further honored by election to the State Senate in 1900 and re-elected in 1903 and again in 1907. In 1909 he was elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania for three years. Appreciation of his ability in public affairs was indicated in his re-election to the State Senate in 1920.

Senator Sisson is a member of the Pennsylvania and Erie County Bar Associations, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Pennsylvania Society of New York City, appointed by Governors Brumbaugh and Sproul on the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, and is a member of the Erie Club, Elks' Club and I. O. O. F., of Erie. During the

(*Continued on Page 502*)

SENATOR A. E. SISSON.

MILTON WILLIAM SHREVE.

MILTON WILLIAM SHREVE.

The career of Congressman William Milton Shreve, of Erie, Pa., is a distinguished one and in all his activities in the service of the public his work has always been characterized by the sincerest motives, all tending to the benefit of his constituents and the community at large.

Mr. Shreve was born in Venango County, Pa., son of Rev. Cyrus and Florella (Nourse) Shreve. His father was a distinguished and beloved Baptist clergyman in Crawford County and vicinity for more than half a century. Rev. Cyrus Shreve was born July 23, 1825, and entered the ministry when twenty-six years of age. He died July 3, 1908, and with the exception of the last few years his entire life had been marked by continuous mental and physical vigor. He was a sympathetic personal counselor and a gentle guide toward spiritual heights.

Milton William Shreve's preparatory education was obtained in the Edinboro State Normal School. For two years he was a student in the Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and graduated from Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pa., in 1884, with the degrees of Ph.B. and A. M. He read law and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1893. This was the beginning of a legal and political career of marked achievements. Mr. Shreve was district attorney of Erie County, Pa., 1899-1902; for three terms a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives (1906-12); and was speaker of the House in 1911; member of the 63rd Congress (1913-15), and the 66th and 67th Congresses (1919-23), from the 25th (now 29th), Pennsylvania Congressional District. He is a Republican.

(*Continued on Page 502*)

JAMES THOMPSON.

JAMES THOMPSON.

The career of James Thompson, of Erie, Pa., is one of more than ordinary achievements and his advancement from the humble position of messenger boy to that of a railroad contractor of wide prominence, is a tribute to his ability and unfaltering ambition.

Mr. Thompson was born in Erie, June 10, 1863, son of J. Ross and Josephine (Mayer) Thompson. He received his education in the public schools and began his business career as a messenger boy for the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1881. There were opportunities to learn and he accumulated knowledge which was highly beneficial to him. Entering the railroad shops at Renovo, Pa., he learned the trade of machinist. He was a fireman on locomotives for a period of two years and in July, 1889, was appointed weighmaster of the Pennsylvania Railroad ore dock at Erie. In 1900, he became contracting stevedore carrying on operations at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo and Erie. He had the faculty of directing large forces of men to the best advantage and his system of loading and unloading made it possible for him to do an enormous amount of work in the shortest possible time. During the year of 1920, he handled 27,000,000 tons of freight, the largest amount ever handled by individual supervision in this country.

In addition to his large contracting business, Mr. Thompson is now a director of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, Northern Contracting Company, Erie Brass & Copper Company, Southern Stevedoring Company and other important corporations.

Mr. Thompson rendered valuable service to the govern-

(*Continued on Page 502*)

CLARENCE L. THOMPSON.

Clarence L. Thompson, eldest son of Victory M. and Rebecca E. (Glenn) Thompson, was born in Erie, Pa., January 21, 1862. After completing his studies in the schools of his native city he identified himself with a retail coal office where he laid the foundation for his future career. From the day he left school until the present time Mr. Thompson has always been identified with the coal business. In 1885 he associated himself with the W. L. Scott coal interests and remained with that organization for nineteen years, serving in the capacity of general sales agent. He then became general western agent for the Susquehanna Coal Company, which organization he served for thirteen years with headquarters in Erie, Pa. He then served with the M. A. Hanna Company for a number of years in the Cleveland office. At the present time he is a member of the firm of C. L. Thompson Coal Company which he helped organize.

Victory M. Thompson, deceased, father of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent and successful business man of Erie. He was closely identified with the development of transportation, coal, oil and real estate interests in northwestern Pennsylvania. One of his activities in the oil business was owning and operating the Erie City Oil Works, which was recognized as one of the pioneer oil refineries in the United States. His coal interests included business in Meadville and other localities as well as in Erie. He was an extensive real estate holder and was interested in other large commercial interests. In the early days of his career he was proprietor of a number of boats

(*Continued on Page 503*)

CLARENCE L. THOMPSON.

JOSEPH GEORGE MAYER.

JOSEPH GEORGE MAYER.

Joseph George Mayer, son of Henry and Albertina Mayer, was born in Erie, Pa., in 1881, and received his preparatory education in the schools of this City and later attended the Polytechnic Institute located at Troy, N. Y. During the time he attended the grammar and high schools, he was very prominent in athletics, winning the all-around championship medal both times he competed; some of his records still stand. He was also on the varsity basket and football teams and had the honor of being elected captain of the varsity football team during his freshman year.

After completing his education he identified himself with his father and brothers in the paving and construction business. Starting at the bottom, he learned the business step by step, and for several years personally operated a concrete mixer, set grades, and ran an asphalt steam roller.

He has had charge of construction gangs in several different cities throughout the country, operating as far west as Des Moines, Iowa.

Among the most important building operations of Mayer Brothers Construction Company were the construction of the Commerce, Mercantile and Reliable Buildings, all of which were erected under the personal supervision of Mr. Mayer.

He is also treasurer and general manager of the Nickel Plate Sand and Gravel Company, with offices in the Commerce Building, and whose plant is located at Fairview, Pennsylvania.

During the World War Mr. Mayer gave all his time, energy and technical knowledge to the construction of roads

(*Continued on Page 503*)

ALFRED R. MYERS.

Alfred Rush Myers, son of Beni. Franklin and Alvirda (Cromwell) Myers was born at Tiffin, Ohio, January 31, 1875. Receiving his preparatory training in the common and high schools of Tiffin he entered Heidelburg College, from which he graduated in 1896.

After leaving college he identified himself with the National Machine Company of Tiffin, Ohio, as an engineer and later served for three years in the testing department of the General Electric Company in New York. He then accepted the position of assistant electrical engineer with the International Railways Company, and held that for three years. In 1906 he accepted the position of electrical engineer with the Buffalo and Lake Erie Traction Company and at the present time is serving that organization in the capacity of general manager.

Mr. Myers is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Shrine and is a charter member of the Erie Consistory. He is a member of the Kahkwa and Erie and Rotary Clubs and during the World War was prominent in the various war work activities.

In 1906 Mr. Myers married Miss Alma Louden and they reside on South Shore Drive. His offices are in the Exchange Building, Erie, Pa.

ALFRED R. MYERS.

Frank D. Schultz.

FRANK D. SCHULTZ.

Frank D. Schultz, son of Valentine and Mary Ann (Bootz) Schultz, was born in Erie, Pa., December 21, 1861. Receiving his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city, he entered Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1880. On completing his education, he associated himself with his father's grocery establishment and laid the foundation for his future business career.

Upon his father's death in 1889 he and his brothers took over the active management of the business and he remained actively identified with it until January, 1900, when he organized and became president of the F. D. Schultz Company of Erie, manufacturers of confectionery. At the present time this company, after a steady growth, ranks among the largest concerns of its kind in Western Pennsylvania. Its distribution is national in scope. Its plant has been enlarged from time to time to meet the ever-increasing demand for its product and its equipment is most modern. His son, Herbert J., has been associated with his father as secretary and treasurer of the company since its organization.

Mr. Schultz is also president of the Erie Merchandise Realty Company and is a director in the Erie Trust Company and the Erie County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He served as president of the old Mutual Building and Loan Society of Erie from 1890 until 1911. He was a member of the board of park commissioners of Erie in 1902 and later served as its president. He was water commissioner of the city of Erie for two terms, serving as

(*Continued on Page 503*)

JOHN H. STRONG.

Among the representative newspapermen of Pennsylvania is John H. Strong, general manager of the Dispatch-Herald, of Erie, Pa. A writer of wide experience and keen executive ability he occupies a high place in the Fourth Estate. That the Dispatch-Herald is considered the greatest newspaper in a city the size of Erie, is due to his progressive methods and knowledge of how to appeal to the taste of the reading and advertising public. He is only twenty-eight years of age and his rapid progress in the newspaper world presages a career of important achievements for him.

Mr. Strong was born in Morgan County, Ohio, and he no doubt inherited his taste for newspaper work from his father, H. A. Strong, a member of the profession. He has been identified with newspaper offices from the time he could carry papers. His early experience was obtained in the middlewest where he served as city editor and managing editor on several publications. He made his advent in Erie about five years ago, serving two years as managing editor of the Erie Dispatch and one year as managing editor of both the Erie Dispatch and the Evening Herald. The latter was bought by the former early in 1920, and for the past two years he has been general manager of the Dispatch-Herald.

In 1920 Mr. Strong merged the two papers, discontinuing the morning edition. Under his careful and businesslike guidance the Erie Dispatch-Herald has developed into the largest newspaper institution in Northwestern Pennsylvania. That this was accomplished in the short space of two years is a tribute to the progressive spirit of the management. The Dispatch-Herald is published every week-day evening and Sunday. It is the only Sunday paper in Erie.

Mr. Strong married Charlotte Steinmetz, of Erie, June 20, 1920.

Joseph Crane Williams.

JOSEPH CRANE WILLIAMS.

Joseph Crane Williams was born in Erie, Pa., January 8, 1877. His father was Joseph H. Williams, a civil war veteran, who until the time of his death in December, 1913, was active in business and civic affairs, having served a number of years on the school board. His mother was Nancy Crane, the Crane family being among the first settlers in Erie County. Mr. Williams was educated in the public schools of Erie, Pa. Upon leaving school, Mr. Williams was identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad and later with the W. L. Scott Coal Company. His duties in this organization necessitated his going to Chicago in 1903 as superintendent of coal docks. In 1905 he returned to Erie and was identified with the Susquehanna Coal Company, successors to the Scott Coal Company. In 1911 he was elected city treasurer on the Republican ticket, for four years. In the fall of 1915 he was defeated for the office of mayor by the small majority of 67 votes, his opponent being the late Bernard Veit. In August, 1916, he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the County Commissioners, serving until the fall of 1919, when he was re-elected city treasurer on the Republican ticket, which position he still holds.

In striving to make the city treasury one of the most efficient departments of the city government, Mr. Williams has proved eminently successful. He is an energetic worker and is strongly interested in everything that will contribute to the efficiency of his office.

Mr. Williams is active in the Masonic bodies and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Odd

(*Continued on Page 503*)

THEODORE EICHHORN.

Theodore Eichhorn, son of Jacob and Caroline (Sevin) Eichhorn, was born on February 22, 1880, in Erie, Pa., and was educated in the schools of his native city. After leaving school he worked for Black & Germer for a short time. In 1892 he became an apprentice printer with the Arbeiter Zeitung, learned the trade, and afterwards identified himself with the Erie Dispatch and various other newspapers and publications in Erie. In 1913 Mr. Eichhorn was elected to the city council, the first under the commission form of government, and served until 1916, at which time he returned to the printing business. In 1917 he was re-elected to the city council and was again re-elected in 1919 and 1921, at the latter election for a four year term, being designated, as previously, as superintendent of the department of streets and public improvements.

Mr. Eichhorn is a member of the Elks, Moose, K. of P., Maennerchor and is president of the Western Pennsylvania Typographical Conference. He is secretary of the Typographical and Central Labor Unions and is treasurer of the International Association of Street Sanitation Officials.

During the World War Mr. Eichhorn served as a four-minute speaker and also served on the Advisory Board of the United States Employment Bureau.

In 1909 Mr. Eichhorn married Miss Ida Schnitzer and they have six children: Charlotte, Dorothy, Theodore, Jr., Alberta, Robert and Ruth. His residence address is 422 West Twenty-ninth Street, and his business address is City Hall, Erie, Pa.

Theodore Eichhorn.

MILLARD LUTHER DAVIS.

MILLARD LUTHER DAVIS.

Millard Luther Davis, county treasurer of Erie County, Pa., who has been active in civic affairs for two decades, was born in Franklin Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1878.

Mr. Davis is the son of Harvey and Jane (Washburn) Davis. He was educated in the schools of Erie County and Davis Business College and after attending the Edinboro State Normal School he identified himself with educational affairs, teaching school for eight years. He served two years on the Board of Directors of the Poor and in 1911 he was appointed secretary of the Board, which position he held for six years. In 1919 he was elected County Treasurer of Erie County which position he still holds. The high standard of the office is recognized throughout the state and it has been brought to its present efficiency through the untiring and praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis is a member of the K. of P., B. P. O. E., and the I. O. O. F.

He was married to Miss Nellie Zilhaber in June, 1906. Three children were born to this union, Gerald, Dorothy and Hazel.

His residence address is R. F. D. 2, Erie, Pa., and business address County Treasurer's Office, Erie County Court House.

JOSEPH A. HANLEY.

Joseph A. Hanley was born in Erie, Pa., the son of John and Mary (Lane) Hanley. Receiving his preparatory education in St. Patrick's Parochial School, he later laid the foundation for a business career by attending a commercial college. After completing his studies Mr. Hanley identified himself first with the Erie branch of Armour & Co., then with the Bush Provision Company and later with Schaffner Bros. of Erie. It was not, however, until his appointment as clerk in the Erie post-office on April 16, 1894, having received his promotion from his duties as a special delivery messenger, that the ground work for his future activities was formed. Dating back from that time, by earnest endeavor and unusual executive ability Mr. Hanley worked himself up through every position in the postoffice to that of the highest. On December 23, 1918, receiving the highest rating among a number of candidates in the Civil Service examinations, he was appointed postmaster by President Wilson. In the four years of his administration to date the receipts of the office have more than doubled, reaching $470,000, with 190 employees. His great practical knowledge of his office has enabled him to overcome difficulties that would have discouraged a less capable man.

Mr. Hanley is a member of the Chamber of Commerce Rotary Clubs, Motor Club, Elks, Knights of Columbus and Art Club. His hobbies are music and baseball.

He has not cared for worldly goods, but mainly esteems his friendships and the opportunity to be of service to his fellow-citizens. He has always been active in civic move-

(*Continued on Page 503*)

JOSEPH A. HANLEY.

SAMUEL HILBORN DROWN.

SAMUEL HILBORN DROWN.

Samuel Hilborn Drown was born in Greene Township, Erie County, September 12, 1876. He is the son of Hosea and Melvina M. (Hilborn) Drown and received his education in the schools of Erie County, completing his studies in 1897.

Mr. Drown started his business career by taking a position in the office of the Erie Trading Stamp Company and later identified himself with the Black Manufacturing Co. Later he served as the traveling representative of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., in which connection he supervised in turn the offices at Erie, Niagara Falls, Rochester, New York and eventually he had charge of all territory in Central New York. In February, 1901, Mr. Drown purchased one-half interest in the real estate and insurance business of M. H. Sawdey of Erie. The business was thereafter conducted under the title of M. H. Sawdey & Company until August 7, 1905, when he purchased his partner's interest and until 1918 continued the enterprise most successfully, individually, under his own name. On January 1, 1918, Mr. Drown took into partnership John H. Russell and his brother, A. L. Drown, and up to the present time the business has been conducted under the established name of the Drown-Russell Co.

Mr. Drown, through his aggressiveness and executive ability, has established an agency which ranks among the largest in Northwestern Pennsylvania. Aside from its identity with a number of the best fire insurance companies in the world the Drown-Russell Company handles both

(*Continued on Page 503*)

JOHN STIRLING

John Stirling, son of Alexander and Agnes (Alexander) Stirling, was born at Barrhead, Scotland, August 27, 1872. He received his preparatory education in the schools of Scotland and continued his studies in the schools of Erie, after coming to the United States at ten years of age. Upon completing his education he identified himself with the Erie City Iron Works, learning the trade of machinist and devoting his attention to that for thirteen years.

In 1900 he formed a partnership with the late J. A. Patterson of Erie and established what is now the firm of Patterson & Stirling. The partnership continued until the death of Mr. Patterson when the business continued under the sole ownership and management of Mr Stirling. With the passing of years this business has steadily grown and Mr. Stirling has succeeded in maintaining good service and in enlarging his holdings as the needs of the public require.

Mr. Stirling was one of the organizers of Stirling Brothers, of

(Continued on Page 503)

ANDREW AUGUSTUS CULBERTSON

Andrew Augustus Culbertson was born in Edinboro, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1874, and is the son of Charles Lewis and Martha (Proudfit) Culbertson. He received his preparatory education at the Edinboro State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1893, and later attended Allegheny College for four years, graduating in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He affiliated with the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

Upon leaving college he assumed the management of the Erie & Cambridge Springs Suburban Railway. In 1904 he resigned this position and engaged in the coal business. Mr Culbertson was one of the organizers of the Northwestern Electric Service Company of Pennsylvania, being made treasurer at the time of organization, which position he still holds. Mr. Culbertson is president of the Citizens Mortgage Company and has been president of the Mutual Telephone Company of Erie since 1916.

(Continued on Page 502)

JAMES REED CRAIG.

James Reed Craig was born in Clarion County, Pa., September 7, 1869, son of John F Craig and Mary J. (Ogden) Craig. He was educated in the public schools of Clarion County, Clarion State Normal School, Oberlin College and graduated from Grove City College in 1890 with the degree of A. B. He then read law under the able preceptorship of Judge E A. Walling, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar of Erie County in 1894 and has continued in the practice of the law until the present time. From April, 1922, to the present he has been identified with C. Arthur Blass, district attorney of Erie County, and is engaged in general practice in all State and Federal Courts.

He married, Dec. 15, 1898, Miss Catherine Whittelsey, daughter of the late Judge Whittelsey. He now makes his home with his wife and three children, Louise, John and Catherine, at 233 West Fourth Street, Erie, Pa.

(Continued on Page 502)

RIGHT REVEREND JOHN MARK GANNON.

Right Reverend John Mark Gannon, D. D., D. C. L., LL. D. Bishop of Erie, Pa., who has done splendid work in the cause of the Roman Catholic Church, was born in Erie, June 12, 1877, son of Thomas Patrick and Julia (Dunlavey) Gannon.

He had the advantage of a thorough education and he came to the church a man of unusual erudition. After attending the grade schools, the high school and Clark's Business College, all of Erie, he continued his scholastic studies at St. Bonaventure's College and Seminary, Allegany, N. Y., Catholic University, Washington, D. C., University of Munich, Germany, completing his education at Appolinaire College, Rome, Italy.

He was ordained a priest at Baltimore, Md., by Cardinal Gibbons, December 21, 1901. He received the degrees of Doctorate of Divinity (D. D.) and Doctorate of Canon Law (D. C. L.) at Appolin-

(Continued on Page 502)

WILLIAM D. KINNEY.

William D. Kinney, superintendent of the Department of Parks and Public Property, was born in the City of Erie on September 23, 1866. He is the son of Edward and Mary (McNerney) Kinney. Receiving his education in the schools of Erie, Mr. Kinney learned the printers' trade, upon the completion of which he earned rapid promotion, first as a reporter and eventually as city editor of the Erie Herald, which position he held over twenty years.

In 1898 Mr. Kinney, under the old form of city government, was elected to the common council for the term of two years on the Democratic ticket, from the Fourth Ward, which was recognized as a Republican stronghold. In 1900 he was re-elected for a second time. At the expiration of his second term he served on the Board of Tax Revision and Appeals for four years.

In 1916 Mr. Kinney was elected to the city council for a term

(Continued on Page 502)

WILLIAM GRANT WALKER.

William Grant Walker was born at Harbor Creek, Erie County, July 1, 1869. Receiving his preparatory education in the schools of his native county, he attended the Erie Academy. After completing his education, Mr. Walker identified himself with the Erie Dry Goods Company. In 1897 he purchased the mercantile interests of W. I. Potter at West Springfield and for thirteen years conducted one of the largest and most modern establishments of the kind in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Walker also organized the Walker Sand Company and is president of it. This company receives its source of supply from West Springfield, Pa., and Conneaut and Kingsville, Ohio, and furnishes the majority of molding sand to the industries of Erie and ships to Buffalo and other points. He is also a stockholder in the Mutual Loan & Trust Co., Conneaut, Ohio.

(Continued on Page 501)

ISAAC BAKER.

Isaac Baker, the most prominent clothing merchant of Erie, has been known for many years as one of the city's public spirited and representative citizens. For thirty-five years he has been on the Board of Education and was its president for a number of terms. He was a leader in the movement for the establishment of a public library by the Board. He has been a trustee of St. Vincent's hospital from its beginning and has also been its president. He is one of the organizers and present directors of the Security Savings and Trust Company. He has been one of the few honorary members of the University Club from the time of its organization. He is a member of the Erie and Kahkwa Clubs and of the Chamber of Commerce. Instead of attempting a complete account of his long and honorable career, let it suffice to say that for more than half a century he has been in the front ranks of Erie's most useful and highly respected citizens.

(Continued on Page 502)

CHARLES HAGENLOCHER.

Charles Hagenlocher, real estate operator, bank director and active in civic and philanthropic affairs of Erie, was born November 5, 1877, at Erie, son of Jacob and Anna (Rose) Hagenlocher.

Mr. Hagenlocher received his education in the schools of his native city. Upon completion of his studies, he was for a short time employed by Robert J. Saltsman, coal operator, and subsequently became identified with the insurance and real estate business of Frank A. Sawdey, by purchasing of Mr. Sawdey's interest in the business. The company has been developed under the guidance of Mr. Hagenlocher to an extent which is almost unique in real estate annals and he continues to operate the agency under his own name up to the present time.

Realty in its various phases has for many years been the foremost business interest of Mr. Hagenlocher. He was an organizer

(Continued on page 502)

ISADOR SOBEL.

Isador Sobel, attorney at law, was born in New York City, son of Seniel and Cecelia (Kunz) Sobel. Receiving his preparatory education in the schools of his native city, he attended the College of the City of New York and later the Erie High School. He read law in the office of Hon. S. M. Brainerd; was admitted to the bar in 1888 and became associated with Mr. Brainerd, establishing the firm of Brainerd & Sobel. He has since continued the practice of law in the county, superior and supreme courts. At the present time he is associated in the general practice of law with his son, Jeffery Mortimer Sobel.

Mr. Sobel has long been a leader in Republican affairs in the city and county. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Erie city council; re-elected in 1893 and was president of that body in 1894. For three years, 1889-91, he was secretary of the Erie County Republican committee, and was its chairman during 1893-96. Mr. Sobel served as vice-president of the Republican League of Pennsylvania in 1894-95; was president during 1896-98 and was a presidential elector in 1896. President McKinley appointed him postmaster of Erie in 1898 to which office he was reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1902 and 1906 and by President Taft in 1910. Meanwhile, in 1908, he served as president of the Postmasters Association of Pennsylvania. He was elected president of the National Association of Postmasters of First Class Offices of the United States in 1912 and the following year became the first honorary president of the organization.

Mr. Sobel is a member of district No. 3, Independent Order B'nai B'rith and was president of the district grand lodge during 1910-12. He is president of Governors B'nai B'rith Orphanage. He was one of the managers of Hamot Hospital and is past president of the Jewish Temple. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and is a member of the Elks, I. O. O. F., K. of P. and the Erie Club.

On March 17, 1891, Mr. Sobel married Miss Emma Auerheim and they have three children: Jeffery M., Norman T., and Sidney A. His residence address is 717 Poplar Street and his offices are 702 Ariel Bldg., Erie, Pa

* * *

WILLIAM GRANT WALKER.

(Continued from Page 500)

Mr. Walker's career has been one of public service. In 1901 he was appointed postmaster and later was elected treasurer of Springfield township. In 1912 he was elected treasurer of Erie County and on January 1, 1920, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners for the term of four years, serving as chairman of the board in 1920 and 1922. Mr. Walker was elected to the Board of County Commissioners on a "good roads" platform and has accomplished much in carrying out all his pledges in building hard surfaced roads in Erie County. Few counties in Pennsylvania at the present time are able to boast of better highways than that of Erie.

Mr. Walker is active in all branches of Masonry, a Shriner and a member of the I. O. O. F., Elks, associate member of St. Vincent's Post G. A. R., Traffic Club and by reason of his large real estate holdings in Conneaut, Ohio, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Golf Club of Conneaut.

Mr. Walker is responsible for organizing a campaign for raising funds that resulted in the building of one of the largest and most beautiful churches in any town of the size of West Springfield in Western Pennsylvania. He is chairman of the Board of Trustees of West Springfield Methodist Church.

Mr. Walker was prominent in the various activities growing out of the World War and in recognition of his services he received a medal from the government for his untiring efforts in behalf of the Liberty Loan drives.

On September 18, 1889, Mr. Walker married Harriett Elizabeth Hyke and they have one son, A. Grant Walker, with the law firm of Gunnison, Fish, Gifford & Chapin, and one daughter, Dorothea Vernon. Mr. Walker's residence is in West Springfield and his office address is Erie County Court House, Erie, Pa.

RIGHT REVEREND JOHN MARK GANNON.

(Continued from Page 500)

are College, Rome, and Doctorate of Laws (LL. D.) at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa. He served as assistant pastor at St. Patrick's Church, Erie, Pa., St. Joseph's Church, Oil City, Pa., St. Francis' Church, Clearfield, Pa., and St. Stephen's Church, Oil City, Pa. He was pastor at St. Francis' Church, McKean, Pa., St. Anthony's Church, Cambridge Springs, Pa. At the latter he was the first pastor and resident priest. While there, he built the beautiful church which was dedicated September 25, 1911. He was pastor of St. Bridget's Church, Meadville, Pa., and built its parochial school. He was pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Erie, Pa., and built the parochial residence on West Seventh street, which he occupied. As superintendent of the parochial schools of the Diocese of Erie, he served from 1912 to 1920.

He was appointed Titular Bishop of Nilopolis and Auxiliary Bishop of Erie in November, 1917, and was consecrated in St. Peter's Cathedral, Erie February 6, 1918, by the Right Reverend Michael Hoban, D. D., the consecrating prelate.

Bishop Gannon was installed as Bishop of Erie, December 16, 1920.

The following are some of the projects begun and carried through by Bishop Gannon since being made Bishop of Erie:

(a) Founding of parishes in Boardman and Madera; Wesleyville, Kearsarge and Holy Rosary Parish, Erie.

(b) The opening of the New Calvary Cemetery.

(c) The founding of the Cathedral Preparatory School for Boys in the City of Erie.

(d) The successful termination of a Campaign for Funds for a New Children's Home, and Children's Hospital. The Building is now under construction in the Kahkwa addition of the City of Erie.

The diocese of Erie, which was established in 1853, comprises thirteen counties in Northwestern Pennsylvania and contains 9,936 square miles of territory

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ANDREW AUGUSTUS CULBERTSON.

(Continued from Page 499)

Mr. Culbertson is one of the governors of the University Club of Erie, secretary of the Board of Trustees of Allegheny College, member of the Board of Trustees of the Edinboro State Normal School, superintendent of the Sabbath school and member of the Board of Trustees of the Park Presbyterian Church, and is identified with the Masons, Elks and the Erie Yacht Club.

On January 15, 1908, he married Miss Annie Reeder, and they have one foster son, James Culbertson, who served his country during the war for three years, participating in a number of major engagements overseas, and who is now a student at Allegheny College

Mr. Culbertson's residence is 209 West Eighth Street, and his business addresses are 420 Commerce Building, the Mutual Telephone Building and also Citizens Mortgage Company 32 West Ninth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

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ISAAC BAKER.

(Continued from Page 501)

Isaac Baker, son of Bernard and Barbara Baker, was born in the Rhine palatinate, August 22, 1845 He came to America with his parents in 1847 and spent his early boyhood years in Girard, Pennsylvania, where his father established the business of which Isaac Baker and Son is the continuation He moved to Erie at the end of the famous railroad war and has been in business there ever since. For a great many years he conducted a wholesale clothing store and thus became almost as well known in Crawford, Lawrence and other neighboring counties as he is in Erie. When his father retired from the firm, Jacob Ostheimer entered it, and it was then known as Baker and Ostheimer. The present name was adopted when Mr. Ostheimer retired and Mr. Alfred Baker became his father's partner.

Mr Baker married Bertha Einhorn, of New York, on November 21, 1869. They have five children: Clara (Mrs. Jacob Mayer, Cleveland), Alfred, Edward M. (President of the Cleveland Stock Exchange), Belle and Florence (Mrs. Max C. Currick). Mr. Baker lives at 421 West Sixth Street. His business is at the corner of State and Seventh.

* * *

CHARLES HAGENLOCHER.

(Continued from Page 501)

and former president of the Real Estate Board of Erie and was the first treasurer of that organization. As president of the Real Estate Board he was very active in the appraisement of property for the United States Government during the World War.

In 1905 Mr. Hagenlocher was elected a member of the School Board of Erie and accomplished much in the cause of public education in his native city. He has an abiding faith in the City of his birth and in its future greatness.

His offices are in Suite 316 Commerce Building, Erie, Pa.

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JAMES REED CRAIG.

(Continued from Page 500)

During the World War Mr. Craig gave valuable service as the attorney for the draft board, First District, Erie County, and also served as attorney for the food administration for the period of the war. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, an Elk, a member of the Erie County Bar Association and is past Secretary of the Erie County and Erie City Republican Committees and represented the First Legislative District in the legislature, session of 1921.

Mr. Craig's office address is 506 Palace Hardware Building

ERNST RICHARD BEHREND.

(Continued from Page 487)

Watson of that city. Mr. Behrend has always been eager to show his gratefulness for the help which Mr. Watson gave him. In the winter of 1897, he worked in the office of The Pusey & Jones Co., Wilmington, Del., and they sent him, together with Thos. H. Savery, Jr., son of the vice-president and general manager, to England, France, Germany, and Scandinavia, to sell paper machinery. Upon his return from this successful trip, he severed his connection with The Pusey & Jones Co., and located in Erie, Pa., where he founded the present firm of Hammermill Paper Co. Ground was broken on June 28, 1898; for the first year his father was president of the Company and Mr. Behrend was vice-president and general manager. The following year he became president and general manager, which position he holds today, devoting his entire time and attention to the business. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Erie, Pa., president of the Hamot Hospital of Erie, Pa., director of the Erie Council of Boy Scouts of America, and a member of the Executive Council of that organization for a number of years, director of Erie's Community Chest, and is one of the public "Four Minute" speakers. He is a member of the Erie Chamber of Commerce, Erie Club, Erie Yacht Club, Kahkwa Club of Erie, member of the Knights Templar, the B. P. O. E., Odd Fellows, University Club of Erie, Los Angeles Athletic Club of Los Angeles, Cal., American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Erie Motor Club, Y. M. C. A. of Erie, Chemists' Club of New York, Congressional Country Club and American National Red Cross.

Mr. Behrend was married at Newport, R. I., on June 1, 1907, to Miss Mary Brownell of Providence, R. I., and they are the parents of Warren Moritz Behrend and Harriet Ellen Behrend.

During the World War, Mr. Behrend was on the Executive Committee of War Activities in Erie, Pa., and participated in all the drives of the Red Cross, Liberty Loan, etc. Mr. Behrend is a Lutheran and Mrs. Behrend and the children, Episcopalians.

* * *

WILLIAM D. KINNEY.

(Continued from Page 500)

of two years, under the present commission form of city government on the Democratic ticket and was re-elected in 1918. In 1920 he was again re-elected for a four-year term, his third renomination having been made by both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The efficiency which he displayed in his official service of two years as head of the street department and six years as head of the parks department is manifested in the fruits of his labor in behalf of his native city. Up to the present time Mr. Kinney has been instrumental in establishing not less than four new parks for the beatification of Erie, including Glenwood Park, which comprises 117 acres.

Mr. Kinney served as secretary and treasurer of the Democratic City Committee for a number of years and during the World War served on several of the committees. His son, Thomas Edwin Kinney, was with the army in France as a member of the Eightieth Division.

Mr. Kinney is a member of the Elks' Club of Erie and the K. of C.

On September 23, 1890, he married Miss Elizabeth Stephens and they became the parents of two boys and six girls. He maintains his residence at 1106 West Eighth Street and his business office is in the City Hall, Erie, Pa.

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MILTON WILLIAM SHREVE.

(Continued from Page 493)

He was a member of Perry's Victory Centennial Commission in 1913. In his congressional activities he has been a member of many important committees and is now a member of the committee on appropriations and is chairman of the sub-committee of appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, where his work has had much to do with the building up of the foreign trade of the United States. He has been a director of the Peoples Bank of Erie and of several manufactories; also a member of Erie Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knights Templar, a past potentate of Zem Zem Temple, Mystic Shrine, and his clubs are Kahkwa, Shriners and University.

* * *

JAMES THOMPSON.

(Continued from Page 494)

ment during the World War. He assisted the war department in recruiting stevedoring regiments for service in France and his entire supervising force was taken by General W. W. Atterberry, Q. M. C., over seas, and under his direction the work was rushed forward in a systematic manner. He also operated the docks on the Atlantic seaboard during the war.

Mr Thompson is a member of the Erie Club, Kahkwa Club, Elks, University Club of Erie and the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia. Married Amelia K. Kohler. The family residence is at 155 West Sixth Street and Mr. Thompson's business office is in the Commerce Building, Erie, Pa.

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SENATOR A. E. SISSON.

(Continued from Page 493)

World War Senator Sisson was president of the Council of Nationa Defense.

In 1888 Senator Sisson married Miss Lena Spencer and lives with his wife at 130 West Eighth Street. His offices are 410 Marine Bank Building, Erie, Pa., where his son, Spencer Alec, and himself are associated in the practice of law.

CLARENCE L. THOMPSON.

(Continued from Page 494)

which he operated and later owned, becoming one of the organizers of what was known as the "Thompson Line." His death in 1887 was a distinct loss to the community.

Clarence L. Thompson, aside from his coal interests, is a large real estate owner and is president of the Brooklyn Realty Company. He is also a director in the Marine National Bank of Erie, having served on the board since 1904. He is president of the Good Roads Club, which organization has been instrumental in making the roads in Erie county the best in the State of Pennsylvania. He is serving his second term as a member of the Board of Governors of the Erie Motor Club. He served for two terms as vice-president of the old Board of Commerce and for five years was a director on the board. He is active in the various Masonic bodies, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Erie Consistory, Kahkwa Club and Erie Club. He is also a member of the Board of Commissioners for Improvement of Erie Canal Basins at the Port of Erie, having been appointed by the Governor. During the World War he was prominent in the various activities growing out of the war. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety, in charge of civilian service and labor in Erie county, having been appointed by Governor Brumbaugh.

On October 14, 1909, Mr. Thompson married Miss Grace Eloise, daughter of Ezra Nicholson of "Lakewood," Cleveland, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Alice Eloise. He still retains his residence in the old Thompson homestead at Eighth and Cherry Streets and his offices are in the Marine Bank Building, Erie, Pa.

* * *

FRANK D. SCHULTZ.

(Continued from Page 496)

president five years. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature from Erie during the session of 1903 and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City.

Mr. Schultz was prominent in the various activities growing out of the World War and gave much of his time as one of the four-minute speakers. At the present time he is a director in the Community Chest, a philanthropic organization of Erie; a member of the Knights of Columbus, Elks, Kahkwa and Erie Clubs and Board of Commerce of Erie.

In 1884 he was married to Miss Grace C. Herrmann of Mill Creek Township, Erie County, and they have four children: Herbert J., Valentina, Gertrude, who is sister St. Francis of St. Mary's of the Woods, Ind., and Frank M., who served his country overseas in the World War with the 8th Ariel Squadron. Mr. Schultz resides at 554 West Tenth Street and his business address is Eleventh and French Streets, Erie, Pa.

* * *

SAMUEL HILBORN DROWN

(Continued on Page 499)

city and county realty, at all times representing the best of investments. At the present time the organization is disposing of some of the most beautiful sub-divisions including those of Ridgefield, Highland Park, Oxer Farm Gardens, Eaglehurst, Homecrest, Avondale, Lake View, Euclid Heights, Orth Farm Gardens and Glenwood Acres, comprising approximately 527 acres. Mr. Drown is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, Real Estate Board of Erie, Erie Chamber of Commerce, Kahkwa Club, Elks, Mt. Olivet Commandery, Erie Consistory, and is a Knight Templar and a 33d Degree Mason.

On September 12, 1901 Mr. Drown married Miss Bertha L. Russell and resides at 942 West Ninth Street. His offices are 404 Marine Bank Building, Erie, Pa.

JOSEPH GEORGE MAYER.

(Continued from Page 495)

and pavements in and around the plant of the Erie Forge and Steel Company of Erie.

Mr. Mayer has always had great faith in Erie and worked for better conditions of all kinds, especially in the building and extending of street car lines and all other activities which would allow the city to expand.

As an example of the Mayers' faith in Erie, the erection of the Commerce Building can be cited. This was built and financed by them and completed during the World War and in spite of the fact that a great many of Erie's business and financial men said it was too far up town and would never be a success. We might add that the building has been completely filled for the last two years. He is a member of the Kahkwa and Yacht Clubs, also of the Board of Commerce and ex-member of the Erie and University Clubs.

In February, 1916, he married Miss Marion Bliss, daughter of George T. Bliss of this city, and they have three children, Franklin Bliss, Joseph George, Jr., and Barbara Bliss. His residence address is 448 West Seventh Street and his office is in the Commerce Building.

* * *

JOHN STIRLING.

(Continued from Page 499)

which company he is now president. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Erie and served for a number of years as vice-president of the bank. He is one of the organizers and for a length of time served as president of the Stirling-Warfel Company. He is also treasurer of the Superior Bronze Corporation.

Mr. Stirling is a 32d degree Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Erie Consistory, and has completed the circle of Scottish Rite and York Rite. He is also a member of the Elks, Kahkwa and Erie Clubs, Erie Yacht Club, Erie Automobile Club and Buffalo Automobile Club.

On November 16, 1898, Mr. Stirling married Georgia L. Patterson, daughter of his former partner, J. E. Patterson. They reside at 557 West Ninth Street. His business address is 119-121 East Twelfth Street, Erie, Pa.

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JOSEPH A. HANLEY

(Continued from Page 498)

ments. Mr. Hanley for a number of years was a member of the St. Peter's and St. Patrick's choirs and freely gave of his time and vocal talent in every charitable and philanthropic cause.

Mr. Hanley, October 19, 1911, married Charlotte M. McDannell of Wattsburg, Pa. His residence address is 413 Sassafras Street, and his business address is postoffice, Erie, Pa.

* * *

JOSEPH CRANE WILLIAMS.

(Continued from Page 497)

Fellows, K. of P. and other societies.

On July 30, 1901, Mr. Williams was married to Lavema, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Schnwerk and they have one daughter, Jane. His residence address is 315 West Fifth Street and business address City Hall, Erie, Pa.

Uniontown and Fayette County.

TOURISTS crossing the Alleghenies and following the blue-gray glimmer of the National Old Trails Road over towering mountains into narrow valleys, across turbulent, rocky streams and through pleasant, rolling farmlands where the straightaway is done in 50 miles an hour, come at length to the crest of Chestnut Ridge, the Summit Hotel and Point Lookout facing the setting sun.

In the distance, straight ahead, lies one of the richest valleys in the world. Fertile, well-watered, and underlaid with vast deposits of minerals, building stones, fireclay and coal, its inheritance from the ages is rich, indeed, in meeting the needs of civilized man.

Bounding the panorama on the north is the watershed separating the valley of the Monongahela from the Youghiogheny with Connellsville as its principal Fayette county point. To the extreme south is Point Marion, the center of the glass industry in this district and a thriving little town with a big future that lies close to the West Virginia line with the coming county of Greene across the river. Skirting the western line is the Monongahela river, placid and beautiful, that for more than 100 years has carried the commerce of the valley to the Ohio and its Mississippi ports.

As there are only a few hills scarcely worthy of the name between the river and the mountains, the vista glimpsed between the chestnut trees of old Point Lookout is sure to awaken admiration as well as interest. If, perchance, the traveler finds a thrill in the picture, feels thankful that the hardest mountain climbs are passed and is grateful for the easy stages stretching onward to the west, he is but echoing the heartfelt joy and gratitude of a hardier, earlier time when across this very road, day after day, traveled the great caravans from New England and the east who settled middle and western states. It was at this point they passed the first, long weary part of their journey and for them, just as it is today, Point Lookout was a true Gateway to the West.

Uniontown, the seat of Fayette County, whose church spires and skyscrapers seem to nestle at the foot of the hill, is just six miles away and there the travelers of more than a century have found gracious hospitality. Today, so great has the traffic become, the city is unable to care for all the tourists passing through and large and beautiful hotels have been built in the mountains, along the Pike, to take care of the summer visitors. In the meantime, business men of the city are hard at work planning a new hotel adequate to the demands upon it and it is hoped before another summer comes there will be accommodations as delightful and food as delicious as in those olden days when Uniontown was the most popular stop on the Stage Coach route and its inns and taverns the most famous.

Brownsville is the principal "river town" in the county situated on the Monongahela where the packets of earlier years have been replaced by hundreds of coal barges. Not only does it have its river, but more than half a hundred trains leave its "Union" station daily over the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie railroads. Almost 125 years ago, Brownsville was the shipping point for Fayette county products down the Ohio and, when the National Pike was built, it grew tremendously in importance as the gateway to the Ohio valley. James G. Blaine, P. C. Knox and Percival Phillips, recently knighted by King George for his services as a war correspondent, were all born in Brownsville.

Connellsville, in the northern part of Fayette county, vies with Brownsville as a railroad center, being on the main line of the B. &. O and Western Maryland and on the Monongahela Division of the P. R. R. Hemmed in by the mountains on the south it is growing westward, its splendid railroad facilities attracting industries diverse in character and including glass, silk and macaroni factories in addition to its steel mills and extensive railroad shops.

Pt. Marion, at the West Virginia line, has had its greatest prosperity since the Belgians began developing the glass factories there. If the Cheat River dam project goes through, Pt. Marion property will soar again. As it is, conservative investors are finding these outlying towns of Fayette county, like Pt. Marion and Masontown, most attractive propositions.

At Masontown the first years following the opening of the Klondyke coal region started a great boom and Main street was practically rebuilt in a few years. Today its business houses, bank and hotels bear witness to the trade that centers there. Just now its citizens, and all Fayette County, are much interested in plans for building a bridge spanning the Monongahela into Greene county.

Smithfield, about halfway between Uniontown and Pt. Marion has extensive B. &. O. Railroad yards, but in a great measure it retains all the advantages to be found in a quiet country town where good roads, good schools and good train service are enjoyed and none of a city's responsibilities are a burden to the taxpayers.

New Salem, more than Smithfield, has been affected by the coke industry. Plants were built almost at its doors and the resultant development has been too rapid to be absorbed without sacrifice of the hamlet's former charm as a pleasant country village. There is a thriving bank and each year sees more business centering in its congested streets.

All of these little towns—each with its bank or banks— are in the heart of the Southern Connellsville Coke region and the prosperity of the coke workers is reflected quickly in the prosperity of its people and the development of its various business. But, as they were prosperous before the coke ovens ever crossed the pike, the great farming, grazing and sheepraising districts around these outlying villages assure a steady patronage for their banks and business houses and a stable prosperity for their people even when the coke ovens are gone and the coal has all been floated down the blue waters of the Monongahela.

This valley of Fayette county has had a singularly peaceful and prosperous development. Its actual settlement came after the close of the French and Indian War and though the mountainous townships are rich in historical places, tradition shows no massacres or wanton bloodshed in the immediate district around Uniontown.

Christopher Gist, Washington's host on his trip to the French Forts on the Venango, had his little cabin near what is Mt. Braddock on the northern rim of the valley, and Wendell Brown and his sons had located on the Redstone to the south, these being the first settlers in what is now Fayette county. That was in the early 50's of the Eighteenth Century, before the controversy between Virginia and Pennsylvania and Maryland and Pennsylvania as to ownership of this district had been adjusted.

In fact these claims were contested for more than 30 years and in that time many things happened. The French and Indian War established England's right to the vast Ohio valley and the Revolution freed the colonies from the dominion of Great Britain and left them, as sovereign states, to solve their own problems.

Maryland's claim had been settled in 1764 when Mason and Dixon ran the line that bears their name, but the contest with Virginia raged with more or less intensity until 1779, when a commission continued the Mason and Dixon line westward and fixed the present boundaries of Pennsylvania.

So for the first 30 years, the settlements in what is now Fayette county were claimed as in Monongalia county by Virginia, and in Westmoreland county by Pennsylvania, both having established courts of record assuming jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

An early American history contains vivid accounts of the part Washington played in the French and Indian Wars, the first guns of which were fired and the first blood shed in the Chestnut Ridge mountains. Washington, the surveyor and engineer, on his first trip to the French fort at Venango had evidently mapped out a military road for the following years saw the early engagements of this long and bloody war being waged along the route he had first traveled. This was the Seven Year's War in European History fought between England and France for supremacy in the New World.

The Venango commandant's defi to England and his threat to drive the English settlers out of the entire Ohio valley, hastened Virginia's attempt to fortify the Forks of the Ohio, but a French force dropping down the Allegheny routed the English, took possession of the half-finished block house and seized the Ohio in the name of France. The next spring, Washington with a company of Virginians and friendly Indians was entrusted with the recapture of this fort and, in the mountains just a few miles east of Gist's cabin, surprised a scouting party and killed the commander, Jumonville, who was buried where he fell.

Shortly afterward, De Villier, Jumonville's half brother, avenged the latter's death by forcing Washington's surrender at "Fort Necessity," July 4, 1756. The next spring, Washington, and a company of backwoodsmen were attached to the command of General Edward Braddock in charge of a detachment of English troops brought over from England to impress the French government and to secure once more control of the Ohio.

The ambush and defeat of that ill-fated Braddock expedition is too well-known to need re-telling here, but, indirectly it played a most important part in the settlement and development of Fayette County.

The road that Braddock built from Cumberland westward across the mountains through the forests and over the streams to carry his guns and other equipment, opened the way for early settlers and it was over this road. crude and rough though it was, that the pack saddle and the farm wagon bore the precious household effects of the early pioneers.

Moreover this war gave to Fayette county its principal "historical" points. After the disastrous defeat near Pittsburgh, Dunbar gathered his terrified men in camp near Jumonville's grave,

buried his guns and ammunition and tried to effect an orderly retreat. Braddock died near there and was buried in the road in the dead of night, the wagons being driven over his grave to safeguard it from desecration by the Indians.

Fifty years later, when the National Pike was being built by Congress, the engineers followed in a general way the Braddock road and, in the Fayette county hills, dug up a skeleton among whose bones were found the insignia of an English officer. The grave was identified as Braddock's by a veteran of Braddock's campaign and, according to rumor, the man who had shot him down.

Re-interment of the bones was made in a clump of pines just off the road and here in 1912, a suitable monument was dedicated, representatives of the Coldstream Guards, Braddock's regiment, and of the British embassy joining in the ceremonies. There is a spacious clearing about the monument now, known as Braddock's Park and here from May until November tourists find a pleasant place to camp because of the brook nearby.

Washington was so delighted with Fayette county that he took up various parcels of land, much of it in the northern part of the county around Perryopolis, where Washington's old mill is one of the landmarks. But one important warrant issued to him was for the land on which he had made his stand at "Fort Necessity." Today that is owned by Mrs. Martha Fazenbaker, 87 years old, who lives in the Mt. Washington House, famous a century ago as one of the hospitable taverns along the Pike, and the original deed from Washington to the Fazenbakers marks the only transfer of this property.

UNIONTOWN'S SETTLEMENT.

After Gist and the Browns established their settlements, there was a long time in which the activities of the Indians discouraged even hardy pioneers from settling in a district where there was not only no chance for protection from more civilized districts but settlement was prohibited under heavy penalties.

Nevertheless, in 1767 or thereabouts when Henry Beeson, Quaker, en route to Kentucky from Berkeley county, Virginia, discovered the great fertility and beauty of this valley and learned of its advantages from Christopher Gist at whose home he had stopped, he gave up his plans for going farther west and returned to Virginia to gather family and household effects and build a settlement here.

The return of Henry Beeson in 1768, accompanied by his wife, infant son and household goods carried over Braddock's road in pack saddles, was the real beginning of Uniontown. He took up 255 acres lying west of what is now Morgantown street and built his little log cabin near a splendid spring where Mt. Vernon avenue crosses Fayette. Many tales are told of the Indians whose principal trail from north to south cut this very tract and to whom the cool, clear waters of the spring were very precious, but in every case the fact that Beeson was one of "William Penn's men" saved the little home from disaster.

Jacob Beeson soon followed his brother across the mountains and succeeded to the cabin and the Mt. Vernon Tract which he purchased from Henry, the latter having bought extensively to the east. For the next few years the little settlement grew and thrived and July 4, 1776, a most momentous date in American history, notice was posted of a lottery to be held in Beeson's Mill July 20 when Henry sold to his tenants and fellow settlers quarter acre lots at five pounds each.

There were just 54 of these lots which were in what is now Uniontown's most valuable section. Lying on Main and Peter streets between Morgantown street and the Redstone creek, this property today is the site of all but one of the banks, all the theatres, practically all of the business houses, the new Y. M. C. A. and the Court and City buildings, worth many millions of dollars.

While Beesontown was growing eastward around "Fort Beeson," the Quakers' one concession to "preparedness," Jacob's "Addition" in the west was thriving also, what is now the Titlow Hotel corner, being the central part of Jacob's settlement. When "Beesontown" and Jacob's "Addition" were united the settlement became "Union Town" and in 1796, it was duly incorporated under its present name.

In a farming settlement like Fayette county, it was natural that mills and tanneries should be the first industries. Later, in the early part of the Nineteenth century, fulling, carding and weaving were advertised on an extensive scale, the machinery being dependent upon the water power at Beeson's Flour mill.

Meanwhile, Congress was planning the construction of a road over the mountains to link the prosperous east with the vast resources of the Ohio valley and as there was, already, a good road to Cumberland it was logical to follow the course and improve the Braddock road, but Uniontown was not on that trail. So powerful influences were brought to bear and when Pennsylvania endorsed the project and gave permission to cross its state it was with the provision that the new road go through Uniontown.

From 1811 to 1818 the pike was building and with its completion, business in the towns along its route flourished amazingly. The stage coaches of 100 years ago, the shops that were built to manufacture them and the harness making and horse shoeing that were necessary gave new life to Uniontown, brought new industries and expanded old ones, while the town grew vastly in its own importance because of the famous men and women who visited it. It is said that all the presidents from Monroe to Lincoln were entertained at its inns on the direct route to Washington.

Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin were frequent travelers over the Pike. Gallatin having a beautiful home at "Friendship Hill" on the Monongahela, where he entertained LaFayette on the latter's visit to Fayette County about 1825.

The coming of the railroad sounded the death knell of the National Pike and so strenuously was the B. & O. fought by Fayette countians that it cut across the mountains south of Pennsylvania and thus Fayette lost both the railroad and the pike. But though we find Uniontown's citizens fighting the railroad in 1845, in 1857 they were subscribing money to finance a branch road to Connellsville and in 1860 were welcoming with every evidence of joy contact once more with the outside world.

IRON ORE AND COAL.

Unfortunately there is no source available for fixing accurately the beginning of the iron industry in Fayette County, but picnickers in the mountains find the "Old Wharton Furnace," a ruin so long as is known, one of the prettiest spots to go.

Dunbar's furnaces were sending sugar kettles to Louisiana plantations, by way of Monongahela flatboats when Thomas Jefferson purchased that vast country from France and when local capitalists were seeking funds for financing the Uniontown-Connellsville railroad in 1857, F. H. Oliphant, offered to subscribe $5,000 in iron bars from the Fairchance furnace, which were just as good as cash.

Today, the iron industry has resolved itself into the Semet-Solvay plant of the American Manganese Company at Dunbar where there is produced a most necessary alloy in the making of fine steel. All the other furnaces have been abandoned.

On the other hand, Fayette County coal that was dug in the beginning from each farmer's private "Bank" has, literally, warmed the hearts of the world. Not only has the coal from Fayette County's mines been shipped far and wide for heating purposes but bituminous coal dug from Fayette county mines and coked in Fayette county ovens fired the furnaces that kept the guns blazing on the Western front.

The history of the coke industry is treated at length elsewhere, but those travelers who from Point Lookout glimpse the smoke rising from scores of coke plants, should realize the part these ovens played in the great World War. The smoke has blasted the trees in its path, the sulphur from the coal washing has polluted the streams once crystal clear, the crude and wasteful burning of the coke in beehive and similar ovens has lost to the operators millons and millons of dollars through failure to save and refine the by-products in the smoke and gas released in the coke making process.

Yet the fact remains the coke from Fayette County that kept the blast furnaces going and the men who manned the ovens and dug the coal were vital factors in the Allies' success.

Uniontown had little share in the first years of the coke industry north of the Youghiogheny and in the Trotter region. It was after the ovens invaded the country south of Dunbar and spread up the B. & O. and through the "Klondyke" that lands boomed, real estate agents grew rich and the town and valley saw coal lands kiting beyond the expectations of the wildest optimist.

Because the coal was there, gambling in coal lands was a sure thing, and in the last 20 years of the Nineteenth century, the farmers of the district and their agents grew very wealthy.

Then began the actual development of Uniontown In 1896, when it celebrated the Centennial of its incorporation as a borough, it was a nice little country village with Main and Fayette streets meeting the Pike both east and west and Morgantown road from Pittsburgh south to West Virginia crossing them at right angles. Trees lined the narrow streets, pumps and watering troughs were handy for man and beast and the most active people in it were the W. C. T. U. members working for their fountain still standing in Morgantown street.

Between the main thoroughfares in the old part of the town low houses stood close together and in the outlying districts "additions" were being opened to the public and settled slowly—But in those days, Uniontown had a "Y. M. C. A." and a park, with a real, if modest "Zoo," a ball park and a band!

A Central School of 24 rooms was more than sufficient for all the children in primary, grammar and high school and the old Grand Opera House opened in '83 with Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van

Winkle" provided not only the drama, but the Indian Medicine Shows and a place for the famous Rutter's Band to hold its festivals and dances.

Then came the exploitation of coal lands and the town grew bewilderingly. Its trees were cut down and its streets paved without being widened. Well-to-do families from the country made rich by sale of their coal began to build elaborate homes and the skyscraper was started. The years from '96 to '01 marked a true transition period ending with the actual operation of many of the coke plants in the southern end of the county.

From that time on the town has grown steadily in population and resources. Except for the financial crisis of 1915, due to the business depression of the first months of the war and from which there was a remarkably swift and stable recovery, there has never been an extended period when things were at a standstill.

Slow to feel the effects of depression, Uniontown is quick to recover from it and today it ranks with cities many times its size in all those things whose comparison counts for fame.

Fifty years ago, there were two banks with resources aggregating less than half a millon dollars. There are now six banks with resources of more than $25,000,000, and their handsome banking houses are among the city's finest buildings. There was on deposit in the Postal Savings, $798,296 July 25, 1923, and Uniontown's savings rank 18th in the United States.

Instead of one or two really worthwhile "country stores" and numerous little shops catering to special needs, Uniontown now has several stores doing more than $1,000,000 business and smart shops galore on every hand.

Its schools have grown into one High School, accommodating more pupils than there were altogether in 1900, and six handsome ward schools already overtaxed for space.

Just recently and after almost 30 years without one, Uniontown got its new Y. M. C. A. Most of the churches have been built or enlarged since 1900 and three fine theatres, two of which are in daily use. The State, just opened last November is one of the handsomest houses in this part of Pennsylvania.

It is a matter of fact that the Uniontown of today is apparently utterly dependent upon the coal and coke industry and the automobile traffic. In years gone by it had woolen mills, glass factories, brick plants, gas works and many other shops and industries, but at present, except for those things which supply the every day needs of its immediate population, it has almost no big industry except the Richmond Radiator Company employing about 500 men.

In olden days, its Roller Mill made beams for the Masonic Temple at Chicago. Today the Radiator company builds furnaces for thousands of homes.

THE PENDULUM SWINGS BACK

Five years ago, when it was announced that gradually the coke ovens would be abandoned and the coal would be shipped via the Monongahela to the great batteries of by-product ovens that various Steel companies were erecting at their furnace doors, pessimists who had been predicting disaster when the coal was gone, felt all their dire prophecies were about to be fulfilled.

But, as a matter of fact, the last five years have seen such unprecedented prosperity as this county has seldom known and this, too, despite the long strike for unionized mines.

When the coke ovens in the northern part of the county were abandoned, there had been a gradual and substantial resumption of agriculture, more and more attention being paid to raising blooded live stock. In the last few years, particularly since the employment of a county farm agent in 1915, this "back to the farm" movement has been spreading over the entire county.

Graduates of State College and demonstrators employed by the Farm Bureau are applying scientific soil and crop knowledge to Fayette county's farms, idle for years, rather than worked out. As a result more than 40,000 bushels of potatoes that had been scientifically sprayed were produced in the mountain townships alone last year.

Probably 20,000 bushels more were grown without such treatment. Fayette county's progressive farmers have adopted the use of tractors, wholesale, this being the strongest tractor county in the state. As a result, the farm labor situation has been growing better right along.

In three years 20 "Pig Clubs" have been organized and from them has grown a Swine Breeders' association which has doubled the production of pork. Dairymen are co-operating also and one Co-operative association is reported to have done more than $100,000 business last year.

NO MARKET PROBLEMS.

In the olden days, Fairchance was a great corn and grain center and train loads went out from this point each harvest. Today, not only grain, but all farm products are being absorbed right here

and the farmer has no market problems to complicate his prospective profits. The only thing that is being shipped out now is wool and that is becoming an important product of the district.

BACK TO THE PIKE.

But the biggest swing backward is the return of transcontinental traffic to the "Pike" or as it is known today, "The National Old Trails Road." One hundred years old in 1918, it celebrated its centennial by carrying more than 15,000 khaki covered trucks from the manufacturing centers of the Middle West to Baltimore and the southern ports.

Even before the war, automobile manufacturers had given widespread publicity to the Pike by testing their engines on its steep hills and already it was famous as a beautiful road for tourists.

Uniontown as the first real city at the western terminus over the mountains grew in automobile importance as year after year tourist traffic doubled and trebled.

Instead of the watering troughs of 1818, there are scores and scores of Gas Stations; instead of blacksmith shops there are garages and instead of harness shops, accessory stores, where every need of the traveler and his car can be filled carefully and promptly. At Morgantown street and Fayette, where the old National House used to shelter so many famous passengers of the National Stage Coach Line, motor ways stretch both east and west and north and south, Fayette street, from the "Pike" on the west to the "Pike" on the east being almost entirely given over to the automobile business.

Just what this may mean in the next decade or two, no one can foretell, but with the coming generation finding both pleasure and profit in farming the lands whose coal is disappearing and with the Pike growing more famous every year as its beauties become better known and its hotels and inns more hospitable, there is every indication that the next half century will find Uniontown growing in more gentle ways as stress is laid upon the welcome it gives, the courtesy it extends and the service it renders to the tourists that throng its highway.

The Connellsville Coke Region

By John L. Gans, Managing Editor, *The Courier.*

AN INDUSTRY which has produced an average of almost $30,000,000 worth of products during 43 years of its existence, or a total of a billion and a quarter in that period, and still has the vigor and resourcefulness to exceed its yearly average, is an industry of importance even if it does not have the other claim to recognition of having given the impetus to the manufacture of iron and steel which has advanced the United States to first rank among the ferrous metal producing nations of the earth.

Such an industry is the manufacture of beehive coke in the Connellsville region, of which Fayette County is the geographical and commercial center. To this industry Fayette County owes much of its wealth and its importance, the manufacture of its premier product having given employment to millions of capital and thousands of men, both of which have been large earners, the former through investments in coal lands and coking operations and the latter the beneficiaries of steady employment at high rates of wages.

Until the discovery that Connellsville coal would make what has been conceded to be the best metallurgical fuel in the world, the manufacture of pig iron in the United States was dependent upon charcoal and anthracite coal for smelting purposes. Until a comparatively short time before the development of the Connellsville coke region, Fayette was a formidable rival of Pittsburgh in the production of charcoal iron, the first furnaces of this type west of the Alleghenies having been established within the boundaries of the county. Native ores, obtained from open pit or "ore banks" nearby, were used exclusively. These furnaces steadily increased in number until a chain of them extended from north to south through the county at or near the base of Chestnut Ridge. Their product was transported by wagon to the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers and shipped by boat to Pittsburgh and other points.

The iron masters of those days were apparently oblivious of the fact that, although they were establishing an industry which was destined to make Western Pennsylvania world famous as an iron center, the decline of their business would be marked by the birth of a new development of the natural resources of this section which would surpass the wildest dreams they may have had of the future of iron making in Fayette County. Such became true, however, after tests in Pittsburgh

furnaces had demonstrated the superiority of Connellsville coke over charcoal as the most efficient and economical fuel. Thereafterward the making of charcoal iron in Fayette County, under the handicaps of small production and heavy transportation costs, began to become prohibitive and one by one the stacks, the ruins of which exist today as a mute reminder of the first industrial boom of this section, were blown out. Several stacks were remodeled to use coke and they continued in blast for several years but of the number only Dunbar furnace remains active as a producer in Fayette County.

Like pioneering in other lines the earliest attempts to manufacture coke in the Connellsville region were beset with many difficulties and discouragements. Just what these were and by whom endured is not a matter of clear historic record. It has been established, however, that the first coke was made by piling the coal in conical heaps on the ground, igniting and covering it with earth. This was done as early as 1837 at Fairchance by F. H. Oliphant, manager of the charcoal iron furnace at that place and member of one of the families prominently associated with early iron making in Fayette County. Similar experiments were made at other points with about the same degree of success, but it was not until 1841 that the first plant for the manufacture of coke for commercial purposes was erected. This consisted of two ovens built on the Youghiogheny River near the mouth of Hickman Run, about four miles north of Connellsville. Provance McCormick, James Campbell and John Taylor of Connellsville formed a partnership, Taylor, a stonemason, building the ovens, and McCormick and Campbell, carpenters, building barges for transporting the product down the river to what they confidently believed was an anxiously waiting market. The partners all joined in digging the coal, charging the ovens, drawing the coke and loading it into the barges. Working steadily during the fall and winter they completed the loading of the barges and when the spring rise came in the river, Campbell navigated the barges down the Youghiogheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers to Cincinnati.

Instead of finding eager buyers for his cargo, Campbell had difficulty in disposing of what Cincinnati foundrymen declared was "cinders." By persistent effort Campbell retailed one boatload at 8 cents a bushel and the other boatload he traded to a foundryman for a patent grist mill, which he hauled back to Connellsville and set up only to find it a failure. As a result of this experience the partnership dissolved and retired from the business in disgust, later to find that they did not heed the knock opportunity made on their door.

Some of the coke Campbell sold in Cincinnati found its way to Dayton, Ohio, where Judge Gebhard, a foundryman and former Pennsylvanian, used it with such good results that he journeyed to Connellsville and urged Judge McCormick and his associates to continue its manufacture. Their first experience having been so disheartening, they declined making a second venture and in 1843, rented their plant to Mordecai, James and Sample Cochran, who made about 1,300 bushels of coke, boated it to Cincinnati and found no trouble in selling it for cash.

This was the beginning of the industry and also of the connection of the Cochran family with it. James Cochran, commonly known as "Little Jim," saw the possibilities of the coke business and continued the operation of this pioneer plant for upwards of 10 years, shipping its output by barge, until the advent of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad in 1855. Meantime he had acquired larger acreage of coal and built additional plants. He and his associates soon became extensive operators and the name is still identified with the industry.

The coke produced at the pioneer plant was utilized in foundries only, the suggestion to use it in blast furnaces not having occurred to Cochran and his associates. It was not until 1859, that the first attempt was made to manufacture pig iron with coke. In that year the Clinton furnace at Pittsburgh was blown in on coke made from Pittsburgh coal. It was not successful, but later the owners were persuaded to try coke made at the Fayette plant of 40 ovens of Cochran & Keister, built some distance up Hickman Run. The trial run was made in 1860, and with satisfactory results, thereby establishing a market for Connellsville coke as a furnace fuel.

In the same year the Connellsville Gas Coal Company built the Wheeler plant of 40 ovens a short distance south of Connellsville. In 1869 Watt, Taylor & Company built the old Taylor plant, also of 40 ovens, near Dunbar, both on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The construction of the Mt. Pleasant & Broad Ford branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1871, marked the opening up of a new and active era in the Connellsville region and the introduction of one of its most prominent operators, Henry C. Frick, who some years before began his business career as a clerk in a store at Broad Ford. In that year Mr. Frick and his associates built the Frick works of 100 ovens at Broad Ford, adding 50 ovens the next year and also building the Henry Clay plant of 100 ovens. A boom in oven building centered in the Yough Valley region and southward toward Uniontown, and when the panic of 1873 broke there were 3,673 ovens constructed.

During the prevalence of this panic, Frick laid the foundations of his fortune by acquiring large

holdings of coal land. The subsequent revival in business sent the price of coke to an unprecedented level and Frick made money which he promptly used in further extending his holdings.

The ten year period, beginning in 1895, was one of great expansion in the coke industry and a consolidation of interests. The first of the large mergers was the absorption of the McClure Coke Company by the H. C. Frick Coke Company by which the latter attained a pre-eminence as the largest producer, which it has since held. As the operating corporations decreased in number, through consolidations and purchases, a number of men previously active in the "Old Basin," or Connellsville district, were attracted to that section in southern and southwestern Fayette County which has later acquired designation of Lower Connellsville district. At that time the Klondyke gold fields in Alaska were much in the public eye and when the extension of the Connellsville in the hitherto unexploited sections began, it was christened "Klondyke," which name it retained for many years.

John P. Brennen, general superintendent of the McClure Coke Company at the time it was absorbed by the Frick Company, made an exhaustive examination of the coal in the "Klondyke" and gave it as his opinion that it was an excellent coking coal. He submitted a report to that effect which came to the attention of the Federal Steel Company of Chicago. On the strength of that report Mr. Brennen was engaged as manager of the newly organized Eureka Fuel Company, the fuel subsidiary of Federal Steel. He was authorized to begin development of a large tract of coal purchased from Herbert DuPuy, which he did by the construction of three large plants, Buffington, Footedale and Leckrone. These were the first operations of any magnitude in the Lower Connellsville district. They were quickly followed by others, including Gates, Lambert and Edenborn, of the American Steel & Wire Company. Shortly after these operations had become coal and coke producers, the organization of the United States Steel Corporation was affected and through this merger the H. C. Frick Coke Company, its coke subsidiary, acquired control of all the important operations in the Lower Connellsville district.

Once more Mr. Brennen was retired to private life, but not for long. With the organization of the Sharon Steel Company he was prevailed upon to take the management of the Sharon Coke Company. Scarcely had he completed the construction of the Ronco plant than the company merged with the United States Steel Corporation and Mr. Brennen was again absorbed by the Frick Company. According to agreement with the Sharon company, made to cover such a contingency, Mr. Brennen was allowed to retire, which he did.

Subsequently Mr. Brennen became associated with J. V. Thompson in building and operating the two plants of the Thompson Connellsville Coke Company, which position he retained until a year or so preceding his death in 1917.

Following the pioneering in the Lower Connellsville district its developments expanded steadily until today it has an oven equipment almost equal in number of units and capacity to the Connellsville district and contains some of the largest and most modernly equipped plants in the entire region. It ships coal and coke by both rail and river and is an important source of high-grade by-product coal which is manufactured into coke at points of consumption in the furnace centers in the Lower Monongahela Valley and the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys.

The perfection of the by-product oven and the processes for the recovery of the constituents of the volatile hydrocarbons has diverted considerable coke business from the Connellsville region, but it retains its pre-eminence as the producer of the standard metallurgical fuel of the world. The maximum of the region, in point of beehive oven equipment, was reached in 1909, with 39,158 ovens. Since that date there has been a gradual decline in ovens to 35,096 June 1, 1923. The high-water mark of production was, however, reached in 1916, when the output of the 38,362 ovens then available, was 21,654,502 tons.

During 1918, when extraordinary efforts were made with a greatly reduced complement of men, hundreds of whom had been drafted into the military service, the production was 16,138,590 tons. This year became historic in another way by having shown the highest average price, $7.25, to that time, and recording the largest gross income from the product, $117,004,777, in the life of the region. In 1920, the average price was $8.30, but the lessened production of 10,750,227 tons yielded but $89,226,884 in revenue to the operators.

In 1921, production fell to 3,572,417 tons, the lowest in 35 years. In 1922, there was an increase of over 50 per cent. Current production to the middle of 1923 has been at the rate of approximately 14,000,000 tons per year, which is about the average of the past 12 years. This indicates that while the days of largest production may have passed, and although less than 45 per cent, as against 100 per cent 25 years ago, of all metallurgical coke is now being produced in beehive ovens, the Connellsville region, with an estimated life of 30 years, is yet a very important factor in fuel production, and that, concurrent with eras of prosperity in iron and steel, it, too, will continue to be a source of large income, not alone to the operators, but to the thousands of workmen who have the largest earnings in any coke making district in the world.

HON. GUY WATSON BROWN.

It is a far cry from a clerk in a railroad station to the State Senate, but it epitomizes the career of Guy Watson Brown, who has played no small part in the business activities of Western Pennsylvania. That he is at the present time a stockholder and an official in nearly a score of large enterprises is a splendid tribute to his busy life, which has been characterized by progressive methods and ceaseless energy.

Mr. Brown is a son of Samuel and Sarah Frances (Watson) Brown, and was born in Jefferson Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1884. He was educated in the public and private schools of Pennsylvania. At the age of 18 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a clerk. Six months later he was a bookkeeper in the Fayette City National Bank. His advancement here was rapid, soon becoming assistant cashier, and in 1912, cashier. In 1920 he was appointed Vice-President, in charge of the bank's affairs, the position he still holds. Ambition attracted him to other fields and in addition to his duties in the bank, he became identified with various institutions of prominence. He is affiliated with the following enterprises; Marcon Coal Company, vice-president and director; Basin Coal Company of Pennsylvania, treasurer and director; Gillespie Coal Company, treasurer and director; Watson Fuel Company, director; Robbins Station Coal Company, director; Fayette Products Company, treasurer and director; Kenneth Coal Company, director; First National Bank, Webster, Pa., director; Ohio River and Beallsville Coal Company, president; Basin Coal Company of West Virginia, treasurer and director; Fayette City Coal Company, director; Fayette City Real Estate & Improvement Company, treasurer and director; Fayette City Water Company, director; Fayette Investment Company, secretary and director; Fayette Construction Company, director and Fayette City National Bank, vice-president and director.

Mr. Brown's activities have not been in the business world alone, for he has found time for charitable, welfare and church work. These activities have brought him into close contact with the people throughout Western Pennsylvania. His pleasing manners, democratic ways and helpful attitude have gained for him a host of unfailing friends.

(*Continued on Page 571*)

ANDREW BROWN.

Prominent among the successful bankers in Western Pennsylvania is Andrew Brown, whose long and useful career has been characterized by important achievements. In financial circles he is considered a man of distinctive ability and in Fayette City, where he has extensive interests, he is known for his progressiveness and enjoys the respect and confidence of the community.

Mr. Brown was born in Washington Township, Fayette County, Pa., on October 15, 1848. His parents were John and Sara (Power) Brown. His mother was a daughter of Dr. James Power, of Allegheny County, Pa.

Andrew Brown attended Dr. Gilchrist's School in Fayette City, later taking a course in the Iron City College at Pittsburgh, where he prepared for a business career which was to be a long and successful one. He became a prominent figure in banking circles when, with others, he organized the private bank of Binns, Cope and Brown in Fayette City. The name was eventually changed to the Fayette City National Bank, of which institution he became president, occupying that office at the present time (1922). He is also president of the First National Bank of Webster, Pa., and a director of the Belle Vernon Trust Company. In addition to these interests, he is identified with various other corporations. In scientific farming and stock raising, specializing in short horn cattle, he demonstrated his ability to succeed in a field far removed from the financial world. Most of his time is spent on a farm 1½ miles from Fayette City. Here he has a beautiful estate called Browndale, the home being located on the hill commanding a splendid view of the surrounding valley.

Mr. Brown has been a consistent prohibitionist for twenty years. He was reared a Democrat but generally votes independently, the character and principles of the candidates being paramount in his estimation.

His grandfather was one of the early settlers near Fayette City and served in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Brown's father was born in the vicinity of Fayette City and lived there all his life. The Browns have been pioneers in Fayette County and instrumental in building up that section in which they lived. They are all Presbyterians and have been active in church

(*Continued on Page 571*)

JOSIAH VAN KIRK THOMPSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Menallen Township, Fayette County, Pa., February 15, 1854. His parents were Jasper Markle and Eliza (Caruthers) Thompson. He received his education in the county schools of South Union Township, Madison College, Uniontown, and Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in June, 1871, with a degree of B.S. Five months after graduating he entered the First National Bank of Uniontown in the capacity of clerk and quickly worked his way up to teller by April, 1872. He was made cashier on June 5, 1877, and then president of the bank in April, 1889, which position he held until a receiver was appointed for the bank in 1915.

In addition to his banking career, Mr. Thompson's business interests have been many and varied. He was one of the organizers of the Thompson-Connellsville Coke Company, now serving as its vice-president and director. He was one of the organizers of the Tower Hill Coal and Coke Company, now being a director and chairman of the board. He is a director of the Rich Hill Coke Company; director and vice-president of the Harrison-Dodridge Coal and Coke Company; president and director of the Greene County Coal Company; director of the Liberty Coal Company and president and director of the Wetzel Coal and Coke Company.

Mr. Thompson doubtless has more intimate knowledge of coal lands and coal values in the Connellsville coke region and in West Virginia than any other man identified with the business.

In point of service, Mr. Thompson is the oldest trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, having served continuously for thirty-four years. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Uniontown Hospital, and president of the Morgantown and Wheeling Railroad Company. He has been president for thirty years of the Union Cemetery of Fayette County. He is a member of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Pennsylvania Historical Society of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, and the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston. He is a member of the

(*Continued on Page 572*)

LEON J. HOUZE.

ROGER J. HOUZE.

Point Marion has a national reputation as a center of the glass industry and much of its reputation is due to the indomitable spirit and energy of the Houze family, who have been potent factors in keeping the family name to the forefront in the manufacture of window and convex glass. Leon J. Houze, founder of the Houze interests, has devoted all of his life to the development of this industry and the success of his efforts has indelibly linked his name with every phase of the progress and prosperity of glass manufacturing. Not the least important factor in his success is his skill in preparing and controlling colored glass products.

Leon J. Houze was born in Belgium in 1857. At an early age he identified himself with the glass industry and was employed in a glass factory near Charleroi, Belgium. In 1879, when twenty-two years of age, he came to the United States and entered the employ of the Day-Williams Glass Company of Kent, Ohio. In 1881 he and his brothers built the first co-operative window glass factory in the United States, in Meadville, Pa. Later he went to Olean, N. Y., and successfully engaged in the manufacture of glass by the use of natural gas. This was the first attempt to produce glass with natural gas as fuel and was the beginning of the great boom of the window glass business in this country. It was from this time on that demands were made upon him to design and construct glass plants throughout the country.

Mr. Houze came to Point Marion in 1899 and in 1900 he built the Jeannette Window Glass Company's plant. In 1902 he organized the Federated Glass Company, built the plant and has served as president and general manager of same since its organization. The Houze Window Glass Company's plant was completed in 1914 and began operating in 1915. In his work of designing and building glass plants, he has acquired a wealth of information that has enabled him to make a number of improvements in the glass industry. Mr. Houze is president of the L. J. Houze Convex Glass Company and vice-president of the Houze Window Glass Company.

Working in co-partnership with his father is Roger J. Houze, born in Fostoria, Ohio, in 1890. He received his education at the Eastern College, Front Royal, Va., and Notre Dame University and then laid the foundation for his future business career by learning the window-glass trade in the Federated factories of Point Marion. In 1910 he formed a partnership with his father and engaged in the manufacture of convex glass and glass specialties. The Houze enterprises have the distinction of being the only ones of their kind in the United States in which such a large variety of glass specialties are made, including Houze transparent colored sheet glass, sun and rain visors and side wings, which are used as standard equipment and installed on many of the higher grade automobiles. They also manufacture the glass for motor goggles, red glass for tail-lights, and stop-light glass. They also specialize in spectacle glass which is supplied to a number of the larger optical companies.

Roger J. Houze has served as president of the Houze Window Glass Company since its organization in October, 1914. He is also secretary and treasurer of the L. J. Houze Convex Glass Company, and a director in the First National Bank of Point Marion.

The Houze plants have enjoyed a remarkable growth and command front rank in the glass industry of the country. The factories, in order to meet the increasing demands of the trade for their products are being constantly enlarged by the erection of additional furnaces, work rooms and special equipment of various kinds.

GAETANO CORRADO.

From labor foreman to coal operator with interests covering a wide expanse of territory in less than 20 years, is refutation of the assertion sometimes heard that young men have no chances for advancement in the great world of business these days. It does even more than disprove such claim. It is tangible and concrete evidence in support of the opposite proposition that there are even more chances for young men today than formerly, provided the young men are keenly alive to their opportunities and undeterred by hard or unpleasant tasks which they must perform if they would reach their objectives.

The business life of Gaetano Corrado, Connellsville's youngest captain of industry, stands out as a conspicuous example of what present day opportunities hold in store for those energetic young men who are ready and willing to seize upon them as stepping stones to larger things.

Marietta, Ohio, was Mr. Corrado's birthplace, October 29, 1886, the date. While still an infant his parents, Cataldo and Marie Josephine Corrado, moved to Connellsville, where his father died June 17, 1897. The public schools of Connellsville furnished the only educational advantages Mr. Corrado secured before, when at the age of 14, he found his first opportunity in a gainful occupation. The opening which presented itself was a job as labor foreman with the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Connellsville Street Railway Company, one of the links of transportation which were later joined in the West Penn System. He continued in this employment until 1902 when he formed a partnership with his uncle, James Pallidino, under the name of Pallidino & Corrado, in the conduct of a combined general merchandise and foreign exchange and banking business. He continued in this undertaking until 1908 when he withdrew to take charge of the foreign department of the Colonial National Bank. During the ensuing eight years he remained with this institution, leaving in 1916 to devote all his time and attention to the mining of coal and manufacture of coke, in which he had in the meantime become interested in a comparatively small way.

Mr. Corrado is president, general manager and director of the Bell Coal & Coke Co., Corrado-Schenck Coal Co.,

(*Continued on Page 570*)

HARRY WHYEL.

HARRY WHYEL.

Harry Whyel was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 24, 1863, his parents being Mathias and Catherine Louise Whyel. He received his education in the public schools and the Duff's Business College. He started out in his business career about 1884 by opening the Smock Mine owned by a brother and J. D. Boyd and Presley Moore. Later he became identified with Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker's plants at Brownfield, Pa. After four years of service with Colonel Schoonmaker he was appointed assistant superintendent to his brother, Adolph, who then had charge of the Leith Coke Works, at that time belonging to Mr. H. C. Frick individually, and was appointed by Mr. Frick to this position. A few months later it was merged into the H. C. Frick Coke Company. He was then appointed as superintendent of the plant, his brother having met with a fatal accident. He had complete charge of this plant for fourteen years. He then entered the coal business with his brother, George, in 1902, under the name of the Whyel Coke Company. Since that time he has been active and successful in the coal and coke industry, having interests in numerous companies which have done a large and splendid business.

Mr. Whyel is president of the Whyel Coke Company, president of the Fayette Fire Brick Company, a director of the Monroe Coal Company of Ohio, a director of the Citizens Title & Trust Company, owner of the Meadow Brook Fuel Company, and also active in other private coal interests.

Mr. Whyel has taken an interest in farming and

(*Continued on Page 571*)

GEORGE WHYEL.

George Whyel, one of the best known and best posted men in the coal and coke business in this territory and successful in his numerous interests, is one of the outstanding factors instrumental in the upbuilding of the Connellsville coke region.

Born in Pittsburgh on February 24, 1863, son of Mathias and Christine L. Whyel, he received his education in the public schools. Soon after completing his studies he went to work as a coal miner. In 1884 he was promoted to mine foreman and seven years later he became a mining engineer. For five years he served as city engineer for Uniontown, Pa. During this time he became financially interested in the coal business, his first connection being with the Perry Coal Company of Perryopolis, Pa. Later he secured an interest in the LaFayette Coal and Coke Company and is now a director in the same. In turn he became interested in the following companies and at the present time is president and director of the Magee Coke Company; secretary, treasurer and director of the Whyel Coke Company; president and director of the Consolidated Coke Company of Pittsburgh and president and director of the Pioneer Coal and Coke Company of Pittsburgh, as well as being associated with many other coal and coke companies of Western Pennsylvania. He is also a director and vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Uniontown.

While always actively engaged with the coal industry, Mr. Whyel has given a great deal of his time to public service. In 1893 he was elected county auditor and served

(*Continued on Page 572*)

GEORGE WHYEL.

SAMUEL AUSTIN KENDALL, M. C.

Samuel Austin Kendall, Republican member of Congress from Pennsylvania and prominent in industrial and manufacturing enterprises, was born on a farm in Greenville Township, Somerset County, Pa., November 1, 1859, son of John C. and Elizabeth (Miller) Kendall. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools and attended Valparaiso University and Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio. At the age of seventeen, he became a teacher and continued for fourteen years, during the last five being superintendent of the Jefferson, Iowa, public schools.

Mr. Kendall returned to Somerset County, in 1890, and engaged in the lumber manufacturing business and various coal mining enterprises. He is now vice-president of the Kendall Lumber Company, Pittsburgh, president of the Kendall Lumber Corporation, Roseburg, Oregon; vice-president of the Citizens National Bank at Meyersdale, Pa.; president of the Preston Railroad Company, connecting with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Hutton, Maryland.

Mr. Kendall was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Somerset County, from 1899 until 1903. He was elected to serve his district, the 23rd Pennsylvania, comprising Somerset, Fayette and Greene Counties in the 66th Congress, was re-elected to the 67th Congress, over the Honorable Bruce F. Sterling, democrat, by 12,635 majority and was also elected to the 68th Congress.

He is a member of the Duquesne Club at Pittsburgh, Tancred Commandery of the Knights Templar and of Syria Temple.

On September 22, 1883, Congressman Kendall married Minnie Edith Wiley, of Liscomb, Iowa. Children: Grace Maeona, widow of the late Reverend H. B. Angus, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel A. Jr., identified with the business interests of his father; ensign John Wiley Kendall, a naval aviator in the United States during the World War. Grant Van Nest, third son, died on October 13, 1913.

HAROLD GREENE STURGIS.

HAROLD GREENE STURGIS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Uniontown, Pa., October 9, 1887, his parents being Orin Jones and Isa Greene Sturgis. After receiving his schooling in the public and high schools, and Mount Pleasant Institute, he went to Brown University, being a member of the class of 1909. After four years there he took a short course at Cornell returning to Uniontown to take charge of The Daily News Standard, the first daily paper to be founded in Fayette County, being started by his father, the late Orin Jones Sturgis, who was its editor and half owner from 1888 to the time of his death in 1908. After continuing as editor and half owner of The Standard for some three years Mr. Sturgis and partner, T. S. Gorley, disposed of the paper, and Mr. Sturgis went to Pittsburgh where he was on the staff of The Gazette Times for nearly a year, returning to become editor of The Evening Genius and a little later editor also of The Morning Herald, and president of The Fayette Publishing Company, publishers of both of these newspapers, in which capacity he still serves.

Mr. Sturgis has been active in many circles of community life. He is a member of the board of directors of the Fayette County Red Cross Chapter; member of the board of directors of the Uniontown Y. M. C. A.; member of the advisory board of the Salvation Army; member of the Uniontown Rotary Club, serving as its second president and being the official delegate of the club at the 1921 Rotary International Convention at Edinburgh, Scotland, member of the University Club, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, the Elks, the Old Colony Club, and other

(*Continued on Page 574*)

FRANCIS MARION RICHEY.

Persistence, careful attention to details and close application to matters in hand, and thorough analysis of the problems before him, have been the traits by which Francis Marion Richey has attained success in the several lines of activity in which he has been engaged since entering upon his career.

He was born at Pennsville, Fayette County, July 26, 1875, son of Joseph and Sarah Richey. Completing the course in the Pennsville public school he entered the Mount Pleasant (Pa.,) Institute and later graduated from the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

During thirteen years beginning January 5, 1895, he was employed by the H. C. Frick Coke Company in positions ranging in importance and responsibility from driver of a delivery wagon to traveling auditor. Withdrawing from this company April 1, 1908, he engaged in business on his own account as public accountant, brick manufacturer and coal operator. Having established his office in Connellsville he continues in these several capacities with constant enlargement of his operation and with numerous and important connections.

The only political position held by Mr. Richey was as census supervisor of the local district during 1920. During the World War he was active in the conduct of the Liberty Loan Committee's campaigns and a member of the Red Cross. His Masonic affiliations include membership in Marion Lodge No. 562, Scottdale, Pa.; Connellsville Chapter No. 283, Connellsville; Olivet Council No. 13, Greensburg; Kedron Commandry No. 18, Greensburg; Union-

(*Continued on Page 568*)

FRANCIS MARION RICHEY.

Charles E. Lenhart.

CHARLES E. LENHART.

Charles E. Lenhart was born in Redstone Township, Fayette County, Pa., April 17, 1863. His parents were Leonard and Elma (Eberhardt) Lenhart. After finishing his schooling in the public schools he farmed until he was twenty years of age and then became identified with the shoe business (retail) at Latrobe, Pa., where he remained for eight years. He came to Uniontown and was in the general merchandizing business until 1898 when he went into the coal and coke business and formed a partnership with G. P. Fitzgerald under the name of the Fayette Coke Company of New Salem. In 1906 he organized the Century Coal Company of Brownsville and is president of the same. In 1912 he organized the Producers Coal Company of Uniontown, Pa., and served as vice-president and is now president of the organization. Mr. Lenhart is director of the First National Bank of New Salem, Pa., and vice-president of the Poka Coal and Land Company of West Virginia.

Mr. Lenhart is a member of the advisory board of the Old Colony Club, trustee of the Uniontown Hospital, member of the Uniontown Country Club, the Uniontown Laurel Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Greene County Coal Association, and charter and life member of B. P. O. E. No. 370.

Mr. Lenhart was first married to Miss Emma C. Higinbotham of Redstone Township in 1883 and there were three sons: John Harold, deceased, Josiah T., and Shell Harah. His second wife was Miss Carrie Rush, of Uniontown, whom he married in 1898, and to this union was born one daughter, Virginia M.

Mr. Lenhart's residence address is 63 Kensington Street and his business address 808 Fayette Title and Trust Building.

JAMES WILLIAM ABRAHAM.

The subject of this sketch was born in Nicholson Township, Fayette County, Pa., October 15, 1866. His parents were A. Jones and Eliza (Jackson) Abraham. He received his education in the public schools and Georges Creek Academy. He entered the merchandising business as clerk in the Brownsfield store of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. He served there efficiently for fifteen years, the last ten of which he was manager. He then identified himself with the coal and coke business, entering into a partnership with his brother, the late E. H. Abraham, and organized the Newcomer Coke Company. He remained actively interested in this company until recently. In 1905 Mr. Abraham formed a partnership with I. W. Semans and began the manufacture of coke, incorporating as the South Fayette Coke Company, with a plant in German Township, Fayette County. He is president and general manager of this concern. He is also president of the Wineland-Gilmore Coal and Coke Company, general manager of the Banning-Connellsville Coal and Coke Company, and director of the Fayette Title and Trust Company. Mr. Abraham is one of the best posted and most successful coal and coke men in this region.

Mr. Abraham was identified with various war work activities. He served as director on the Uniontown school board for a number of years, being president of the board for two years.

Mr. Abraham is a member of all Masonic bodies, a 32nd degree Mason, member of the Shrine, Bloomburgh Consistory, Uniontown Rotary Club, and Uniontown Country Club.

(*Continued on Page 572*)

James William Abraham.

T. J. McCLERNAN.

T. J. McCLERNAN.

Thorn J. McClernan was born in Morgantown, W. Va., on September 25, 1872. His parents were William L. and Louisa (Thorn) McClernan. He attended the public schools of Fayette County and then engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years in Swissvale, Pa. From 1900 until 1916 he followed agricultural pursuits and dealt in cattle and coal lands at Dunkard, Greene County, Pa., where he resided, having interests in both Fayette and Greene Counties. In 1917 he helped organize the McClernan Coal Company with Harold W. and I. W. Semans and he held the position of vice-president and general manager. In 1918 he organized the New Geneva Fuel Company and served as secretary and treasurer (a position he now holds) with J. C. Moore, I. W. and Harold Semans. In November, 1919, he and H. W. Semans purchased the Atlantic Coal Company, of Uniontown, and he is treasurer and president of the same. The McClernan Company is now a partnership, composed of Mr. McClernan and Harold Semans. He is also president of the Keystone Automobile Corporation of Uniontown.

Mr. McClernan is a member of the Uniontown Country Club and the I. O. O. F. He is also active in the Fayette-Greene Coal Producer's Association. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dunkirk, Pa., and serves as a member of the board of trustees.

In 1900 he married Miss Nora Flannigan, of Henry Clay Township, and there are four children: William Clark, John T., Robert E., and Mary.

Mr. McClernan's residence address is South Union Township and his business address 533 Fayette Title and Trust Building, Uniontown.

W. B. HUSTEAD.

Walter Bugh Hustead was born in Dunbar, Fayette County, Pa., June 18, 1884, being a son of James Miller and Anna Belle (Willard) Hustead. He went to school at Lawrenceville (N. J.) Academy, and upon his return home became identified in 1904 with the coal and coke interests in Fayette County as clerk of the Hustead-Semans Coal and Coke Company, eventually becoming its superintendent. Later he left this concern and became manager of the Hope Coke Company in 1908. He is now its general manager, as well as vice-president and director. Mr. Hustead is also vice-president of the Hustead-Semans Coal and Coke Company, and vice-president and director of the Hustead Supply Company.

Capt. James Miller Hustead, father of Walter Bugh, one of the best known and successful business men of Fayette County, was born in 1827. He engaged in agricultural pursuits on the home farm until 1857 when he became identified with John Oliphant & Company, first at Morgantown, W. Va., and later at Oliphant Furnace in Fayette County, Pa. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company E., Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers Cavalry and served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac. In 1865 he was honorably discharged as a commissioned officer. Up until the time of his death he was actively identified with the coal and coke industry and banking interests of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Mr. Hustead is a Mason, member of the Country Club, the Laurel Club, the Kiwanis Club and B. P. O. E. No. 370, of Uniontown.

(*Continued on Page 569*)

W. B. HUSTEAD.

William W. Parshall.

WILLIAM W. PARSHALL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Nicholson Township, Fayette County, Pa., June 18, 1866. His parents were William Grove and Martha (Hawks) Parshall, daughter of Jonathan Hawks, a native of Massachusetts. He received his early and preparatory education in the public schools of Uniontown, where he spent his boyhood and youth. He entered Cornell University where he was graduated in the class of 1888 with a B.S. degree. He then entered upon the study of law under the direction of W. G. Guiler of Uniontown, continuing until his admission to the Fayette County Bar in 1890. He at once began the practice of law in Uniontown and has continued without interruption up to the present time. He qualified to practice in all State and Federal courts and commands a large and influential clientele.

His business associations are numerous and prominent. Included in the list may be mentioned the following: Fairchance and Smithfield Traction Company, of which he is vice-president and director; Belle Vernon Coke Company, of which he is president and director; First National Bank, of Smithfield, Pa., of which he is president and director; the Harah Coal and Coke Company, Stone-Parshall Oil Company, Hecla Coal and Coke Company, McKeefrey Coal Company, Puritan Coke Company, Second National Bank of Uniontown, Union Trust Company of Uniontown, Producers Coke Company and H. R. Sackett Coal & Coke Company of Uniontown, in each of which he is a director. He also has a large plantation in Texas devoted to raising cotton and cattle, and owns the original Parshall

(*Continued on Page 571*)

JOHN M. CORE.

John M. Core, lawyer, banker and interested in various business and industrial enterprises of Uniontown and vicinity, was born July 21, 1862, in Franklin Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, son of John Calvin and Mary Ann (McMullan) Core. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Franklin Township, was graduated from the State Normal School at California, Pa., in 1881; taught school thereafter for two years and in 1883 entered the University of Michigan, law department, and was graduated in 1885.

Upon completion of his law studies Mr. Core was admitted to the Fayette County Bar and on September 7, 1885, began the practice of his profession at Uniontown. He practices in all the State and Federal Courts, having a large clientele and is a member of the Fayette County Bar Association and the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, of which he is vice-president, and the National Bar Association.

Mr. Core is secretary and a director of the Fayette Title & Trust Company, of which he was an organizer, director of the Washington Coal and Coke Company and the Washington Run Railroad Company; treasurer and director of the Fink Coal and Coke Company, director of the News Publishing Company, director of the First National Bank of Dawson, Pa., director of the Little Kanawha Coal and Coke Company and of the Star Supply Company, and president of the New Hotel Company. In the direction of the Washington Coal and Coke Company, the Washington Run Railroad Company and the First Na-

(*Continued on Page 571*)

John M. Core.

D. M. Hertzog.

D. M. HERTZOG.

David Morgan Hertzog was born in Springhill Township, Fayette County, Pa., March 30, 1852, his parents being John and Margaret (Hertzog) Hertzog. He was educated in the public schools and the California (Pa.) Normal, and then went to Mount Union College. He studied law under the well-known firm of Boyle and Mestrezat and was admitted to the Fayette County Bar in 1878. He continued his legal studies in the law school of the University of Michigan and was graduated in 1879 with the degree of B.L. Returning to Uniontown he formed a law partnership with Paoli S. Morrow, which firm existed until 1890 and since that time Mr. Hertzog has practiced independently with splendid success. For the first fifteen years his legal work was devoted to criminal law but since 1905 he has devoted himself to civil law.

Mr. Hertzog is president of the Second National Bank of Uniontown, and was one of its organizers. He is a member of the Fayette County, Pennsylvania State and American Bar Associations. He was a charter member of the Y. M. C. A. of Uniontown and has been president of the board of directors since 1901. He has been superintendent of the Great Bethel Baptist Sunday School of Uniontown for over forty years and served as church clerk for over thirty-five years. He has also served as deacon of the Great Bethel church for many years. He was trustee of the Monongahela Baptist Association for some length of time. He was also president of the Fayette County Sunday School Association and is a member of a number of religious, social and literary organizations.

(*Continued on Page 572*)

JAMES R. CRAY.

James Robert Cray was born in Darlington, Beaver County, Pa., March 8, 1860, a son of James and Margaret (Meehan) Cray. His early boyhood life was spent in Brady's Bend, Pa. He then moved to Pittsburgh and from there to Dunbar, Fayette County, Pa., in 1876. He was educated in the public schools, finishing his studies at high school in Pittsburgh. He studied law in Uniontown under the preceptorship of the Honorable S. L. Mestrezat and was admitted to the Fayette County Bar Association in 1892. Since that time he has resided in Uniontown and has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. He has served as president of the Fayette County Bar Association. Mr. Cray has dealt extensively in coal lands and other real estate and since 1898 has been prominently connected with the coal mining and coke producing industry.

Mr. Cray is president and director of the Indian Creek Valley Railway Company, president and director of the Puritan Coke Company, director of the Puritan Supply Company, vice-president and director of the Second National Bank of Uniontown, president and director of the Simpson Supply Company, president and director of the Springfield Coal and Coke Company, president and director of the Union Connellsville Coke Company, director of the Wallace Coal and Coke Company, and vice-president and director of the Coke Producers' Association of the Connellsville coke region.

Mr. Cray is a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, the Uniontown Country Club and the Laurel Club, of Uniontown. His recreations are golf and travel. There

(*Continued on Page 574*)

James R. Cray.

ALBERT GADDIS.

ALBERT GADDIS.

Albert Gaddis, son of Robert and Sarah (Carter) Gaddis, was born in Franklin Township, Fayette County, Pa., on May 30, 1849. Receiving his preliminary education in the school of Franklin Township, he attended Madison Academy and later entered the spring term State Normal School at California, Pa. Upon completing his education he taught in the public schools during 1866 and 1867 and then located in Monongahela City, Pa., where he formed a partnership with a Mr. Marsh and became actively engaged as the senior partner in the grocery business under the firm name of Gaddis & Marsh. Five years later he sold out his interests and became engaged in agricultural pursuits near Fayette City, Pa. In 1879 he moved to North Union Township where he now resides. In 1886 he entered into a partnership with Ami G. Thomas, purchased a flouring mill in Uniontown, but his plans were disrupted by the death of Mr. Thomas in March, 1886, and by the total destruction of his enterprise by fire in July of the same year. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Gaddis formed a partnership with his brothers-in law, B. V. and Samuel W. Jones, constructed a new mill and operated same until 1906 under the firm name of A. Gaddis & Company, himself serving as general manager.

In 1897 Mr. Gaddis with others was instrumental in organizing the Second National Bank of Uniontown and served a number of years on the board of directors. In 1901 he helped organize the Citizens Title & Trust Company and since that time has been a most active spirit in the conduct of its affairs, having served as its president

(*Continued on Page 571*)

H. L. ROBINSON.

Harold Lee Robinson was born in Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, July 25, 1864. His parents were Dr. Jabez and Agnes (Canon) Robinson. While the subject of this sketch was an infant the family migrated to Montana. In 1866 his father died and in 1868 his mother returned to Uniontown where Mr. Robinson received his early and preparatory education. He entered the University of West Virginia at Morgantown and when he was twenty years of age was graduated in the class of 1884 with the A.B. degree. He taught school for one year in South Union Township, Fayette County, and then entered the Law School at his alma mater in 1885-86, receiving the degree of B.L.

After leaving West Virginia he continued the study of law under the direction of James Darby, a talented attorney of Uniontown, now deceased, and in June, 1887, was admitted to the Fayette County Bar. He at once entered upon the active practice of law in Uniontown and in 1897 became associated with W. C. McKean, under the firm name of Robinson and McKean. He was admitted to all State and Federal courts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In 1915, Messrs. Robinson and McKean, with R. E. Umbel and A. D. Williams, formed the law firm of Umbel, Robinson, McKean & Williams, with offices in the Blackstone Building, Uniontown, Pa.

Mr. Robinson is connected with the following companies: Citizens Title and Trust Company, vice-president and director; Fayette Real Estate Company, president and director; Tri-State Telephone and Telegraph Com-

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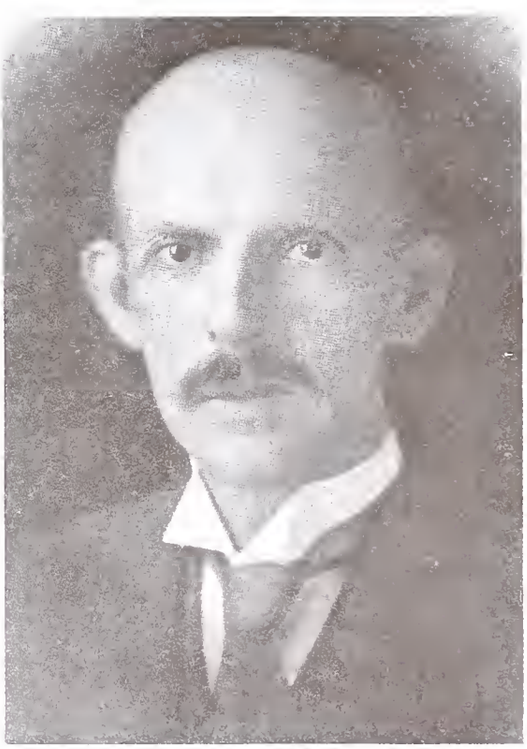


H. L. ROBINSON.

THOMAS STEPHENS LACKEY.

THOMAS STEPHENS LACKEY.

The subject of this sketch is one of the best known business men of Fayette County. His parents were Thomas and Cynthia Ann (Stephens) Lackey, and he was born in Washington Township on December 4, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of Washington Township and Fayette City, was graduated from California Normal School and devoted the first seventeen years of his active life to teaching. He was principal of the schools of Belle Vernon, Pa., and from 1883 to 1893 was principal of the First Ward schools of Allegheny City (now Pittsburgh, North Side). Later he made a choice of a new profession, entering the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduating in the class of 1895 with the degree of LL.B.

Mr. Lackey then went west and located in Denver, Colorado, being admitted to the bar there and practicing one year. He then returned to Uniontown where he has since made his home. In January, 1897, he was admitted to the Fayette County Bar.

Mr. Lackey's business interests are numerous and he is active in all of them. He is a director and vice-president of the Citizens Title and Trust Company of Uniontown; president and director of the Buckhannon River Coal Company; president and director of the Ohio River and Great Lakes Coal Company; president and director of the Littleton Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia; president and director of the Grave Creek Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia and a director of the Belton Coal and Coke Company.

Mr. Lackey is a member of the Fayette County, Penn-

(*Continued on Page 571*)

O. C. CLUSS.

O. C. Cluss, one of the solid and substantial citizens of Uniontown, was born at St. Louis, Mo., September 2, 1889. Upon completing his education in the high schools from which he graduated in 1909, he became identified with the lumber business and for one year he was in the employ of the Quercus Lumber Company at Poplar Bluff, Mo. He then associated himself with the Alta Lumber Company, at Pulaski, Va., and remained there for four years. He then identified himself with the Kendall Lumber Company of Pittsburgh for four years, having been in charge of the Philadelphia branch. In November, 1917, he organized the O. C. Cluss Lumber Company at Uniontown, Pa., and for six years since its organization has served as president, director and general manager. His company is one of the largest and most prosperous concerns of its kind in Fayette County and stands high on the list of the industrial enterprises of Uniontown. The company handles all kinds of lumber and building materials, both in retail and wholesale, and its plant is fully and modernly equipped.

Mr. Cluss was married on October 3, 1914, to Miss Helen Shields of Welch, W. Va., and they have two sons and two daughters: John, Jane, Helen and Charles.

He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Shrine and Pittsburgh Consistory and is a member of the B. P. O. Elks No. 370 and Uniontown Country Club. He has always been interested in progressive civic advancement and is an influence for good government.

Residence, 15 Eggleston Avenue; business address is Pennsylvania Avenue and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Uniontown, Pa.

O. C. CLUSS.

B. F. Sterling.

B. F. STERLING

Bruce Foster Sterling was born September 28, 1870, in Masontown, Pa. His parents were Christian C. and Rebecca T. Sterling. He received his education in the California (Pa.) State Normal, Waynesburg College and the University of West Virginia, graduating from the law department of that institution in 1895. He was admitted to the Fayette County Bar Association in 1896. He practiced law by himself until he formed a partnership known as Sterling, Higbee and Matthews, which is the present name of the firm, one of the best known and most successful in Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sterling early took an interest in politics and his ability for leadership quickly asserted itself. He rose step by step in power, first in the county, then in the state and then, during the Wilson administration, in national party circles. He was a member of the state legislature, elected in 1906 and served in the 1907-8 session. He was elected to Congress from a Republican district in 1916 and served as a member of the War Congress. He served as national delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1912, and for three terms was Democratic County chairman, 1912-14-16. He was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He was national delegate to the San Francisco convention in 1920, being chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation.

Mr. Sterling has also been active and successful in business life as well as in political life. He is a director of

(*Continued on Page 572*)

G. P. HOOVER.

George Porter Hoover was born in German Township, Fayette County, Pa., July 25, 1880, son of James H. and Louise (Messmore) Hoover. Receiving his preparatory education in the schools of Fayette County he later attended the University of West Virginia.

Upon completing his education he worked on the home farm and in 1901 was elected tax collector of German Township and served for four years. In 1905 he moved to Redstone Township where he engaged in business. Mr. Hoover has always taken an active part in public affairs. In 1909 he was elected to the office of school director of Redstone Township, and it was during the administration of this board upon which Mr. Hoover served that great progress was made in putting the schools of this particular section in the front rank, not only in Fayette County, but in the western section of the state. In 1913 he was elected road supervisor of Redstone Township upon which board he served effectively. Through his untiring efforts and practical knowledge he was instrumental, as a member of this board, in giving to this township one of the most complete brick road systems in a county known for its many miles of improved road. He has always stood for a low tax mileage. In 1917 he was elected to the board of county commissioners where he carried on his activities in connection with road building and it was during this period that more permanent road construction was carried on than at any other period of the county's history.

In June, 1921, Mr. Hoover purchased the Reisinger Motor Company of Uniontown from Samuel R. Reisinger and has remained actively engaged in the sale and distribution of Ford and Lincoln cars since. His agency is the largest distributor of automobiles and tractors in Fayette

(*Continued on Page 569*)

G. P. Hoover.

R. S. Matthews.

R. S. MATTHEWS.

Ross Stanley Matthews, prominent member of the Fayette County Bar, was born at Markiesburg, Pa., June 21, 1878, son of John and Josephine (Myers) Matthews. He received his education in the public schools of Fayette County and during the summer sessions of the Normal School, attending at the same time to his duties on his father's farm in Henry Clay Township. After teaching school for one year he entered the Central State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pa., and graduated in 1899. After teaching school for several years he served as principal of the Gibson School in Connellsville Township and later was elected superintendent in charge of all township schools. In the meantime he applied himself to the study of law, attending Dickinson College and in 1903 passed his preliminary examinations. He was admitted to the bar of Fayette County in 1905 and for four years practiced independently in Connellsville. In January, 1909, he formed a partnership with Bruce F. Sterling and Edward C. Higbee under the firm name of Sterling, Higbee and Matthews. In 1911 Charles L. Lewellyn was admitted to the firm. This firm, through its superior attainments and ability, has been placed in the front ranks of the profession in Fayette County.

Mr. Matthews is vice-president and director of the Connellsville Coke Company and a director in the Beechwood Mining Company and the Citizens National Bank of Connellsville, Pa. He is also president of the Connellsville Laundry Company. He is a member of the Fayette County Bar Association and is actively identified with the various Masonic bodies. He is president of the Connells-

(*Continued on Page 572*)

CHARLES L. LEWELLYN.

One of the best known young attorneys in Uniontown is Charles L. Lewellyn. He was born in German Township, Fayette County, on August 18, 1885, and is the son of Lewis C. and Sarah Ellen (Hague) Lewellyn. His primary education was obtained in the common schools and the California (Pa.) State Normal School, where he graduated in 1904. He afterwards attended the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, studying law and elective collegiate subjects and graduated from the law school in the class of 1908. While at the State Normal School he was a member of the baseball and football teams and continued his activities in baseball at the University, where he played third base on the varsity team.

After graduating from Normal school he taught for two years and after graduation from the University of West Virginia, he taught in North Union Township High School, being principal in 1910. In 1909 he was instructor in special pedagogical subjects in California Normal. He passed the county preliminary law examination in 1906 and registered as a law student with the firm of Sterling, Higbee and Matthews, being admitted to the Bar of Fayette County in 1911. In July of this year he was admitted to the firm of his former preceptors and has been active in the general practice of law since that time. He is also president and a director of the News Publishing Company of Uniontown, publishers of the News-Standard, which has carried on commendable work in Fayette County.

While never aspiring to public office, Mr. Lewellyn has always been keenly interested in public affairs, com-

(*Continued on Page 572*)

Charles L. Lewellyn.

Andrew Anderson Thompson.

ANDREW ANDERSON THOMPSON

The subject of this sketch was born in Uniontown, Pa., October 25, 1880, son of Josiah V. and Mary A. Thompson. After attending a private school in Uniontown he went to Trinity Hall, and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1901. Upon completing his education he became identified with banking interests and entered the First National Bank of Uniontown. He served with this organization until 1905 when he went to the East Riverside farm in Luzerne Township and stayed until 1910. During this time he was general superintendent of the Thompson-Connellsville Coke Works and remained with this concern until it was sold to the Hillman interests. He then came back to Uniontown and became receiver for his father's estate in which, along with looking after large coal holdings, he has been active since.

Mr. Thompson was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the sessions of 1902-06.

Mr. Thompson was one of the organizers of the Thompson Coal and Coke Company in 1905-06 and a director of the Thompson-Connellsville Coke Company. He is now president of the Harrison-Dodridge Coal and Coke Company; secretary and director of the Liberty Coal Company; director of the Tower Hill-Connellsville Coke Company and the Thompson-Connellsville Coke Co.

On June 5, 1905, he married Miss Lida Foster Grim, of Franklin, Pa., and to this union five children were born: Mary, Josiah, Frederica, Evelyn, and Andrew, Jr.

Mr. Thompson's residence address is North Union Township, and his business address 435 Fayette Title and Trust Building.

L. H. HUMBERT.

Lloyd Harrison Humbert, assistant treasurer of the Citizens Title and Trust Company of Uniontown, Pa., is one of the sterling young business men identified with the banking interests of Fayette County.

Mr. Humbert was born in Smithfield, Pa., October 15, 1884, son of Benjamin F. and Maria (Darby) Humbert. He attended the public schools of his native county and later attended the California State Normal School at California, Pa. He taught in the public schools of Fayette County from 1900 to 1905 and then entered the United States postal service at Uniontown, Pa. In 1908 he was appointed assistant postmaster of the same office and served under Postmasters Malcolm, Ellis and Greene.

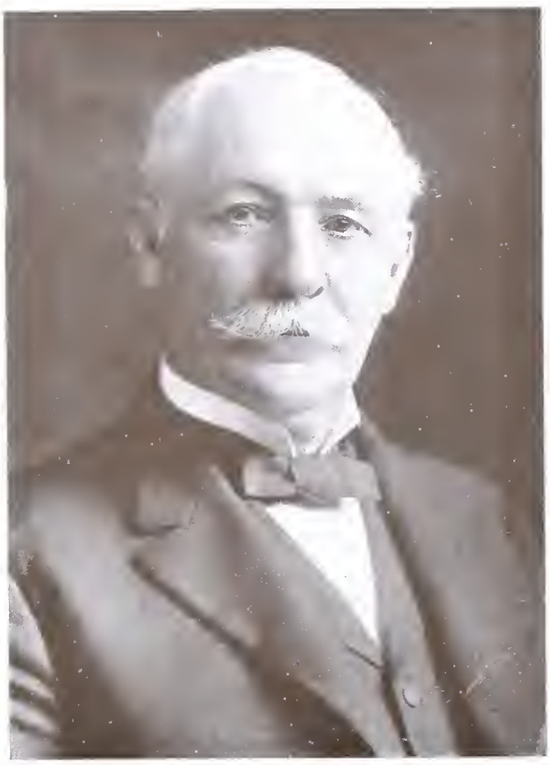
In 1911 he was appointed post-office inspector and continued that service in Texas and Louisiana until 1913 when he became associated with T. S. and J. W. Lackey in the Union Provision Company of Uniontown. After four years in this line, Mr. Humbert turned to banking, for which he has not only always entertained a liking but to which he has devoted much time and study. On July 31, 1917, he entered the employ of the Citizens Title and Trust Company. Through ability and effective service he was elected to the office of assistant treasurer on January 19, 1920, which office he now holds.

He is also president of the Robinson Coal & Coke Company of Palmer, W. Va., and a member of the partnership of Mitchell-Long of Uniontown.

Mr. Humbert has always proven a willing worker in all

(*Continued on Page 570*)

L. H. Humbert.



M. M. Cochran.

M. M. COCHRAN.

Mark Mordecai Cochran, lawyer and coal and coke operator, Uniontown, Pa., was born in Lower Tyrone Township, Fayette County, Pa., July 13, 1854. His parents were Mordecai and Susan (Welch) Cochran. He received his education in the township schools, at Dawson, Pa., and in Bethany College, West Virginia, from which institution he was graduated in 1875, with the B.S. degree. He read law with Charles E. Boyle and was admitted to the Fayette County Bar in June, 1877, practicing here alone ever since. After practicing for twenty years at law, he became identified with the coal and coke business at Dawson with his cousin, James Cochran, who died in 1894, and Mr. M. M. Cochran represented his estate for twenty-five years thereafter, finishing up the following companies: the Jackson Mines Coke Company, the Juniata Coke Company, the Brown and Cochran Coke Company, and the James Cochran and Sons Coke Company.

Mr. Cochran is one of the best known and most successful coal and coke men in Western Pennsylvania. He was one of the organizers of the Washington Coal & Coke Company, in 1893, and has been its president since 1899. He also organized the Cochran Coal & Coke Company of Pennsylvania, in 1899, which company was later merged into the Washington Coal & Coke Company. He is also president of the Washington Run Railroad Company, and has been president of the First National Bank of Dawson, Pa., since 1899, and of the First National Bank of Perryopolis, Pa., which he organized in 1902. He organized the Cochran Coal & Coke Company of West Virginia, in

(*Continued on Page 572*)

MORGAN H. BOWMAN.

Morgan H. Bowman was born at Masontown, Fayette County, Pa., in 1849. His parents were James A. and Huldah M. Bowman. He received his education in the Masontown schools and then in the winter of 1866 he entered the B. C. Paine shoe store in Uniontown as a clerk. After being there for a year he went to Morgantown, W. Va., where for two years he was with a branch of the Paine store. He then returned to Uniontown and became clerk in the dry goods store of Seaton and Smith. From there he went to the First National Bank of Uniontown as clerk and then, upon the opening of a bank in McKeesport, went there where he remained for a short time, returning to Uniontown to become cashier of the People's Bank of Fayette County. In 1882 he was elected cashier of the Bank of Fayette County, established in 1858 as a state bank, which institution became a national bank in 1864 and known as the National Bank of Fayette County. Mr. Bowman succeeded the late Captain Nutt as cashier of this institution in 1882 and served as cashier until April 13, 1914, when he was elected president of the bank, succeeding the late Judge Nathaniel Ewing. The institution has been marked by remarkable growth under the regime of Mr. Bowman as president. The total resources of this, the oldest bank in Uniontown, was $225,000 when Mr. Bowman became its cashier in 1882. Today the total resources are over $5,300,000, the capital stock is $100,000 and the surplus and undivided profits $1,050,000.

Mr. Bowman served several terms as a member of the Uniontown school board and was its treasurer. He is a

(*Continued on Page 572*)

Morgan H. Bowman.

W. Cooke McKean.

W. COOKE McKEAN.

William Cooke McKean, son of Thomas A. and Martha (Ache) McKean, was born at McClellandtown, German Township, Fayette County, Pa., on March 10, 1860. Receiving his preliminary education in the common schools, he later attended the State Normal School at California, Pa. Upon completing his education he studied law under two illustrious members of the bar, Charles E. Boyle and Stephen L. Mestrezat, was admitted to the bar of Fayette County on December 4, 1888, and later to all State and Federal Courts.

After his admission to the bar Mr. McKean formed a partnership with John Boyle, son of his former and distinguished preceptor, in the general practice of law. In 1897 he formed a partnership with Harold L. Robinson under the firm name of Robinson and McKean, an association which continued until 1915 when Mr. McKean and Mr. Robinson, with former Judge R. E. Umbel and A. D. Williams, formed a law firm with offices in Blackstone Building, Uniontown.

The firm of Umbel, Robinson, McKean and Williams, through close application to the demands of their profession and able and diligent attention to the interests of their clients have been instrumental in building up a large and influential clientele.

Mr. McKean is a member of the state and county bar associations. He was actively identified with the World War work in Fayette County and has always been keenly interested in good government. He is a 32nd degree Mason, Scottish Rite, and a member of the Uniontown Country Club.

(*Continued on Page 573*)

A. D. WILLIAMS.

Allan Derrick Williams was born in South Union Township, Fayette County, June 2, 1872, the son of Josiah Van Kirk Williams and Ellen M. (Derrick) Williams. After attending the schools of South Union Township, Madison College and Redstone Academy of Uniontown, he entered the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, where he remained for two years. He then entered Princeton University and graduated in 1895 with the degree of A. B.

Upon the completion of his education he studied law in the offices of the Honorable S. L. Mestrezat, former justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar of Fayette County in 1897 and later admitted to practice in the Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania and of West Virginia.

Since his admission to the bar, Mr. Williams has been actively identified in the general practice of law, specializing in laws governing corporations and formation and management of coal and coke interests. He is also identified with various coal organizations. In 1915 he became associated with the law firm of Umbel, Robinson, McKean and Williams with offices in the Blackstone Building, Uniontown.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Fayette County and Pennsylvania State Bar Associations, various Masonic organizations, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, the Princeton Clubs of Western Pennsylvania and New York, the Uniontown Country Club, the Laurel Club and the Rotary Club of Uniontown. He is also a director of the Y. M. C. A. and a member of various other civic and social organizations of Uniontown.

(*Continued on Page 574*)

A. D. Williams.

Wooda N. Carr.

WOODA N. CARR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Allegheny City (Pittsburgh North Side), Pa., February 6, 1871. He was a son of John D. and Amanda M. (Cook) Carr. He attended the public school of Fayette City, Pa., coming to Uniontown with his parents in 1885 and there completing his public school study. He then entered Madison College and later Monongahela College at Jefferson, Pa., where he was graduated in the class of 1891 with an A.B. degree, the College later conferring the degree of A.M.

Following his graduation, Mr. Carr engaged in journalism in Uniontown, was editor of The News for two years—now consolidated with The Standard and known as The News-Standard—and then became editor of The Democrat, continuing until 1893. He began the study of law under the direction of D. M. Hertzog, of Uniontown, and was admitted to the Fayette County Bar in 1895, then to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and to the Federal and Supreme Courts of the nation. He practiced alone until 1908, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Walter Russell Carr, as Carr and Carr.

Mr. Carr has been active and prominent in the councils of the Democratic party of Fayette County ever since his admission to the bar. In 1902-03 he was chairman of the Fayette County Democratic Central Committee. In 1912 he received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party for Congress and was elected. He has frequently served as delegate to Democratic county, district and state conventions.

Mr. Carr is past master of Fayette Lodge No. 228, F.

(*Continued on Page 570*)

JESSE R. BROWN.

One of Fayette County's most prominent young bankers, Jesse Richard Brown, was born in Jefferson Township, February 7, 1887. He is the son of Samuel and Sarah Frances Brown. Receiving his preliminary education in the Jefferson Township and Fayette City public schools, he later attended Tubb's Business College of Charleroi, Pa., where he laid the foundation for his future business career.

After being engaged in agricultural pursuits on the home farm he became actively interested in the banking business which he has followed ever since. He entered the employ of the Fayette City National Bank on February 1, 1905, serving in the capacity of bookkeeper and teller. On February 1, 1911, he accepted the position of assistant treasurer of the Valley Deposit and Trust Company of Belle Vernon, Fayette County, Pa., where he served for one year. He then returned to the Fayette City National Bank and served as assistant cashier until January, 1921, when he was elected cashier, which position he holds at the present time. The Fayette City National Bank is one of the strongest banking institutions of Fayette County. The officers, in addition to Mr. Brown as cashier, are: Andrew Brown, president, Louis Cope and Guy W. Brown, vice-presidents and D. R. Barnum and J. C. Croushure, assistant cashiers.

In December, 1922, Mr. Brown was appointed school director of Fayette City. During the World War he was identified with the various activities in connection with the war-work campaigns, and has always taken an active

(*Continued on Page 571*)

Jesse R. Brown.

EDWARD D. BROWN.

EDWARD D. BROWN.

Edward D. Brown, a widely known member of the Fayette County bar, son of George W. and Mary C. (Rotharmel) Brown, was born on the family homestead farm in Georges Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, on June 19, 1877. He attended the public schools, was a teacher for four years, then entered Normal School, California, Pennsylvania, and graduated in the class of 1900. He taught for two years after completing his Normal school studies, and also, in 1901, took up the study of law under the preceptorship of D. M. Hertzog, one of the ablest members of the Uniontown legal assembly of his generation.

Mr. Brown was admitted to the bar November 2, 1903, and immediately began the practice of his chosen profession. He was subsequently admitted to practice before all state and federal courts. He has consistantly practiced as an individual, never forming any law partnerships. In addition to his successful career as a legal practitioner, Mr. Brown has become a recognized figure in the business and industrial world and has extensive interests, notably those of coal and coke industrial character, and he is also an active official in the guidance of a number of these interests.

Politically, Mr. Brown is identified with the Republican party, having served at one time as a member of the Republican county committee and also as a member of the Uniontown city council. During the World War he was most active in the furtherance of the Fayette County War Chest movement. He is a member of the Fayette County

(*Continued on Page 573*)

A. C. SHERRARD.

Alexander Conn Sherrard, son of Thomas Guthridge Sherrard and Mary Ann (Henderson) Sherrard, was born in Dunbar Township, Fayette County, Pa., December 28, 1852. His early life was spent on his father's farm and in receiving an education at the Sandy Hollow schoolhouse in Dunbar Township. Upon the death of his father in 1874 he undertook the cultivation of the farm and later purchased one hundred and thirty-seven acres of fertile land upon which he afterwards built his country home. He became a large owner of valuable coal lands in Greene and Washington Counties, devoting much of his time to the coal and coke industry and to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Sherrard was one of the organizers of the Washington Run Railroad Company, the Washington Coal & Coke Company, and the Star Supply Company, all of which he serves as member of the board of directors at the present time. He was one of the organizers and is president and director of the Little Kanawha Coal and Coke Company and vice-president and director of the Fink-Field Coal & Coke Company of West Virginia. Mr. Sherrard has also been actively identified with the banking interests of Fayette County and at present is vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Dawson, Pa., and a director in the Fayette Title & Trust Company, of Uniontown, Pa.

While never seeking public office, Mr. Sherrard has always been keenly interested in all things tending toward civic betterment. He was identified with the various activities growing out of the World War and rendered meritorious service as chairman of several committees in the war work campaigns.

(*Continued on Page 573*)

A. C. SHERRARD.

Frank Wilbur Wright.

FRANK WILBUR WRIGHT.

Public spiritedness of the kind which responds cheerfully and willingly to every reasonable and proper demand for service that will promote the welfare of a community and its people at large, is a hall-mark of good citizenship and a characteristic of those who attain business success in the largest and best sense. When this trait supplements in a man a natural aptitude and a broad grasp and a long and thorough training in a particular line of business, such a man acquires a leadership which is as deserving as it is ungrudgingly acknowledged. It is by such leadership that Frank Wilbur Wright is known in the realm of retail merchandising and as a citizen in the city of his adoption.

He was born at Tunnelton, Preston County, W. Va., February 26, 1864, being one of eleven children born to his parents, William T. and Margery Howell Wright. Mr. Wright took the first step in the career he has since followed with conspicuous success when, at the age of 17, he was employed as a clerk in the store of the Austin Coal & Coke Company at Austin, Preston County, W. Va. Two years later he engaged in the same capacity with Hartley & Sharps, general merchandise, at Independence, W. Va., where Mr. Wright's parents were then residing. Severing this connection in 1890 he became identified as a traveling salesman with Kraft Bros. & Rosenberg, wholesale notion dealers, Wheeling, W. Va. In 1892 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, J. H. Sharps, and established a dry goods store at Buckhannon, W. Va., under the firm name of Sharps & Wright. Disposing of his interest to his partner in 1900, Mr. Wright came to Scottdale, Pa., where

(*Continued on Page 573*)

S. W. METZLER.

Sankey Wesley Metzler was born in Albright, Preston County, West Virginia, on December 13, 1876. His parents were Noah Metzler and Mary (Feather) Metzler. Following his education in the public schools he began business as a driver of a delivery wagon for a mercantile firm at Independence, W. Va., and at the end of seven years was owner and manager of the store. He formed a partnership with J. M. Hartley of Fairmont, W. Va., and purchased the business from its owner and his old employer, W. E. Sharps. After five years of successful operation of this store, with F. W. Wright he organized the Wright-Metzler Company, a department store at Connellsville, in February, 1904. F. W. Wright was president and Mr. Metzler secretary-treasurer. In 1907 the company established a department store on East Main Street, Uniontown, also known as the Wright-Metzler Company of Uniontown. These two stores have grown by leaps and bounds and are now not only the leaders in Fayette County but among the most successful department stores in the entire state.

Besides his mercantile interests Mr. Metzler is secretary and treasurer of the Webster County Coal Company, owning large tracts of coal land; director of the National Bank of Fayette County, Uniontown, Pa.; director First National Bank, Connellsville, Pa.; director Yough Trust Company, Connellsville, Pa.; trustee Uniontown Hospital, Uniontown, Pa., and trustee of the Fayette County Community Trust.

Mr. Metzler is a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner and member of other Masonic bodies, member of the Rotary

(*Continued on Page 572*)

S. W. Metzler.

Sidney Ray Shelby.

SIDNEY RAY SHELBY.

Sidney Ray Shelby, prominent Fayette County lawyer and member of the Public Service Commission, was born in Greene County, Pa., February 17, 1875, son of Sidney and Abigail (Coombs) Shelby. He attended the public schools of Uniontown, Pa., received his A.B. degree from Washington & Jefferson College in 1900 and was a student of law at the Harvard Law School for two and a half years, but was compelled to discontinue his studies at the latter institution on account of ill health.

Mr. Shelby was admitted to practice before the bar of Fayette County on May 29, 1905. He subsequently formed a law partnership with the late United States Senator W. E. Crow, which firm was continued until his death.

Mr. Shelby was district attorney for Fayette County from January 1, 1912, until December 31, 1915. In February, 1919, he was appointed a member of the Public Service Commission, which position he now holds.

On August 8, 1918, Mr. Shelby married Frances L. Ridgway of Pittsburgh. They have a daughter, Lila Katherine. Mr. Shelby resides and has law offices at Uniontown. His Pittsburgh offices are in the City-County Building.

H. E. HACKNEY.

Henry Eastman Hackney, son of Dr. Jacob S. and Mary (Eastman) Hackney, was born in Uniontown, Pa., April 2, 1892. Receiving his preparatory education in the public schools, he attended the Culver Military Academy at Culver, Ind., and graduated with honors in 1909. He then entered Princeton University and graduated with additional honors, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1913, and was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He pursued his legal studies in the law school of Harvard University and graduated in 1916 with the degree of LL.B.

In the meantime Captain Hackney was associated with the banking interests of Uniontown, being identified with the First National Bank from 1910 until 1914. After his admission to the bar of Fayette County in February, 1917, he became associated with the firm of Reppert, Sturgis and Morrow, in the active practice of law until August of that year, when he enlisted for service in the World War. Upon his discharge in 1919 he returned to Uniontown and practiced law independently until April 2, 1923, when he entered a partnership known as Shelby, Henderson and Hackney (succeeding the firm of Crow, Shelby & Tabor), in the general practice of law, which has been mainly along civil and corporation lines.

Captain Hackney rendered valiant service in the Allied cause. He enlisted in August, 1917, and was assigned to the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. In November, 1917, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to Company H, 327th Infantry, 82nd Division, and served with this organization until May,

(*Continued on Page 573*)

H. E. Hackney.

William Arthur Stone.

WILLIAM ARTHUR STONE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Carroll County, Missouri, July 17, 1870. His parents were Sylvian and Zana M. (Dean) Stone. He left Missouri and settled in West Virginia at four years of age, moved to Westmoreland County, Pa., at the age of nine, and then to Leith, Fayette County, Pa., when twelve years old. After his schooling in the public schools he became a book-agent and later entered the lumber and cross-tie business (1896-1902) under the name of W. A. Stone Lumber and Cross Tie Company. He became financially interested in the Peoples Bank of Fayette County which was located in Uniontown and in 1901 when this organization was merged with the Citizens Title and Trust Company he was one of the heaviest stockholders. At the time of the merger he was appointed a director and first vice-president of the latter company which office he held until his resignation in 1916.

In 1902 he organized the Prospect Coal and Coke Company and served as president and director. This organization has since worked out its holdings and is out of business. In 1904 he organized the W. A. Stone Company, of Uniontown. In 1906 he organized the Waltersburg Coke Company and served as president and a member of the board of directors until 1921. He is president and director of the Hiorra Coke Company, organized 1909, and was one of the organizers of the Union Trust Company, of Uniontown, of which he is president and director. He was also one of the organizers of the Citizens Title and Trust Company, the Laurel Coal Company, the W. A. Stone

(*Continued on Page 574*)

GEORGE H. BORTZ.

George H. Bortz was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa., on February 10, 1879, son of Henry G. Bortz and Mary Emma Bortz. Receiving his preparatory education in the public schools of his native county he later attended the Greensburg Seminary from which he graduated in 1900. Upon completing his education he identified himself with the Continental Coke Company of Westmoreland County as clerk and bookkeeper. On January 1, 1903, he came to Uniontown, Pa., and associated himself with F. C. Van Dusen as office manager in the coal and coke brokerage business and remained there until April 1, 1904, when upon the death of Mr. Van Dusen he purchased the business from the administrators of the estate. He then formed a partnership with W. A. Stone, under the name of W. A. Stone & Company which continued from May, 1904, until June 30, 1922, when a corporation was formed and Mr. Bortz became vice-president and director of same, which position he now holds. He is also president of the Home Realty Company and a director of the Union Trust Company of Uniontown.

Mr. Bortz is a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Shrine, Pittsburgh Consistory, Knights Templar, B. P. O. Elks No. 370, the Kiwanis Club and Uniontown Country Club.

On September 6, 1906, Mr. Bortz was married to Miss Pamilla R. DeForest of Fairchance, Fayette County, Pa. They have two daughters, Dorothy and Eleanor, and one son, George H., Jr.

Mr. Bortz maintains his residence on North Mount Vernon Avenue and his offices are located on the fourth floor of the Union Trust Building, Uniontown, Pa.

George H. Bortz.

Dr. O. R. Altman.

DR. O. R. ALTMAN.

Owen Randolph Altman was born at Masontown, December 15, 1871, a son of James R. A. Altman and Elizabeth (Provins) Altman. He was graduated from Princeton in 1897 with the degree of B.S., from Jefferson Medical College in 1901 with the degree of M.D., and took a post-graduate course at Philadelphia Polytechnic in 1905. While at Princeton he gained much fame as an athlete and was one of the best pitchers in the history of Princeton baseball nines.

After finishing his education Dr. Altman practiced general medicine in Masontown for four years. Since 1905 he has been doing special work—eye, ear, nose and throat—in Uniontown, enjoying a large practice. Dr. Altman is state medical director for Fayette County, having held that position for the past twelve years. He is on the hospital staff and president of the Anti-Tuberculosis League Association of Fayette County where he has done splendid work. He is vice-chairman of the executive board of the American Red Cross, member of the Fayette County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society and American Medical Association. He was chairman of the Medical Examining Board of Fayette County during the war.

Dr. Altman is a Mason, a Shriner, Knights Templar, commander of the Sons of Veterans of Uniontown, member of the Rotary Club, Triangle Club, Elks, W. O. W., Modern Woodmen and Woodmen Circle.

Dr. Altman was married on November 5, 1902, to Miss Annie C. McKean of Philadelphia.

(*Continued on Page 571*)

W. A. McHUGH, M. D.

William Aristead McHugh, who is one of Fayette County's best known physicians and surgeons, was born in Connellsville, Pa., November 12, 1887, son of W. A. and Margaret (McGrath) McHugh. After receiving his preliminary education in the schools of Fayette County, he attended St. Vincent's College of Beatty, Pa., and Villa Nova (Pa.) College. He later entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and graduated in June, 1911, with the M.D. degree. He then served one year as interne at the St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia, and in 1912 came to Uniontown, Pa., where he became actively identified in the practice of his profession. For several years he was associated with Dr. P. A. Larkin, but of recent years has practiced independently, specializing in general surgery. Besides his extensive private practice, Dr. McHugh is a member of the surgical staff of the Uniontown Hospital. He is acknowledged to be one of the foremost members of the profession in Southwestern Pennsylvania.

The day after the United States entered the World War, on April 7, 1917, Dr. McHugh enlisted in the medical corps of the United States Army and served with the British Expeditionary Forces overseas. He was attached to the 46th Division with the rank of lieutenant, later being transferred to the 57th Casualty Clearing Station, having charge of a surgical unit. He returned from overseas in May, 1919, having seen active service in several major operations along the British front. In December, 1918, he was commissioned captain of the medical corps and was discharged May 11, 1919.

(*Continued on Page 570*)

W. A. McHugh, M. D.

Dr. Arthur Everett Crow.

DR. ARTHUR EVERETT CROW.

Dr. Arthur Everett Crow, one of the leading physicians and surgeons not only of Fayette County but of Western Pennsylvania, was born in German Township, Fayette County, April 22, 1878, son of Joshua B. and Elizabeth (McCombs) Crow. After attending the public schools he entered Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., but shortly afterwards entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa., graduating from that institution with the degree of M.D. in 1903. After serving one year as a resident physician at Jefferson Hospital he came to Uniontown in September, 1904, where he has been engaged in a large practice ever since.

The late United States Senator William Evans Crow, of Uniontown, a brother of Dr. Crow, whose passing in August, 1922, was a blow to countless friends and acquaintances, was one of the foremost lawyers and legislators of Pennsylvania. The passing years will never blot from the memories of his friends and fellows the regrets caused by the loss of a great and good Pennsylvanian—a friend to all who knew him.

Dr. Crow is a member of the Fayette County and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, the Phi Beta Pi Medical Fraternity, Alpha Omega Alpha, Laurel Lodge, F. & A. M., the Rotary Club and the B. P. O. Elks of Uniontown.

On October 12, 1909, he was married to Miss Edith M. Abraham and there is one son, Arthur E., Jr.

Dr. Crow resides on West Berkeley Street, and his offices are in the Fayette Title and Trust Building, Uniontown.

CHARLES McEWEN LUMAN, M. D.

Charles McEwen Luman, M. D., was born in Bedford County, Pa., January 3, 1878, son of Aaron and Catharine (McEwen) Luman. He was educated in the public schools and Schellsburg Normal School after which he entered the Susquehanna College, Center County, Pa. His professional education was received at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1904 with the M.D. degree.

He served one year as interne in the Uniontown Hospital and in 1905 opened his professional offices in Uniontown and has since been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine, specializing in general surgery. Aside from his large private practice he is a member of the surgical staff of the Uniontown Hospital. He is actively identified with the Fayette County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Lodge of Perfection of Uniontown. He is also a member of the Uniontown Country Club.

During the World War Dr. Luman enlisted in the Medical Corps of the United States Army and was commissioned captain. On January 4, 1918, he was commissioned major. He served overseas and as commanding officer took over and operated Evacuation Hospital No. 35 at Blois. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of service on June 23, 1919.

Dr. Luman maintains his offices on the eighth floor of the Fayette Title and Trust Building, Uniontown, Pa.

Charles McEwen Luman, M. D.

J. Glenn Hemington, M. D.

J. GLENN HEMINGTON, M. D.

J. Glenn Hemington, prominent Uniontown physician, was born at West Richfield, Ohio, on June 16, 1874, son of Edward and Mary (Emerson) Hemington.

Receiving his preliminary education in the high school Dr. Hemington began reading medicine with his preceptor, Dr. G. J. Damon, a prominent homeopathic physician of Medina, Ohio. He then attended the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College where he graduated in 1901 with the degree of M.D. His hospital training was taken in the Huron Road Homeopathic Hospital of Cleveland, Ohio, following his graduation. In 1902 Dr. Hemington located in Uniontown, Pa., and became associated with Dr. A. P. Bowie in the active practice of his profession. In 1903 he began individual practice with offices on Morgantown Street and later on Fayette Street where he is engaged in general medical practice, specializing in homeopathic therapeutics.

Dr. Hemington is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical Society. During the Spanish-American War he served in the hospital corps of the United States Army. He is a member of the Board of Health of Uniontown, having been appointed in 1922. He is also a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar.

In 1901 Dr. Hemington was married to Miss Carol Conant of Vermont, and they have two daughters and three sons: David E., Pauline Ruth, Carol Virginia, Edward and Ralph.

His residence address is 315 Morgantown Street and his offices are located at 46 W. Fayette Street, Uniontown, Pa.

JAMES EMMETT VAN GILDER, M. D.

One of the best known and successful of the younger physicians of Fayette County is James Emmett Van Gilder. He was born at Morgantown, W. Va., September 9, 1889.

After graduating from the Uniontown High School he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia from which he graduated in 1912. After serving as interne in the St. Vincents Hospital of New York City during 1912 and 1913 he returned to Uniontown, Pa., and entered general practice. From 1916 until 1919, inclusive, he served as a member of the Uniontown Board of Health. During the World War he was a member of the Council of National Defense, medical section, and secretary of the Medical Advisory Board.

Dr. Van Gilder at the present time is engaged in the private practice of medicine, is a member of the staff of the Uniontown Hospital and is actively identified with the Fayette County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Country Club and the Gallatin Club of Uniontown.

On January 5, 1917, he was married to Miss Angela Cole and there are two boys: James E., Jr., and John F.

His residence address is Bellwood Circle and his offices are located at 82 West Fayette Street.

James Emmett Van Gilder, M. D.

Dr. S. A. Baltz.

DR. S. A. BALTZ.

Dr. Samuel Austin Baltz was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., February 17, 1877. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Davis) Baltz. He attended Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated on May 28, 1903. He served an interneship at the West Penn Hospital, Pittsburgh, in 1903-04. On July 12, 1904, he located at Broadford, Fayette County, and went into active professional work. In 1906-07 he took a post-graduate course in London, England, at the University of London, doing work at Wells and Guys Hospital. He returned to this country in 1907 and became associated with the W. J. Rainey Company, of Uniontown, where he remained until January 1, 1917, as chief surgeon and director of the safety department. He then took up his own private practice, but in May, 1917, he enlisted in the army.

Soon after enlisting Dr. Baltz was commissioned first lieutenant and was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for training in July, 1917. In September, 1917, he was transferred to Camp Lee, Virginia, and assigned as adjutant for Field Hospital Section, 305th Sanitary Train, 80th Division. In December, 1917, and January and February, 1918, he was assigned to Bellevue Hospital and Cornell Medical School, New York City, on special work in war surgery. Upon completion of this course he was promoted to captaincy and was ordered back to Camp Lee as instructor. He left for overseas May, 1918, with the 317th Field Hospital, 80th Division, as senior surgeon. In July, 1918, he was transferred to 319th Field Hospital, 80th Division, as

(*Continued on Page 570*)

S. E. HIBBS, M. D.

Samuel E. Hibbs was born in Redstone Township, Fayette County, Pa., on October 7, 1870, son of John and Hannah (Lackey) Hibbs. Receiving his preliminary education in the public schools and the California (Pa.) State Normal School, he later attended the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, now known as the University of Pittsburgh, and graduated with the class of 1904 receiving the M.D. degree.

After serving one year as interne in the St. John's Hospital of Pittsburgh he entered upon his professional career and established himself at Fairchance, Fayette County, where he opened offices and engaged in the general practice of medicine. In 1912 he opened offices in Uniontown, Pa., where he has continued the practice of his profession. Aside from his extensive private practice he is a member of the medical staff of the Uniontown Hospital.

Dr. Hibbs is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is also identified with the Masonic order, and is a member of the Phi Beta Phi fraternity.

He was married to Miss Anna Ruble of Fairchance, Pa., in 1907.

Dr. Hibbs maintains his residence at 51 West Fayette Street and his offices are on the second floor of the Thompson-Ruby Building, Uniontown, Pa.

S. E. Hibbs, M. D.

C. F. Eggers.

C. F. EGGERS.

The intrinsic characteristics that make for worthy achievement and the attaining of a large success, together with the influence in civic and business lines has been amply shown in the career of Charles F. Eggers.

Mr. Eggers was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 5, 1860, son of Ernest and Margaret (Walters) Eggers. He received his education in the public schools of Allegheny County.

At an early age he entered the box-making business, remained actively identified at the trade for five years and for eleven years was employed at Belle Vernon, Fayette County, Pa., in the glass works. Having applied himself to the practical and theoretical side of the contracting and building business, he organized the firm of Eggers and Graham of Belle Vernon, Pa., in 1892, which met with almost immediate success. They later established plants at Monessen (1897), at Donora (1901), and at Uniontown (1902). The Chas. F. Eggers Lumber Company of Uniontown, one of the oldest concerns in the lumber business in Fayette County, has been rapidly expanding until today its trade area includes all territory in Southwestern Pennsylvania. In March, 1923, the Chas. F. Eggers Lumber Company purchased the New Salem Lumber Company, at New Salem, Pa.

Mr. Eggers was one of the founders and served as first president of the Monessen Savings and Trust Company, and was one of the directors of the First National Bank of Monessen. He was one of the promoters of the Westmoreland, Belle Vernon and Fayette County Street Rail-

(*Continued on Page 569*)

F. B. HESS.

Frank Brown Hess was born in Luzerne Township, Fayette County, Pa., April 20, 1877, a son of John J. and Rebecca (Brown) Hess. His preparatory education was obtained in the public schools and he remained on the home farm as his father's assistant until he attained his majority. He then attended Salem College (West Virginia) for one year and then entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the class of 1902 with the degree of D.D.S.

On July 8, 1902, he opened an office in Uniontown and began the practice of his profession, continuing very successfully until the autumn of 1911. His health beginning to fail under the close confinement of his indoor profession he retired and has since been engaged in the automobile business—selling and repairing and also maintaining a fully equipped garage in Uniontown—the National—one of the best known and most successful in the county of Fayette.

He has long been identified with the coal and coke industry of Fayette County, having entered the business in 1907 when he organized the Browning Coke Company of Fayette County and served as secretary and treasurer. In 1917 he formed the Hess Coal and Coke Company, of which he is president. In 1918 he organized the Winstead Coal Company, of Point Marion, of which company he is president. In 1920 he organized the Shamrock Fuel Company with main offices in Pittsburgh, serving in the capacity of vice-president. He is also president of the Bear Mount Gas and Coal Company of Flemington, W. Va., which he organized in 1921. In 1922 he took over the holdings of the Shamrock Coal Company at Fairmount, W. Va., and is president of the same. The Hess companies

(*Continued on Page 570*)

F. B. Hess.

Leo W. Reed.

LEO W. REED.

Leo W. Reed, president of the Reed Radio and Electric Company of Uniontown, Pa., was born at Elizabeth, Pa., on August 15, 1892, son of L. A. and Mary (Mansell) Reed.

Completing his course in the Elizabeth High School he was employed in the Westinghouse Electric Company, then with the Carnegie Steel Company, and later he associated himself with the Bell Telephone Company. All of the positions in which he was employed were of an electrical nature and through close application to his work and diligent research he laid the foundation for his future business activities. In 1917 he came to Uniontown and established himself by organizing the Reed Automobile Service Company. He continued with this organization until 1922 when he organized and consolidated his interests with the Reed Radio and Electric Company of which he is now president and treasurer.

Mr. Reed is not only one of the most active and successful young business men of the city but takes great interest in any movements for the betterment of Uniontown and Fayette County as a whole and is therefore actively identified with the Rotary Club and the Automotive Association of Uniontown. It is under the auspices of this association and largely through Mr. Reed's executive ability that the annual automobile exhibits are a financial success. He is also identified with the various Masonic bodies, including the Triangle Club, and is a member of the B. P. O. Elks No. 370 of Uniontown.

He was married in 1916 to Mary Bower, of Des Moines, Iowa, and they have one son, Monroe.

Mr. Reed's residence address is 56 Highland Avenue, and his business address 97 West Main Street, Uniontown.

LOUIS SITNEK.

Uniontown has a national reputation as a center of the Connellsville coke region and much of its reputation is due to the indomitable spirit and energy of the Sitnek Fuel Company. In the coal and coke industry there is perhaps no better known business concern than the Louis Sitnek enterprise. Mr. Sitnek himself is a man of the alert and progressive type, with the ability to make a success of the things he undertakes. At the same time he is reserved and unassuming in his manner, and, as far as possible, he avoids public recognition of his eminent success as a citizen and a business man.

Not long after his birth on August 10, 1887, Mr. Sitnek came to Altoona, Pa., and received his preparatory education in the public and high schools. In 1907 he came to Uniontown, Pa., and identified himself with the motion picture business. Later he became interested in the coal and coke business and has been most successful.

The executive offices of his organizations are located in Uniontown with branches established in the Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md., the Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Included in the companies organized by Mr. Sitnek are the Sitnek Fuel Company and the Sitnek Coal Mining Company of Uniontown of which he is president. He also organized in 1920 the Sitnek Oil Company of Uniontown, purchasing oil properties in Kentucky and has served as president since its organization.

Mr. Sitnek has always been in the front rank of the majority of movements tending toward the betterment of his community from a civic, philanthropic and industrial standpoint. He is identified with the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia and the B. P. O. Elks No. 370 of Uniontown.

In 1912, he was married to Miss Loretta E. Ebstein of Uniontown and they have two sons: Robert and James.

Mr. Sitnek's residence address is 166 North Gallatin Avenue and his offices are located on the sixth floor of the Fayette Title and Trust Building, Uniontown.

James Henry Dunn.

JAMES HENRY DUNN.

James Henry Dunn, son of T. Scott and Jane Ann (Murphy) Dunn, was born in Franklin Township, Fayette County, Pa., on June 2, 1881. After attending the public schools and the California State Normal School he entered the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, in 1905, taking a special course in civil engineering.

Upon completing his education he became identified with the West Penn Railway Company of Pittsburgh, serving in the capacity of civil engineer for seven years. He then associated himself with the W. J. Rainey Company as chief mining engineer for six years. In 1917 he became actively identified with the coal and coke industry and organized different coal and coke companies, among which are the Service Fuel Company of which he is president and director and the Union Gas Coal Company of which he is president and director. He is also vice-president of the Provin's Coal Company, vice-president and director of the Reed Radio and Electric Company of Uniontown and is interested in the Sebring Tire and Rubber Company of Sebring, Ohio.

Mr. Dunn was married in 1906 to Miss Anna Mae Burney, of Vanderbilt, and there are two sons: Harold W., and James L.

Mr. Dunn's residence address is 110 Faulkner Avenue, and his business address 629 Fayette Title and Trust Building, Uniontown.

ARTHUR QUINCY DAVIS.

Arthur Quincy Davis was born in Springhill Township, Fayette County, 1875. His parents were John and Nancy J. (Poole) Davis of Morgantown, W. Va. His education was received in the public schools and in Georges Creek Academy. He worked on the farm until the age of twenty-four when he started to work for the Frick Coke Company, remaining in this capacity in German Township for six years. He came to Uniontown in 1906 and engaged in the plumbing business for a short time and then entered the coal and coke business in which he has been active ever since. He was one of the organizers, president and general manager of the Browning Coke Company, of Uniontown, which operated until 1920 when the field was exhausted. He is president of the Mon-Scott Fuel Company of Pittsburgh, vice-president and general manager of the Winstead Coal Company of Uniontown and Bear Mountain Gas Coal Company of Morgantown.

With his partner, Dr. F. B. Hess, of Uniontown, he recently disposed of his holdings in the Hess Coal and Coke Company of Morgantown. He is also president of the Uniontown Automobile Company, organized in December, 1922.

During the World War Mr. Davis was identified with the various activities in connection with the war work and served as a member of the Fayette County fuel board. He was elected as a school director of Springhill Township for a term of three years but moved before the expiration of his term.

In 1899 he was married to Miss Olive B. Hess, of

(*Continued on Page 569*)

Arthur Quincy Davis.

John Quincy Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

John Quincy Adams was born in Archer Township, Harrison County, Ohio, on February 21, 1882. His parents were William C. and Mary Margaret (Endsley) Adams. He received his education in the schools of Harrison County and worked on the farm with his father until twenty-two years of age, coming to Uniontown in 1903 and entering the produce business, organizing a company with his brother, F. T. Adams. In 1916 he organized the Adams and Woodward Company, distributors of Republic trucks and in 1918 the company added a line of touring cars. In 1919 he purchased Mr. Woodward's interests and in 1920 entered into a partnership with R. B. Hays, of Masontown, Pa., taking over the Hudson and Essex agencies for Fayette County, the firm now doing a fine business under the name of the Central Auto Company.

Mr. Adams is a member of the Uniontown City Council, being superintendent of streets and public improvements. He was elected in 1917. He is a director of the Crawford Coal Company of Connellsville.

Mr. Adams is a member of the B. P. O. Elks No. 370 and the Kiwanis Club.

On April 12, 1905, he was married to Miss Susie McGrew, of Harrison County, Ohio, and there are two sons: Frank M. and Eugene Vincent.

Mr. Adams' residence address is 216 North Gallatin Avenue, and his business address 66 North Gallatin Avenue, Uniontown.

JAMES E. GAINER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Randolph County, W. Va., September 5, 1879, his parents being George W. and Mary Jane (Harris) Gainer. He was educated in the schools of Greene County, the Fairmont State Normal and the University of West Virginia. He then taught school for a number of years and later was employed in the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He later identified himself with the Fayette Fire Brick Company, serving as office manager. In 1907 he entered the banking business with the Fayette Title and Trust Company, of Uniontown, serving in the capacity of bookkeeper and working his way up until at the present time he is treasurer and trust officer.

Mr. Gainer is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Rotary Club, the Triangle Club and the Uniontown Country Club. For a number of years he has been treasurer of the Near East Relief in Fayette County. He has served as treasurer of the Rotary Club since its organization, and he is also treasurer of the Triangle Club.

Mr. Gainer was elected to City Council and served during the terms of 1912-16 and 1919-23 as superintendent of accounts and finance and purchasing agent.

In 1907 he was married to Miss Isa Virginia Green and to this union were born three children: Henrietta, Francis and James E., Jr.

His residence address is 67 Union Street, and his business address the Fayette Title and Trust Company, Uniontown.

James E. Gainer.

Charles L. Titus.

CHARLES L. TITUS

Charles L. Titus was born April 9, 1871, at Wiley, Greene County, Pa., son of Benjamin F. and Jennie M. (Sadler) Titus. His father being employed as a civil engineer with the Southern Railroad, the family moved to Texas where Mr. Titus attended the schools of San Antonio. Upon the return of his parents to Fayette County he continued his studies in the schools of Point Marion and later completed a technical course in plumbing, heating and ventilation with the Scranton School of Correspondence.

After working and learning thoroughly the practical side of the trade as well as studying the theoretical side, he established a plumbing business in Uniontown in 1897 and this company has been constantly expanding and increasing until today it is recognized throughout the county as one of the largest and most efficient concerns of its kind.

Mr. Titus is a member of the Pennsylvania State Plumbers' Association and served in 1909-10 as president of that organization. In 1912 he was state vice-president of the National Association of Master Plumbers and a member of the board of directors. He was instrumental in organizing the Southwestern Plumbers' Association, and served as its secretary. He has always been closely identified with every civic and philanthropic movement, serving on various committees and assisting in various community activities. He is a 32d degree Mason, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and the Pittsburgh Consistory. He is past grand master of Uniontown Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Rotary Club of Uniontown.

(*Continued on Page 574*)

A. C. BAILEY.

Arthur C. Bailey, son of Thomas W. and Alice (Imel) Bailey, was born in York County, Nebraska, on November, 10, 1882. Upon completing his education in the schools of his native state he entered the mercantile business in Nebraska and remained active in this line of endeavor for two years. He then went to Oregon City, Oregon, and associated himself with a paper-mill company. Later he came to Connellsville, Pa., and entered the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Two years later he went to Ohiopyle, Pa., and associated himself in the manufacturing and retail lumber business. In September, 1909, he came to Uniontown, Pa., entered the offices of the Tri-State Lumber Company, which organization he served for two years as sales manager and then went with the Palmer and Semans Lumber Company, when the latter was organized, to handle the sales of both the Tri-State and United Lumber Companies.

On January 1, 1915, Mr. Bailey accepted a position as general manager of The Marquette-Kerr Lumber Company, an Ohio corporation with offices in Uniontown, Pa., and in 1919 he purchased Mr. Kerr's holdings, at which time the name of the corporation was changed to The Marquette-Bailey Lumber Company, Mr. Bailey becoming secretary and manager and a member of the board of directors.

He is one of the organizers and secretary-treasurer and director of the Back Creek Lumber Company which is engaged in manufacturing exclusively.

In January, 1917, he formed a partnership with his brother, F. K. Bailey, and helped organize the Riverside

(*Continued on Page 573*)

A. C. Bailey.

THOMAS LINCOLN HOWARD.

THOMAS LINCOLN HOWARD.

The subject of this sketch was born in Masontown, Fayette County, Pa., April 9, 1865, his parents being James Madison and Susannah (Miller) Howard. He attended the schools of Masontown, and then learned the trade with his father and became identified with his father in the wheelwright and blacksmithing business. Twenty-five years ago he established a shop in Uniontown under the name of J. M. Howard and Sons, assuming active charge in Uniontown although still interested in the Masontown branch of the same firm. Recently he organized the Howard Motor Company, of Uniontown, of which he is manager, the company being distributors for the Jordan, Chalmers and Maxwell cars. A new plant built on East Main Street to take care of the enlarging business includes a two-story brick structure for manufacturing of truck bodies, etc.

Mr. Howard is a director of the Union Trust Company of Uniontown. He served as chairman of the draft board during the war. He was a member of the Uniontown School Board for ten years and served as president of the board at the time the Uniontown high school building was erected. He was elected sheriff in 1915 and served from 1916 to 1920.

Mr. Howard is a member of the B. P. O. E. No. 370 and the Turkey's Nest Club.

On May 13, 1891, he was married to Miss Eva Rhoads, and they have one son, Edwin R.

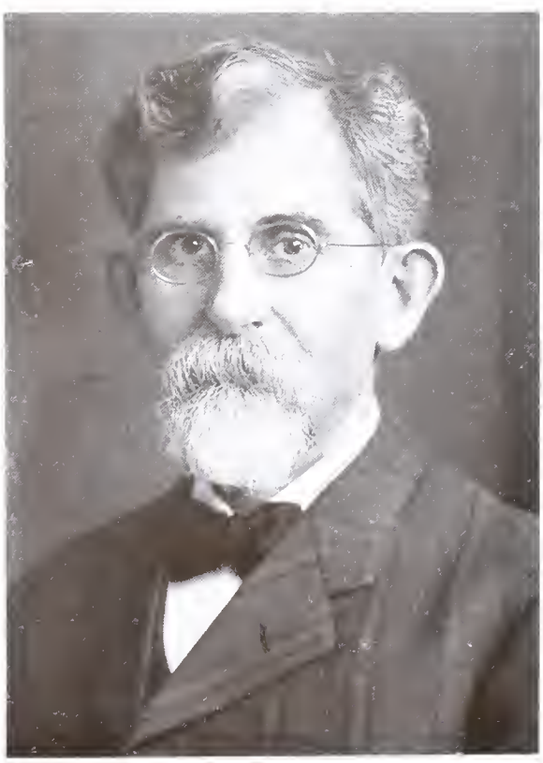
Mr. Howard's residence address is 48 South Mount Vernon Avenue, Uniontown, Pa., and his business address is East Main Street, Uniontown, Pa.

I. N. HAGAN.

Isaac Newton Hagan was born in Smithfield, Fayette County, Pa., June 7, 1850. His parents were John and Abigail (Watson) Hagan. When he was sixteen years old, having worked on a farm up until this time, he secured the position of United States mail carrier between Morgantown, W. Va., and Waynesburg, Pa., serving three different routes, making all his trips on horseback. In 1868 he came to Uniontown where he learned the painter's trade which he followed for four years. In 1877 he established a small restaurant in Uniontown. Through hard and earnest endeavor his business gradually expanded. In 1878 he laid the foundation of an enterprise which is known as the I. N. Hagan Ice Cream Company, ice-cream manufacturers, which has enjoyed phenomenal growth and which manufactures a product known far and near. At the present time he is vice-president of the I. N. Hagan Ice Cream Company and interested in the Uniontown Water Company.

On October 10, 1869, Mr. Hagan married Miss Arabelle Bunting of Uniontown and to this union were born the following children: John Robert, deceased; Charles F., Arthur S., deceased; Paul B., deceased; Amedee J., and Flora Belle, wife of D. Guy Johnson.

Mr. Hagan maintains his residence on South Gallatin Avenue.



I. N. HAGAN.

George W. Hibbs.

GEORGE W. HIBBS.

George W. Hibbs was born in Redstone Township, Fayette County, July 11, 1874, son of John and Hannah (Leckey) Hibbs. Upon completing his education in the schools of Fayette County he went to work on the home farm and remained in agricultural pursuits until 1903 when he moved to Uniontown. At this time he purchased an interest in the harness and farm implement business of J. N. Hibbs, but a year later sold his interest and with George Foster established a meat and provision business under the name of Hibbs and Foster which operated successfully for four years. He then entered the real estate and insurance field with W. T. McClellan, operating under the firm name of Hibbs and McClellan. This organization remained intact until 1918 when Mr. Hibbs was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Charles Nutt, deceased, as a member of the county board of commissioners. In November, 1919, he was elected to the Board of County Commissioners for a term of four years and at the present time is president of the board. Mr. Hibbs was one of the organizers of the Deyarman Coal Company, successfully operating in Fayette County, and is general manager and a director of the board.

Mr. Hibbs has the distinction of being one of the first councilmen to serve under the new city form of government. After serving one term in the old borough council he was elected councilman under the new form of government and after serving one term was re-elected to council and served until his appointment as county commissioner in 1918. Mr. Hibbs' record in handling the subjects embraced in

(*Continued on Page 572*)

W. D. GHRIST.

William Dempsey Ghrist, postmaster of Uniontown, Pa., was born in Brownsville, Pa., on June 19, 1867, the son of James Taylor Ghrist and Annie E. (Porter) Ghrist. After completing his studies in the schools of his native county he entered the merchant tailoring business as a cutter and was identified with various organizations throughout the country. In 1900 he returned to Fayette County and purchased a newspaper circulation business in Uniontown which he later sold to Mr. Walter Miller of the News-Standard of Uniontown. In 1907 he entered the harness business which has expanded under his careful management as head of the organization and which he conducts at the present time. He is also identified with the Bowman Coal and Coke Company of Brownsville, Pa., and the Union Hay and Grain Company of Uniontown, serving as president of both of these companies.

Mr. Ghrist has always been actively identified with the Republican party and served as secretary of the Republican County Committee in 1893. He was elected a member of the old borough council and served until the new city form of government was put into effect.

In January, 1922, he assumed the office of postmaster of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, having been recommended by the late Senator William E. Crow and appointed by President Harding. His practical knowledge of business in general has enabled him to overcome difficulties that would have discouraged a less capable man.

Mr. Ghrist has always been active in civic movements and invariably seeks the opportunity to be of service to his

(*Continued on Page 572*)

W. D. Ghrist.

E. T. Norton.

E. T. NORTON.

Measuring by service unselfishly performed in behalf of almost every public need, and without expectation of material compensation therefor, instead of applying the more generally used standards, can be used in the case of very few men as the means of determining their value and worth in the community which has been the scene of their life's activity. But this measure can be applied to Eugene Trump Norton in all fairness and justice and with the full assurance that appraisal of him as one of Connellsville's most useful, best known and highly esteemed citizens will be in entire accord with the public's estimate of him.

Although born in Bridgeport, now South Brownsville, Fayette County, October 10, 1866, of parents whose progenitors have been identified with Connellsville through almost all of its history, Mr. Norton has been a resident of Connellsville practically all his life. His father was Philo Norton, who first demonstrated the coking qualities of Connellsville coal. His mother was Martha (Herbert) Norton, member of one of the pioneer families, the sterling qualities of whose members have been transmitted to many generations. Mr. Norton's education was obtained in the Connellsville public schools, he being a member of the first class graduated from the high school in May, 1882. Immediately after graduation he began the career in which he has served with singular fidelity and devotion to his ideals.

On May 31, 1882, he entered the First National Bank of Connellsville as messenger, from which minor post he was successively advanced through teller, assistant cashier,

(*Continued on Page 570*)

ROBERT NORRIS.

That tireless energy, an unlimited capacity for hard work and a spirit which never admits the possibility of defeat, are essentials to success, is convincingly demonstrated in the business career of Robert Norris. Born in Connellsville, a son of Hiram W. and Marjorie (Johnston) Norris, and educated in the common schools of his birthplace, the qualities which later in life caused him to stand out among his associates,were exhibited while he was filling his first job as a clerk in the shoe store of Bishop & Johnston, which he entered in May, 1880. Three years later he purchased a one-fourth interest in the establishment and the firm became Bishop, Johnston & Norris. Upon the retirement, a few years later, of Aaron Bishop, senior member of the firm, Mr. Norris became equal owner with Lloyd Johnston and the firm name was changed to Johnston & Norris. When Mr. Johnston retired in 1900 T. J. Hooper acquired an interest in the firm which then became Norris & Hooper. Ten years later, after a service of 30 years with this enterprise, Mr. Norris himself retired, selling his interest to Hooper & Long.

Mr. Norris became identified with the First National Bank of Connellsville as a director on April 21, 1894. In January, 1914, he was elected first vice-president of this institution. Meantime he became a director of the Yough Trust Company and of the First National Bank of Vanderbilt, which he assisted in organizing, all of which positions he still holds, giving to these institutions the benefits of his discerning judgment and broad experience in business matters. Mr. Norris has been very actively engaged in

(*Continued on Page 570*)

Robert Norris.

J. FRED KURTZ.

Among the younger business men of Connellsville J. Fred Kurtz has acquired a prominence usually reserved for men who have spent many active and productive years in the various pursuits with which they are identified. Having very early in his career given proof of executive and organizing ability of a high order, Mr. Kurtz has made exceptional and well-merited progress in the comparatively few years he has been a forceful factor in his native city.

Born September 7, 1881, a son of Henry and Emma Augusta (Enos) Kurtz, Mr. Kurtz obtained his education in the schools of Connellsville and has spent all his life in the place of his birth. His first business connection was as secretary and treasurer of the Connellsville Construction Company, extending over a period of four years, 1903-1907. Upon the re-organization of the Chamber of Commerce of Connellsville in 1909 he was made secretary and during the two years he served as such he displayed a fertility of resource and skill in leadership which made this organization a very useful agency in the city's progress. After terminating his connection with the Chamber of Commerce, January, 1912, Mr. Kurtz joined forces with W. D. McGinnis, then engaged in enlarging his coal and coke interests. An early fruit of this union of interests and personalities was the organization of a group of corporations including the Connellsville Coke Company, Federal Fuel Company, Republic Coal & Coke Company, Connellsville Coal & Coke Company, Iron Bridge Coal Company and Guiler Sand Company. Mr. Kurtz has served as president of all from the time of their organization to date. In 1901 Mr. Kurtz was elected treasurer of the Connellsville Building and Loan Association in which capacity he has served up until this time.

As chairman of the Connellsville Chapter of the American Red Cross, and later as chairman of the Fayette County Chapter with which the former was merged, and which position he still holds, Mr. Kurtz made a record during the World War and since which has excited the admiration and received the most cordial approval of district and national officers of this great agency for the alleviation of distress in peace as well as in war time.

Mr. Kurtz is a member of the Pleasant Valley Country Club, Connellsville, of which he is president and is also a member of the Uniontown Country Club, the Kiwanis Club and B. P. O. Elks of Connellsville.

He resides at 506 Race Street and maintains his office in the First National Bank Building.

W. D. McGINNIS.

William Dempsey McGinnis, one of Connellsville's most active and resourceful leaders in the realm of business, was born April 8, 1869, in Franklin Township, Fayette County, son of Joseph W. and Eliza (Cooley) McGinnis. The public schools of his native township and the Southwestern State Normal School, California, Pa., equipped him for the first activities of his career. For ten years he taught in the schools of Lower Tyrone Township, Masontown, Everson and Connellsville; serving as principal in the last three named places. In 1898 he entered the newspaper business as manager of the Connellsville Daily News, later becoming managing editor, in which capacity he served until 1907, in which year he became identified with coal mining, organizing the Pittsburgh Steam Coal Company with two mines in West Virginia. From this comparatively small beginning he steadily expanded his coal and coke interests. In 1912 he formed a partnership with J. Fred Kurtz and with him incorporated the Connellsville Coke Company. Subsequently he, with Mr. Kurtz, was instrumental in the organization of the Federal Fuel Company, Connellsville Coal & Coke Company, Republic Coal & Coke Company, Clark Coal Company, Old Connellsville Coke Company, Connellsville Coal Company and other fuel enterprises, serving each of the corporations in the capacity of treasurer.

The diversity of his interests outside those of coal and coke is shown by the directorships held by him which include the following among others: director and vice-president, Yough Trust Company; director, first National

(*Continued on Page 569*)

W. D. McGinnis.

A. C. Stickel.

A. C. STICKEL.

One of the most active operators of the Connellsville coke region is August Charles Stickel, son of August and Catherine (Dahl) Stickel. He was born at Mill Run, Fayette County, Pa., March 7, 1880, and received his preliminary education in the public schools. Later he attended the California (Pa.) State Normal School.

For three years after completing his education, Mr. Stickel sold McCormick harvesting machinery and in 1898 he accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Connellsville Grocery Company. Five years later he entered the lumber business at Bidwell, Stewarton and Indian Creek, Pa. He has served as a member of the A. Stickel Company of Mill Run and was interested in the MacFarland Lumber Company and the Indian Creek and Ligonier Valley Railroad Company. He was also president of the Stewarton Lumber Company and secretary and treasurer of the Superba Coal Company and the Stickel & Buttermore Lumber Company. He is also vice-president and director of the International Fuel and Iron Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pa. At the present time Mr. Stickel is president of the Clever Gas Coal Company, the Hays Gas Coal Company and the Summit-Connellsville Coal and Coke Company. He is treasurer of the Boston Coal Company and the Blackstone Coal Company. One outstanding fact in connection with Mr. Stickel's career in the coal region is that he is one of the pioneers of the development of the Sewickley coal vein.

During the World War Mr. Stickel rendered meritorious service in the Allied cause, devoting much of his time and

(*Continued on Page 568*)

C. B. FRANKS.

Charles Boyle Franks was born at New Geneva, Fayette County, Pa., July 29, 1867. His parents were Michael and Martha J. (Bell) Franks, the latter of Jefferson, Greene County. He received his education in the common schools of Nicholson Township and Uniontown and the Mount Pleasant (Pa.) Institute, from which he graduated in 1887. He remained with his father on the home farm in Nicholson Township until 21 years of age when he went to Broad Ford to take charge of the post office during the absence in the West of his brother-in-law, James Long, who was postmaster. On July 1, 1889, Mr. Franks began service with the H. C. Frick Coke Company as clerk in the store of the Union Supply Company at Valley Works. A year later he was transferred to Mammoth Works, Westmoreland County, as shipping clerk. Following the explosion at this mine January 27, 1891, he was made assistant superintendent and in October of the same year was promoted to the superintendency. After eight years spent at Mammoth he was transferred to Leisenring No. 1 where he remained for 21 years. Altogether his association with the H. C. Frick Coke Company covered a period of 32 years, 28 of which were as superintendent of very important mining and coking operations.

While a resident of Dunbar Township Mr. Franks established an equally creditable record by serving for 19 consecutive years as a member of the school board, filling the presidency of that body a number of terms. Under his directorship the Dunbar Township High School, a model among rural district high schools, was established

(*Continued on Page 569*)

C. B. Franks.

WORTH KILPATRICK

WORTH KILPATRICK.

Diversity of occupations and business connections is never a bar to large success when stability of character, honesty of purpose and a policy of square dealing are part of the equipment of men who demonstrate their capability to do more than one thing well. Such an observation applies with peculiar aptness to the business life of Worth Kilpatrick who, by virtue of seniority of service and a career which is worthy of emulation has, by common assent, become dean of business men in Connellsville. Being to the manor born, and having spent his life among people whose parents he knew as children, he is a Connellsvillian by all the rights of inheritance, interests and associations.

He was born on March 31, 1847, son of John P. and Mary (Marietta) Kilpatrick. The schools of Connellsville provided the fundamental knowledge upon which his subsequent career was based. This he began by learning the carpenter trade and engaging in contracting which afforded him opportunities for acquiring proficiency as construction and builder's architect. This he applied with no little success as several buildings still standing in the city attest his ability as a designer and dependability as a builder. Sometime subsequent to the establishment in 1872 of the fire-brick plant at Moyer, in which John P. Kilpatrick was associated with Joseph Soisson and John Wilhelm, Mr. Kilpatrick succeeded his father in the enterprise and the firm became Soisson & Kilpatrick, with Mr. Kilpatrick as its manager. The partnership existed for 15 years during which time Mr. Kilpatrick remained active in

(*Continued on Page 569*)

J. A. ARMSTRONG.

Persistent and consistent adherence to established standards of business principles and practices; clearness of foresight; keen discernment in the analysis of problems and projects; a genius for exactness and painstaking care in details, when supplemented by calm deliberation in arriving at judgments and steadfast perseverence in the pursuit of an objective, when found in combination, are the best explanation why men possessing these qualities attain prominence in the community which is the scene of their life's activities.

By right of inheritance from his Scottish forebears, John Adam Armstrong has exemplified these outstanding traits of character during his steady progress to a large success in all that this term implies in the business world. Born in Connellsville, September 21, 1854, son of Adam and Isabella (Dodds) Armstrong, who were natives of Rocksboroshire, Scotland, Mr. Armstrong has been intimately identified with the growth and development of his birthplace in all its phases. Upon completion of his education in the public schools he learned the carpenter trade which he followed for four years. He then entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Express Company as a clerk in the Connellsville office. Later he became ticket agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which position he held three years when he resigned to engage in the real estate and insurance business. Following this until 1884 he became identified with the Youghiogheny Bank of Connellsville as assistant cashier. A few years later he resigned to accept the cashiership of the Bank of Scottdale.

(*Continued on Page 569*)

J. A. ARMSTRONG

D. Harry Horton

D. HARRY HORTON.

Combining the coal business with the lumber business is a form of enterprise which requires intimate knowledge of both and close application to details in order to achieve worthwhile success. Of the comparatively few men in the Connellsville region who have attained that distinction, D. Harry Horton is perhaps the best known.

He was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., October 16, 1877. His parents were William T. and Mary E. (Stewart) Horton. Becoming a resident of Fayette County at an early age he attended the public schools of this county in which, and with self-preparation, he qualified as a teacher, which profession he followed for three years. He then entered Duff's Business College, Pittsburgh. After graduating therefrom he taught school another year, then engaged as bookkeeper with the Bear Creek Lumber Company, Friendsville, Md., in which capacity he served until 1901. He then became associated with the Kendall Lumber Company, Pittsburgh, as secretary, and also as manager of the Connellsville office of the company, which positions he has filled for 17 years. He became interested in coal in 1916 when he organized the Connellsville Bigvein Coal Company, of which he is president. As an individual producer he now owns and operates three mines having a capacity of 20 cars per day. He is also president of the Cheat River Coal Company and director of the Canyon Coal & Coke Company and director of the Colonial National Bank, Connellsville.

He was representative in the General Assembly of

(*Continued on Page 569*)

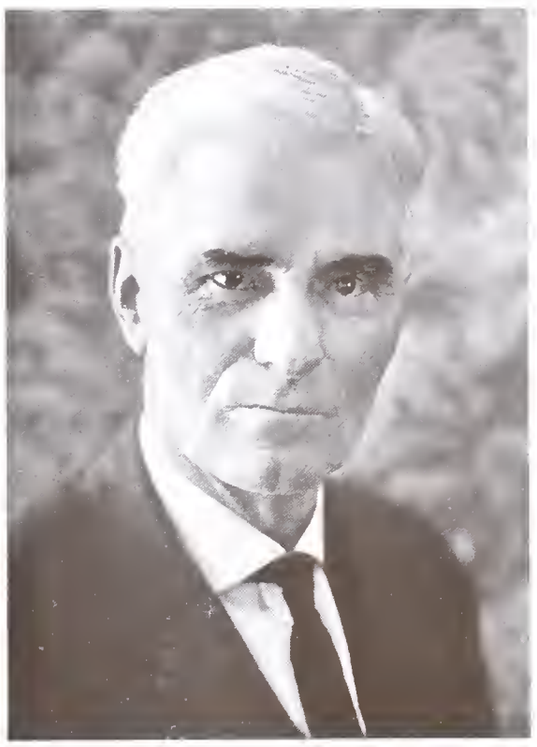
JAMES J. DOUGHERTY.

Railroad telegraphy is a school which has graduated no inconsiderable number of men to a succession of executive and managerial positions in railroading and business. In Connellsville a noteworthy example is found in the person of James J. Dougherty. Born in Maryland, July 9, 1868, son of Edward and Catherine Dougherty, his educational advantages were limited by the facilities of the public schools of his home district. Being ambitious to make his way in the great world of affairs he entered the railroad service when but 16 years of age. In this capacity he developed proficiency and incidentally acquired such a knowledge of transportation that he was steadily advanced from one position to another of larger responsibilities during the 19 years he was in the railroad service. He was, therefore, well equipped to enter the coal business with which he became identified in 1903. Since that time he has enlarged his interests until he is now treasurer and director of five different coal-producing companies.

Meantime his activities have not been confined to coal alone. He was made general manager and treasurer of the Indian Creek Valley Railroad Company which property, under his administration, has made substantial progress in the development of the resources, particularly coal, of a section of Fayette County which is destined to become of great importance industrially. Becoming interested in banking Mr. Dougherty is a member of the board of directors of both the Colonial National and the Union National Banks of Connellsville. He is also president of the Orangehurst Groves Company, Orlando, Florida.

(*Continued on Page 570*)

James J. Dougherty.



Samuel James Harry.

SAMUEL JAMES HARRY.

Among the men of Connellsville and vicinity who have rightful claim to have made their way by their own unaided efforts, and by persistence and determination have attained large success in their chosen line of endeavor, Samuel James Harry is conspicuous for the things he has accomplished during his busy career.

Born in Devonshire, England, in 1864, son of John and Elizabeth (Thomas) Harry, he was but four years of age when his parents came to America and established their home in West Virginia. In 1868 the family moved to Westmoreland County and eight years later to Fayette County. Since that time, 1876, Mr. Harry has resided in the vicinity of Connellsville, the larger part in the city which is still his home.

The public, private and night schools of Fayette County provided the facilities by which Mr. Harry acquired his education. While still a young man he became engaged with his father in coal mining and since has been continuously identified with that industry and associated activities. Having given early and close attention to prospecting and developing mineral lands, Mr. Harry took up contracting in connection with mining properties, making a specialty of sinking shafts and slopes and driving mine tunnels. In this line Mr. Harry individually and through the S. J. Harry Company, of which he is president, has successfully carried through some of the largest mine development undertakings in coal fields in all parts of the country, the salt fields of Kansas and in connection with the construction of the water supply system of New

(*Continued on Page 573*)

GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

George W. Thompson, who through almost a quarter of a century's association with Connellsville's most widely known contracting enterprise, has become a Connellsvillian in all that the term implies, was born at Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland County, Pa., February 8, 1883, his parents being Isaac and Amanda (Blank) Thompson. He obtained his education in the common schools of Westmoreland County, at the Greensburg Seminary, from which he graduated, and Greensburg Business College, Sheldon Science Schools and the Federal Schools, Inc.

He began his business career, which he has followed without interruption, on April 4, 1900, when he became engaged with S. J. Harry, contractor. In 1907 the business was incorporated under the name and style of S. J. Harry Company. Mr. Thompson was made director, secretary and treasurer, in which capacities he is still serving. Later, when the Shandaken Tunnel Corporation was organized to construct this important link in the great Catskill water supply system for New York, Mr. Thompson was made a director, secretary and treasurer. The S. J. Harry Company has been engaged in some of the largest shaft sinking operations in the United States, to all of which Mr. Thompson has given much of his time. Among such undertakings are two shafts and slope for the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, Birmingham, Ala.; 16 shafts for the Board of Water Supply on the Catskill Aqueduct; five shafts for the Pittsburgh Coal Company; two for Canonsburg Coal Company, Pittsburgh; one for American Salt & Coal Company, Lyons, Kansas, and numerous shafts for coal mining operations in various parts of the Connellsville region.

(*Continued on Page 568*)

George W. Thompson.

Martin F. Pickard.

MARTIN F. PICKARD.

Coke making has occupied the attention and energies of a very considerable number of men in the Connellsville region during the fifty odd years it has held its place as one of the most important fuel producing centers in the world. Martin F. Pickard is one of the men who have devoted practically all of the years of their business activity to the industry. He was born in Armstrong County, Pa., November 30, 1855, his parents being Amos and Elizabeth Pickard. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and in his early maturity came to the Connellsville region where he was engaged in the service of E. M. Ferguson & Company and later with the McClure Coke Company. Upon the absorption of the latter company by the Frick interests he became a superintendent of the Frick Company, continuing as such until 1902 when he resigned to become general manager of the Federal Coal & Coke Company of West Virginia. After spending two years in the West Virginia field he returned to the Connellsville region to assume superintendency of the Central Connellsville Coke Company, then building the Low Phos plant. Three years later he began coking operations on behalf of himself and associates, organizing the Perry Coke Company, Genuine Connellsville Coke Company and Champion Connellsville Coke Company. He is president of the latter which operates the Champion plant in the Lower Connellsville district. Mr. Pickard's long connection with the manufacture of coke has given him a masterful knowledge of the art which has been one of the chief factors in his success as a manager of coking operations.

(*Continued on Page 571*)

DR. J. L. COCHRAN.

Dr. James L. Cochran who, since 1895 has been a prominent member of the medical fraternity, was born at Dawson, January 22, 1870, son of Alexander and Mary Caroline (Oglevee) Cochran. After completing the course of study in the public schools he successively attended the Southwestern State Normal School, California, Pa.; Mount Union College, Mount Union, Ohio, and Western University of Pennsylvania, medical department, Pittsburgh, from which he graduated in 1895 with the degree of M.D. Later he took a post-graduate course at the same institution.

He began the practice of medicine at Star Junction, Fayette County, shortly after graduation and still maintains an office there. He removed to Connellsville in 1913 where he has since resided. He is a member of the staff of the Cottage State Hospital and devotes his attention to the practice of surgery. He is also resident surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and a number of industrial concerns.

Outside of his profession Dr. Cochran is associated with a number of important enterprises, being vice-president of the First National Bank of Perryopolis; director of the Dominion Coal Company, Uniontown; treasurer of the Premier Baking Company; trustee of the Carnegie Free Library, Connellsville, and has other associations of a similar character.

Dr. Cochran gave freely of his time to the Red Cross during the World War, serving as qualified instructor in first aid work, which he still continues. He was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal for his Red Cross activities.

(*Continued on Page 569*)

Dr. J. L. Cochran.

R. S. Burchinal.

R. S. BURCHINAL.

Ross S. Burchinal was born at Smithfield, Pa., June 19, 1865, son of William Burchinal and Minerva (Summers) Burchinal. Receiving his preparatory education in the schools of his native county he attended Georges Creek Academy, Smithfield, Pa., and later the Madison College at Uniontown, Pa. Upon completing his education he taught in the public schools of Fayette County from 1884 to 1894. Since that time he has been actively identified with the mercantile business, serving at the present time as the senior member of the firm of R. S. Burchinal & Company, Smithfield, Pa.

In 1903 Mr. Burchinal together with I. G. Burchinal, E. Dale Field and Charles E. Wilson organized the Smithfield Coal & Coke Company, constructed a plant of thirty-four ovens and actively engaged in the shipping of both coke and raw coal. On January 1, 1918, the plant was leased on a royalty basis to the Clark Coal Company of Connellsville, Pa., which company had acquired a large acreage of coal lying contiguous to the Smithfield Coal & Coke Company holdings. Mr. Burchinal was made treasurer and general manager of the Smithfield Coal & Coke Company at the beginning of its operations and has held this position until the present time.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F., a deacon in the Mt. Moriah Baptist Church of Smithfield, Pa., and is chairman of District No. 3, Fayette County Sunday School Association. He is a trustee of the Baptist Orphanage and Home at Pittsburgh, Pa., and has served on various committees of the Monongahela Baptist Association. He has always

(*Continued on Page 570*)

W. J. BURCHINAL.

William James Burchinal, a member of one of the most prominent families in Fayette County, was born in Georges Township, February 17, 1893. His parents were Ross S. and Verdie Burchinal. Receiving his preparatory education in the public schools, he later attended business college where he laid the foundation for his future business career.

Upon completing his education he entered the mercantile field in 1914 with his father where he has been most successful. During the World War he entered the United States Army and for eleven months saw active service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Upon his discharge from the service he returned to his native county and again engaged in the mercantile business until his election as representative in the General Assembly from the first legislative district of Fayette County for the term of 1922-24. His term of office today has been marked by his interest in good roads in his home county and throughout the state as a whole. He is interested in forest and field life conservation.

Mr. Burchinal has always taken an active interest in civic problems and has given unstintingly of his time and resources toward the advancement of his community and to philanthropic causes. He has been very active in the interest of the Boy Scout Movement and at the present time serves as a scoutmaster. He is also active in the various Masonic bodies, including the Shrine, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

On August 11, 1921, he was married to Miss Olive Tewell and there is one son, William Owen Burchinal.

(*Continued on Page 571*)

W. J. Burchinal.

H. R. Sackett.

H. R. SACKETT.

Hugh Rosboro Sackett, son of William C. Sackett and Parmelia (Eberhart) Sackett, was born in New Geneva, Pa., March 12, 1860. Receiving his preparatory education in the common schools he later attended the Old Georges Creek Academy.

Beginning his business career at the age of fourteen he worked for six years on the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, running from Cumberland, Md., to Alexandria, Va. He later went to Pittsburgh, Pa., and worked in mills and on street cars.

About 1882 he entered the saw mill and lumber business and remained actively identified with his various interests until 1890 when he took up the business of dealing in cattle and followed same for a period of ten years.

In 1900 he entered into business relationship with W. W. Parshall of Uniontown, Pa., which partnership built the H. R. Sackett Coal & Coke Company works near Outcrop, Pa., which he is still operating. In 1904 the same partnership purchased the Dr. Baton farm and part of the Joseph Burchinal farm, located in Fayette County and formed the Sackett Coal & Coke Co., building what is known as the Crystal works which was operated until 1911 when it was sold together with the Madison coke plant, same having been purchased in Westmoreland County. In 1917 the partnership consisting of Mr. Sackett and Mr. Parshall purchased 150 acres of coal from the Rich Hill Coke Company of Uniontown and organized the Harah Coal & Coke Company. An operation was built on these holdings which is active at the present time.

(*Continued on Page 568*)

W. S. LEECH.

William Snyder Leech, son of Lucien B. and Keziah (Smith) Leech, was born in Georges Township, Fayette County, Pa., November 3, 1863.

Receiving his preliminary education in the common schools of his native township he later attended the Georges Creek Academy. Upon completing his education he assumed the duties as teacher in the schools of Fayette County, serving for five terms.

On April 1, 1889, he associated himself with the mercantile business at High House, Pa., and remained actively identified with this business until he sold his interests in 1905 and moved to Smithfield, Pa. In 1909 he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Smithfield and on January 11, 1910, he was elected its cashier, in which capacity he is serving at the present time.

Mr. Leech served as postmaster at High House, Pa., for nine years and in 1906 he was elected school director for the borough of Smithfield and later served as borough treasurer.

He is a member of Valley Lodge No. 459, F. & A. M., a member of the Presbyterian Church since December, 1885, and an elder in the same since 1886. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

On September 9, 1884, he was married to Caroline Elizabeth Sackett and to this union were born four daughters and two sons: Lily Blanche, Jesse Arthur, Bertha May, Mary Olive, Ruth Essie, and Wilmer Sackett (deceased).

His address is Smithfield, Pa.

W. S. Leech.

M. Lee Titus.

M. LEE TITUS

M. Lee Titus, son of Benjamin F. Titus and Jennie M. Titus was born in Greene County, December 31, 1873. With his parents he moved to Texas in 1876 where his father followed the profession of civil engineer in the employ of the Southern Railroad. In 1884 he returned to Pennsylvania and became engaged in agricultural pursuits in Springhill Township.

Having received his preparatory education in the schools of Texas and Pennsylvania he worked for one year in the engineer corps of the Baltimore and Ohio extension from Uniontown, Pa., to Morgantown, W. Va. In 1894 he returned to the farm and three years later he identified himself with Miller Bros. Coal Co. of Mulberry, Kansas. In 1901 he associated himself with the Morris Glass Company of Point Marion, Pa., starting in the capacity of shipping clerk and by earnest endeavor eventually became president and general manager of same. In 1920 he became actively identified with the coal and real estate business of Point Marion and at the present time his efforts are devoted mainly to these pursuits.

Mr. Titus has always been closely associated with every civic movement and it was through his personal efforts that the county bridge across Cheat River at Point Marion was built. He has also worked strenuously in the interests of good street paving and county roads. He was identified with the various activities growing out of the World War and on July 28, 1917, he received an appointment from President Wilson as member of Local Board for Division No. 4, Fayette County. He served as secretary of this board until March 31, 1919.

(*Continued on Page 568*)

AMEDIE J. GANS.

The subject of this sketch is one of the best known citizens of Fayette County. He was born at Morris Cross Roads, Fayette County, Pa., November 7, 1852. His parents were Jasper Newton and Sarah Martha Gans. He received his education in the public schools and in Georges Creek Academy, and took a correspondence course in the Fenton Normal School, of Michigan. He began teaching in 1870 and soon gained recognition as one of the best teachers in the county. When he joined the Federated Glass Company in 1902 he had rounded out 32 years in the profession of teaching, all of which time was spent in Fayette County. This constitutes one of the leading teaching records in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Gans was supervising principal of Upper Tyrone Township when he left teaching to enter the glass works. He has been associated with the Glass Company at Point Marion since 1902 as office manager.

Mr. Gans was one of the charter members of the Point Marion Peoples National Bank and has been secretary of the board of directors of that fast-growing institution since its organization in 1909. His son Frank is cashier of the bank, having the honor of being the youngest bank cashier in Fayette County. Mr. Gans was also an organizer and charter member of the Point Marion Baptist Church. He has been actively identified with Sunday School Association work for twenty-two years and was delegate to the World's Sunday School Convention in Washington, D. C., in 1909. Mr. Gans holds a five seal diploma from the Teachers' Training Department of the Pennsylvania State Sunday

(*Continued on Page 567*)

Amedie J. Gans.

Frank L. Bowers

FRANK L. BOWERS

Frank L. Bowers, son of D. M. and Etta Bowers, was born at Point Marion, Fayette County, Pa., July 2, 1886. Receiving his preparatory education in the schools of his native county he began work on one of the steamboats of the McClain Sand Company as a fireman. In 1907 he was licensed as a steamboat pilot and served in that capacity until 1909 when he was made junior partner in the McClain Sand Company of Point Marion. When this company was re-organized in 1922 as a corporation he was elected secretary and treasurer and general manager. He is also a director in the Peoples National Bank and president of the Bowers Coal Company of Point Marion, Pa., and a director in the New Martinsville Sand Company of New Martinsville, W. Va.

In 1914 he was elected a member of the Point Marion Borough Council and served four years. In 1922 he was re-elected for a term of four years.

Mr. Bowers is a member of all the Masonic bodies, including the Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine; the I. O. O. F. and the Y. M. C. A. He has always taken an active part in all civic and religious affairs and is keenly interested in all matters tending toward the betterment of the community.

In 1905 he married Miss Asia Lee Sadler and they have three children: Theodore M., Edwin S., and Frank L., Jr.

His address is Point Marion, Pa.

E. S. TYLER

Ephraim Shaw Tyler was born in Bridgeton, N. J., on August 3, 1876, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Shaw) Tyler. Receiving his preparatory education in the common and high school, from which he graduated in 1894, he attended the South Jersey Institute of Bridgeton. Upon completing his studies he entered the drug business and associated himself with George H. Whipple and Sons of Bridgeton for three years. He then entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science and graduated with the class of 1902 with the degree of Ph. D. He then went to Uniontown, Pa., and identified himself with the drug business of Mozer and Springer but after the expiration of one year he formed a partnership with Mr. L. D. Jones and purchased a drug interest under the name of Jones and Tyler in 1904. He remained actively identified with this organization until 1910 when he sold his interests to his partner, Mr. Jones, and moved to Point Marion, Fayette County, Pa. He again established himself in the drug business and has continued his activities in the organization known as E. S. Tyler, Drugs and Sundries, since. The business and its various branches has enjoyed splendid success and continuous expansion and is rated as the most complete and highest class drug organization in Southern Fayette County.

Mr. Tyler is burgess of Point Marion, having been elected in November, 1921, for a term of four years. For six years he served as a member of the borough council. He is an influential member of the Democratic party, and with intense sincerity of purpose has taken an active part

(*Continued on Page 568*)

E. S. Tyler

JOHN B. MOORE.

John Bigelow Moore was born in Geneva, N. Y., August 13, 1889, son of David Moore and Eliza (McVitty) Moore. He attended Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., and graduated in 1913 with the degree of B.S. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York City.

Upon completing his education he identified himself with the coal and coke interests and in 1913 he became associated with the West Point Marion Coal Company of which organization he became president in 1922. In 1914 he identified himself with the Mabel Coal Company and eight years later became its vice-president and general manager. He then associated himself with the Locust Hill Coal Company, became its secretary in 1920 and in 1919 he became general manager of the Fancy Hill Coal Company, having been identified with the organization since 1913. He is also a director in the Peoples National Bank of Point Marion, Pa.

He is identified with the various Masonic bodies, including the Pennsylvania Consistory at Pittsburgh. He is also a member of the Shrine.

Mr. Moore, on July 15, 1916, married Miss Guernie Baker and they have three daughters: Patricia, Guernie and Marjorie.

His address is Point Marion, Pa.

S. O. McCORMICK.

Samuel O. McCormick, son of Elliot Evans and Elizabeth J. (Scott) McCormick, was born in Redstone Township, Fayette County, October 3, 1878. Receiving his preparatory education in the schools of his native county he later completed his studies by attending Duff's Business College in Pittsburgh, Pa. Upon the death of his father he assumed full charge of the home farm and for two years remained actively identified in agricultural pursuits.

In 1892 he was employed by Jesse P. Brown of New Salem and in 1898 he entered the mercantile business and held a position with the Shamrock Supply Company. In 1899 he accepted a position as assistant to construction superintendent of the Buffington plant of the H. C. Frick Coal Company and later became identified with the Union Supply Company, serving with that organization for two years. He also served for two years with the Monongahela Railroad. In 1906 he formed a partnership with Presley Stevenson under the firm name of McCormick & Stevenson, dealers in feed and builders' supplies. The next year he purchased his partner's interests. In 1921 he helped organize and became president of the Miners State Bank of New Salem, Pa., which position he holds at the present time. He is also vice-president of the Nilan Connells Coal and Coke Company and is owner of the Searights Transportation Company, operating bus lines out of Uniontown, New Salem, Searights, Keister, Royal, Smock, Grindstone and other points in Fayette County. He is also interested in the real estate and insurance business.

Mr. McCormick for five years served as postmaster at

(*Continued on Page 568*)

S. O. McCormick.

William Lawrence Graham

WILLIAM LAWRENCE GRAHAM

William Lawrence Graham was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., December 7, 1874, the son of James Graham and Annie (Kinsey) Graham. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city he attended the Pittsburgh High School from which he graduated in 1892.

In 1899 he assumed charge of the office of Congressman S. R. Dresser at Bradford, Pa., and in 1900 he entered into partnership with Mr. Ephraim W. Sterling of Masontown, his father-in-law, under the name of Sterling & Graham Coal Company and is active in this organization at the present time.

In 1905 he became identified with the Masontown National Bank of which he is now president. This institution was organized in 1903 with a capitalization of $25,000.00. This has steadily been increased until now the total capitalization is over $200,000.00, all of which has been earned and kept in the business in addition to dividends paid. Mr. Graham also serves as secretary and treasurer of the Masontown Window Glass Company of Masontown, Pa.

Mr. Graham is a member of the Duquesne and Union Clubs of Pittsburgh, Pa., Laurel and Uniontown Country Clubs of Uniontown, Pa., the Nemacolin Country Club of Beallsville, Pa., and Turkey's Nest Mountain Club of Uniontown, Pa. He is also a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar and a member of the Syria Shrine.

Mr. Graham has always been closely identified with everything that leads to the advancement of the community in which he lives, giving unsparingly of his time and resources towards this advancement. During the World

(*Continued on Page 570*)

JAMES M. HOWARD

One of the oldest and most prominent families in Fayette County is the Howard clan and one of the best known members of this clan is James M. Howard, of Masontown, Pa. Mr. Howard was born in Nicholson Township, near Masontown, August 17, 1840, his parents being Denune Howard and Sarah (Haught) Howard. He received his education in the common schools and then engaged in the cooper and wagon trade. He was cooper until he was thirty years of age, when he entered the manufacture of carriages, wagons and buggies. He built up the best known and most prosperous business of this character in Fayette County and remained actively in the business until a few years back. He has been particularly active in the building and construction of residences and has the distinction of being one of the largest builders in Masontown.

Mr. Howard has been active in the political, as well as the business life, of Fayette County. He served as justice of the peace from 1902 to 1912. He was treasurer of Fayette County, being elected for a three-year term in 1906. He has held several other appointive and elective offices. He has long been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Masontown and is a member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Howard was married on November 10, 1861, to Miss Susannah Miller, of Masontown, now deceased. To this union were born one daughter, Dora, and seven sons, Charles, William G., Thomas L., George L., Dr. Edward, Paul D. and James C., deceased in 1901, who are all prominent citizens of this county and who have made good in business and professional affairs.

Mr. Howard's business and residence address is Masontown, Pa.

James M. Howard

S. E. Taylor.

S. E. TAYLOR.

Samuel E. Taylor, president of the National Deposit Bank of Brownsville, Pa., was born at Centerville, Washington County, Pa., July 15, 1860. His parents were Oliver Kirk Taylor (deceased), (who for many years served the National Deposit Bank in the capacity of cashier and later as president), and Caroline Virginia Moore, who was a member of the Mendenhall family of Chester County, Pennsylvania.

After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools, Mr. Taylor entered the Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa., and was a member of the class of 1881. Upon completing his education he identified himself with the banking business as teller in the National Deposit Bank which was first organized in 1872 as the Brownsville Deposit and Discount Bank. In 1888 he was appointed assistant cashier and in 1900 was elected vice-president and cashier. In 1921 he was elected to the presidency which position he occupies at the present time. This institution is now the largest bank in the Monongahela valley in this district and has the honor of being the largest national bank in Fayette County. Chief among the financiers who have so carefully guarded its interests have been O. K., Samuel E., and Howard F., father, son, and grandson, who have held the important position as cashier from the organization of the bank continuously over a period of fifty years.

Mr. Taylor is a director in the Brownsville Water Company and the California (Pa.) Water Company. He is also a director in the Chamber of Commerce and the

(*Continued on Page 568*)

GEORGE J. EDEL.

George J. Edel, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Brownsville, Pa., was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., December 5, 1872, son of George and Louisa (Hoffman) Edel. Receiving his preliminary education in the public schools he later attended Duff's Business College where he laid the foundation for his future business career. After spending a short time in Canton, Ohio, with his father, he returned to Pittsburgh in 1892 and entered the employ of the Eberhardt & Ober Brewing Company. He later went to Chicago, Ill., and in 1894 he entered the American Brewers' Academy and graduated with honors. He was employed with the J. Weil Malting Company and the Fond du Lac Malting Grain Company. He then returned to Pittsburgh and entered the employ of the Phoenix Brewing Company and later with the Pfaudler Vacuum Fermentation Company of Rochester, N. Y., as traveling mechanical engineer. He next served with the Charleroi Brewing Company as general manager.

In 1903 he formed the Brownsville Brewing Company of Brownsville, Pa., and has been president and general manager of the same since its organization. He superintended the construction of this plant which is of the best modern construction. At the present time the plant is engaged in the manufacture of a beverage with distribution throughout the southwestern section of the state. He also organized the Brownsville Ice and Storage Company of which he is general manager and director. Mr. Edel is vice-president and director of the National Deposit Bank and a director of the General Hospital of Brownsville.

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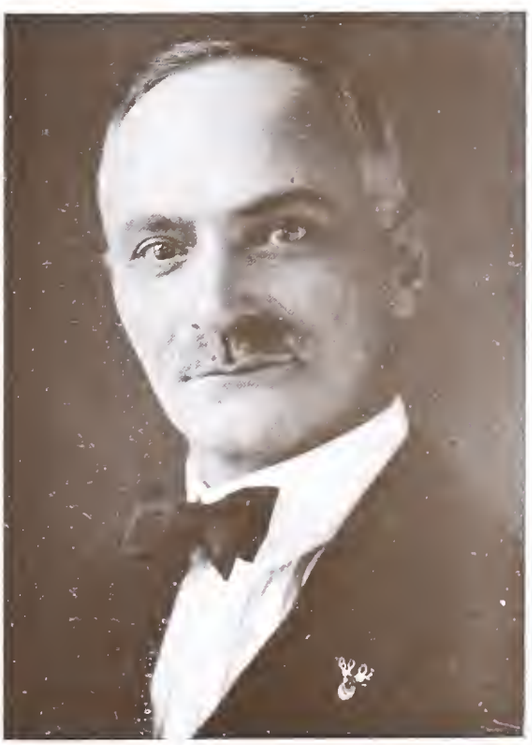

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George J. Edel.

D. K. Orr.

D. K. ORR.

David Kirk Orr, son of Samuel Mowry and Margaret Jane Orr, was born in Pittsburgh (Old Allegheny), Pa., November 24, 1865. Receiving his preparatory education in the public and high schools of Allegheny County he attended the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, Pa., and later Geneva College at Beaver Falls, Pa., from which he graduated in 1889.

In 1889 he served as topographer's assistant on the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company and from 1890 until 1893 he was assistant engineer with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company. From 1893 until 1901 he was shipping clerk at Kansas City, Mo. In 1901 he returned to his former position as assistant engineer in the employ of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company and served until 1903 when he became identified with the Monongahela Railroad Company in the capacity of chief engineer. In 1919 he was appointed superintendent which position he holds at the present time. He is also president and director of the Brownsville Trust Company and vice-president of the Ward Supply Company of Brownsville, Pa.

Mr. Orr is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania. He is identified with all of the Masonic bodies and is a member of the Rotary and Elks Clubs of Brownsville, Pa. During the World War he was identified with the various activities growing out of the war work and served as chairman of the Four-Minute Men of Brownsville, Pa.

(*Continued on Page 568*)

DR. HERMAN DOUGLASS GRAHAM.

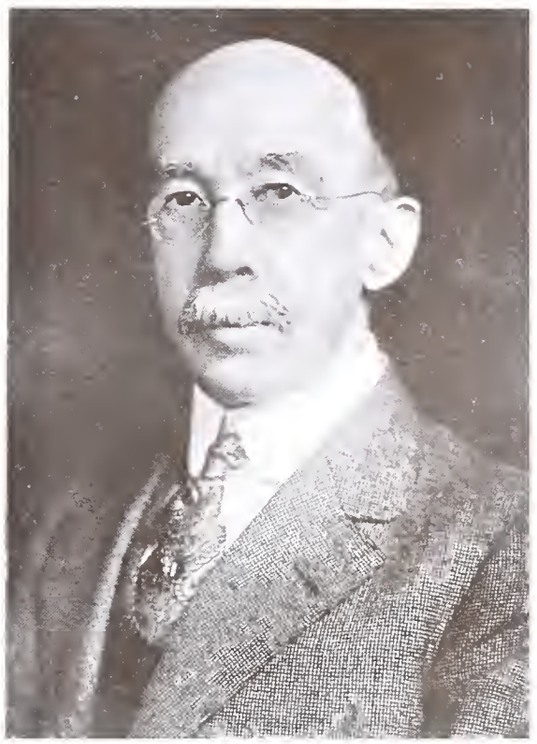
Dr. Herman Douglass Graham, son of James M. and Ella D. Graham, was born in Mercer, Pa., January 3, 1881. Receiving his preparatory education in the common school of his native county he attended the Mercer High School from which he graduated in 1898. Later he attended the dental department of the Western Reserve University from which he graduated in 1902. Upon completing his study of dentistry he came to Brownsville in October, 1902, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession since that time.

Dr. Graham is a member of the American Dental Association, Pennsylvania State Dental Society, Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania, Academy of Dentistry, Fayette County Dental Society, Brownsville Lodge No. 60 F. & A. M., Brownsville Chapter No. 164, St. Omar Commandery No. 7, Knights Templar, Valley Council No. 49, Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Uniontown Lodge of Perfection, Pennsylvania Consistory, Nemacolin Country Club, and the Psi Omega Dental Fraternity. He is also chairman of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Brownsville, Pa.

On June 15, 1905, Dr. Graham married Miss Mary B. Shoemaker and they have three daughters: Martha, Mary and Ruth.

His home address is 513 Market Street and his offices are in the Monongahela Bank Building, Brownsville, Pa.

Dr. Herman Douglass Graham.



J. H. Snowdon.

J. H. SNOWDON

J. H. Snowdon, a member of the Snowdon family, who were pioneers in the development of the natural and industrial resources of Fayette County, was born in Brownsville, Pa., February 20, 1858, son of John Nelson and Eliza Jane McSheny Snowdon.

Upon completing his preparatory education in the public schools of his native county, he started his business career in the mercantile store of Adam Jacobs as a clerk when eighteen years of age. In 1877 he associated himself with John A. Nichols in the mercantile business and remained in this connection until 1880 when he entered the coal business. From 1900 until 1901 he was in the employ of the Pacific Coal Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., and shortly afterward established himself in the insurance and real estate business in Brownsville and has remained actively identified in this line of endeavor since. He is treasurer of the West Penn Land Company of Brownsville, whose principal holdings are located at Merrittstown, Pa., and is also identified with the Dunlap Land Company of Brownsville. He is also a director in the Monongahela National Bank of Brownsville, Pa.

Through his aggressiveness and ability Mr. Snowdon has established an organization which ranks among the largest in Southeastern Pennsylvania. Aside from its identity with a number of the best insurance companies in the world, it handles both home and industrial realty, at all times representing the best of investments.

Mr. Snowdon is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club of Brownsville and the Uniontown Country Club.

(*Continued on Page 571*)

WILLIAM S. PHILLIPS.

William S. Phillips, of Brownsville, has the distinction of having been president of the United Window Glass Workers of America, now the National Window Glass Workers and subsequently president of the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers, holding the latter position at the present time.

Born in Nailsea, England, November 23, 1869, he came to the United States with his parents when but a child. His father was Edward Cassup Phillips. His mother was Elizabeth Beynon of Welsh descent.

It was in Bellaire, Ohio, that William S. grew to manhood and learned the trade of glass blowing, serving a three-year apprenticeship under his father, who had been manager of a large glass plant in England. The lad was required to assist both blower and gatherer with their work for which he received the first year one dollar per week, second year two dollars per week and the third year five dollars per week. At that time glass was made entirely in what were known as pot furnaces, some of them blowing directly over the pot, others having separate blow furnaces in which the blower worked separately.

Mr. Phillips followed his trade from 1885 to 1904 and it was then that he inaugurated the organization of the wage earners in the industry, under the name of the United Window Glass Workers of America. The same year they took over the old organization, the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, from which has sprung the National Window Glass Workers.

After serving as president of the union Mr. Phillips

(*Continued on Page 568*)

William S. Phillips.

JOHN LYONS GANS.

John Lyons Gans was born in Springhill Township, Fayette County, April 4, 1865, son of Altha and Mary (Lyons) Gans. He received his education in the public schools of his native township, the Southwestern State Normal School, California, Pa., from which he graduated in 1882, Pennsylvania State College and Cornell University. In the latter institution he pursued the course in civil engineering. He taught school in Springhill Township and remained on his mother's farm until August 6, 1886, when he came to Connellsville to become reporter on The Keystone Courier. Two years later he became joint owner of the newspaper with the late H. P. Snyder, its founder, and in 1891 disposed of his interest to engage in engineering. In the practice of this profession he served as resident engineer in the coke region of the Republic Iron & Steel Company and later as engineer of various coal and coke companies in this and other mining fields. Still later he was coke manager of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, in charge of all the operations of that company in the region prior to the sale of these properties to the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

With E. T. Norton he organized and was made superintendent of The Electric Company, Connellsville, the second commercial lighting station in Western Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburgh. He was also assistant engineer and superintendent of operation of the Connellsville, New Haven & Leisenring Street Railway Company. These enterprises later became the nuclei of the West Pennsylvania Power Company's system now extended over the entire coke region.

During his residence in Connellsville Mr. Gans has had an active part in public affairs. He was president of the school board at the time of the adoption of the full four-year high school course in 1906; was elected a member of the city council which inaugurated the third-class city form of government in 1913, and was assigned to the Department of Accounts and Finance, in which he established the system of records and accounting since in use. He was captain commanding Company D, 10th Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, from 1902 to 1906. He assisted in the organization of the Y. M. C. A. in Connellsville and served as a member of the board of directors for a number of years. He organized and conducted the Boys' Brigade in Connellsville in 1898. He is at present a member of the Connellsville Council of the Boy Scouts, a member of the board of trustees of Carnegie Free Library, Connellsville and of the local Salvation Army Advisory Board. He is a member of King Solomon Lodge No. 346, F. & A. M., of Connellsville, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, Parents Association of Pennsylvania State College, Connellsville Kiwanis Club and the Christian Church, in which he has served as a member of the official board since 1898.

Captain Gans was married, August 6, 1890, to Miss Jennie D., the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John D. Frisbee. Six children have graced that union: Frisbee Gans, who died in infancy; Mary Lyons Gans, wife of Prof. J. Orvis Keller, head of the Department of Industrial Engineering, Pennsylvania State College; Catherine Herbert Gans, who died June 4, 1921; Fred W. Gans, industrial engineer Reliance Coke & Furnace Company; Jane F. and John L., Jr., at home. Captain and Mrs. Gans reside at 202 East Washington Avenue.

During the World War Captain Gans was active in promoting the activities of the Liberty Loan, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and other campaigns. He was a member of the staff of the coke region director of the Fuel Administration.

In November, 1915, the late H. P. Snyder, president and editor of The Daily and Weekly Courier, called Captain Gans to his assistance in the editorial departments of these publications, the latter the recognized authority on the coke trade of the Connellsville Region since 1880. Following Mr. Snyder's death, October 26, 1916, Captain Gans became managing editor, in which capacity he is still serving.

ZED S. FRANCIS.

Zed Springer Francis was born at Woodside, Pa., September 11, 1886, his father being Charles Seaton Francis who moved from New Salem to Uniontown and engaged in the general contracting business. In the course of years his business expanded and he erected over fifty school-houses in his native county besides many public buildings and private homes. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Elizabeth Springer, daughter of Lieutenant Zadoe Springer who rendered meritorious service as an officer of the 116th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers Infantry and was wounded at Gettysburg.

Mr. Francis received his education in the Uniontown public and high schools and in 1904-5-6 worked for the late M. A. Kiefer. In 1907 he went into the meat and grocery business for himself at the corner of Church and Main Streets and in 1909 located on East Main Street. He has been at his present location, corner East Main Street

(Continued on Page 568)

BENJAMIN SIMPSON McNUTT.

Benjamin Simpson McNutt, son of John E. and Sarah Hargnett McNutt, was born in Somerset County, Pa., June 6, 1876. After receiving his preparatory education in the schools of his native county he identified himself with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Ursina, Pa. Later he served as agent and telegraph operator at Ohio Pyle, Pa., for seven years and then moved to Somerfield, Pa., where he served in the same capacity for thirteen years. He then identified himself with the banking and lumber interests, associating himself with the First National Bank of Somerfield, Pa. In 1917 he moved to Fairchance, Fayette County, Pa., and accepted the position of cashier with the First National Bank, which position he now holds. He is also director in the Quertinmont Glass Company of Point Marion and Fairchance, Pa.

Mr. McNutt is a member of the Order of Maccabees and during

(Continued on Page 568)

WILLIAM C. BLACK.

William Costolo Black was born in Hopwood, Fayette County, Pa., April 1, 1875, the son of Newton H. and Alcinda (Hopwood) Black. Following his course in the public schools of Uniontown, he took a business course at Redstone Academy. In 1891, at the age of sixteen, he entered the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as clerk in the Uniontown ticket and freight office, holding that position for five years. On July 31, 1896, at the age of twenty-one, he was promoted to the position of ticket and freight agent in the same office, in which he remained for three years, resigning in 1899 to enter the employ of Armour and Company as assistant cashier at their Uniontown branch, and later was appointed cashier in their office at Grafton, W. Va.

On February 11, 1902, he was appointed teller of the Citizens Title and Trust Company, of Uniontown, and the following year he

(Continued on Page 573)

J. C. FULTON.

John Charles Fulton was born in Buena Vista, Allegheny County, Pa., February 11, 1856. His parents were James and Mary S. (Markle) Fulton. His education was received in the schools of Westmoreland County. He learned the carpenter's trade, and then contracted extensively, preparing meanwhile by the study of architecture. In the fall of 1887 he engaged in active work as an architect, being at that time the only architect in the southern counties of Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia. He built the courthouses at Somerset and Butler, Pa., Morgantown, Philippi, Elkins and West Union, W. Va. In recent years he made a special study of church architecture and quickly achieved signal success in this line. He has been architect for hundreds of churches, from coast to coast, many of which stand today as the finest to be found anywhere, among which are the First Lutheran Church at Johnstown, Pa.,

(Continued on Page 573)

THOMAS H. HUDSON.

Thomas H. Hudson was born at Newtown, Greene County, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1873. He is a son of Samuel Hudson, deceased, and Harriet Mestrezat Hudson, a resident of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hudson is a lineal descendant of Thomas Hudson who left Cheshire, England, and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1683. He is also a lineal descendant of George Hudson who was a captain in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Hudson graduated from Waynesburg College in the class of 1894 with a degree of A. B. and from Princeton University in 1895 with the same degree. He read law in the office of his uncle, Justice S. Leslie Mestrezat, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1898. Served as Assistant District Attorney of Fayette County from 1902-1904; District Attorney from 1905-1907; County Solicitor

(Continued on Page 573)

J. W. DAWSON.

John William Dawson was born at High House, Fayette County, Pa., January 3, 1867. His parents were Harrison and Elizabeth (Richey) Dawson. He received his education in the public schools and the select schools of Uniontown. He taught school for nine years and then went to the University of West Virginia, graduating from the law department in 1897. He was admitted to the bar at Marion, Indiana, and the Supreme Court of Indiana, forming a partnership with Judge Joseph L. Custer. He returned to Uniontown in 1899 and associated himself with Nathaniel E. Ewing, who was his preceptor. He was admitted to the Fayette County Bar Association in 1900, and since has practiced alone.

Mr. Dawson has been a director of the Fayette Title and Trust Company since 1903. He is secretary and director of the Liberty Coal and Coke Company, director and president of the Dominion

(Continued on Page 567)

WILLIAM S. NIXON.

William S. Nixon was born in Westmoreland County, May 19, 1862. His parents were James and Sarah J. (Zerley) Nixon. He was educated in the public schools of Fayette County and passed his earlier years at the home farm in Georges Township, his parents returning there while he was a child. He began business in 1886 at Fairchance, Pa., establishing a meat market. In 1890 he went to Denver, Colo., where he was engaged in the grocery business for two years. In 1892 he returned to Fairchance and opened a meat market, continuing until 1896 when he sold his business. He then engaged in the undertaking and livery business in Fairchance, building up a prosperous business, and in 1908 he sold out and came to Uniontown, where he opened an undertaking establishment, now regarded as one of the leading establishments of its kind in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Nixon is a graduate of the Barnes School of Embalming.

(Continued on Page 574)

EDWARD L. SITTLER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Galion, Ohio, on June 20, 1885. His parents were Anton and Mary M. (Rensch) Sittler. After finishing his high school education he started in the roofing and sheet-metal business first at Galion and then at Pittsburgh. Later he located at the corner of East Church Street and South Street, on August 17, 1908, with James M. Clark as partner and still remains at this same location. In February, 1911, Mr. Sittler bought out Mr. Clark's interest and in the same spring George S. Hildebeidle became interested in the business and so continued until January 15, 1914, when Mr. Sittler bought his interest and has been sole owner ever since, having had many busy seasons and completed the roofing of many fine homes. Since the retirement of I. N. Beighley, Mr. Sittler has the oldest continuous business in this line in Uniontown.

Mr. Sittler is a member of Fayette Lodge No. 228 F. and A. M., Uniontown Lodge of Perfection, Consistory and Syria Temple,

(Continued on Page 574)

O. P. POWELL.

Ottis P. Powell was born in Menallen Township, Fayette County, Pa., October 21, 1875, his parents being Robert and Ellena Grable Powell. He received his education in the schools of Fayette County and Redstone Academy. He became identified with the register and recorder's office where he remained for three years. He was then with the National Bank of Fayette County for three years, following which he was with the First National Bank of Uniontown for twelve and one-half years. Since then—1915—he has been special agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, working through the Edward A. Woods Company, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Powell is director and treasurer of the Liberty Coal Company of Uniontown, a holding company for properties in Whetzel and Marshall Counties, West Virginia. He served as director in the Woods Company of Pittsburgh for two years.

(Continued on Page 573)

DR. H. C. HOFFMAN.

Dr. Harry Clyde Hoffman, who enjoys the respect and confidence of the people of Connellsville both as a physician and as a business man and citizen, was born at Jenners, Somerset County, February 2, 1887, son of Jacob and Sarah (Horner) Hoffman. He qualified in the public schools of Somerset County, attended a Spring term at Millersville, Pa., State Normal School, following which he taught for four years in the public schools of Somerset County. He then entered Gettysburg Academy, then Gettysburg College, from which he graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1901. Four years later he completed his professional education at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, from which he graduated with the degree of M.D. A year later he began the practice of medicine and surgery at Meyersdale. He came to Connellsville in the spring of 1907, since which time he has continuously practiced

(Continued on Page 568)

ERNEST EUGENE BEARDSLEY.

Ernest Eugene Beardsley was born July 1, 1875, at Mentor, Ohio, son of Smith and Carrie (Patchin) Beardsley. He received his education in the schools of Cleveland.

In 1903 he identified himself with the First National Bank of Point Marion, Fayette County, Pa., which institution he serves as cashier. The First National Bank was organized in 1902. It has enjoyed steady growth and today it is recognized as one of the strongest financial institutions in Fayette County, with a capitalization at the present time of $25,000.00 and surplus and undivided profits amounting to $140,000.00.

Mr. Beardsley, aside from his banking interests, is quite active in the coal and coke industry of the Connellsville region. He is a member of the board of directors and treasurer of the Locust Hill Coal Company, the Locust Hill Supply Company of Point Marion and the George H. Foster Coal Company of Pittsburgh. He is also secretary of the Quertinmont Glass Company of Point Marion, one of the largest glass manufacturing plants in Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Bankers Club of Pittsburgh, F. & A. M. Lodge No. 139 of Masontown, Pa., Union Chapter, Commandery and Syria Caravan No. 9 of Uniontown and the Shrine of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Beardsley was elected a school director of Point Marion and has served as treasurer of the board since 1905. He has served sixteen years as borough treasurer, having been appointed in 1907.

On November 15, 1904, Mr. Beardsley was married to Miss Zella Sadler and they have two boys, Eugene Ernest and James Sadler.

His resident address is Stewart Street, and his business address is First National Bank, Point Marion, Pa.

JAMES EDGAR HUSTEAD.

The subject of this sketch was born in Dunbar, Pa., November 6, 1880. His parents were James Miller Hustead and Anna Belle Willard. He received his education at Lawrenceville School and Princeton University. A resident of Uniontown ever since his graduation from Princeton, Mr. Hustead has been active in numerous business enterprises having to do with the mining and manufacture of coal and coke. He is secretary and treasurer of the Hustead-Semans Coal and Coke Company, secretary and treasurer of the Hope Coke Company, secretary and treasurer of the Hustead Supply Company, secretary and treasurer of the J. E. Hustead and Company, secretary and treasurer of the Hustead Farms, and secretary and treasurer of the South Fayette Coke Company.

Mr. Hustead is a member of the Princeton Club of New York, the Princeton Club of Pittsburgh, the Uniontown Country Club, the

(Continued on Page 574)

J. DONALD PORTER.

Other things being equal, the men who adhere steadfastly to one line of business, for which they have an aptitude and special qualifications and to which they give close attention, are assured of a very substantial measure of success. That is one of the reasons, and others equally controlling, why J. Donald Porter has attained front rank in the insurance business in Connellsville. Born March 20, 1877, in West Newton, Westmoreland County, eldest son of John R. and Carrie (McBeth) Porter, he became a Connellsvillian at a very early age when his parents established their residence here. From the public schools of Connellsville Mr. Porter went in turn to Shortlidge Academy, Media, Pa., and to the university of West Virginia, Morgantown, where he completed his education.

In February, 1897, when not quite 20 years of age, he established the J. Donald Porter Insurance & Real Estate Agency, representing three insurance companies. Gradually he added to his list first-class companies which had established records for prompt and honorable payment of losses in the large conflagrations in the United States. In 1915 the Goldsmith Agency, which had been established in 1895, was consolidated with the Porter Agency, making the latter one of the strongest agencies in Western Pennsylvania, and representing all the leading companies in all departments of insurance, specializing in fire and casualty insurance. With the experience of 25 years and long established business connections the Porter Agency became exceptionally well qualified to maintain a separate department for the prompt adjustment of losses, which was established some years ago, and which has functioned with conspicuous success.

Mr. Porter has always been prominent in the social life of Connellsville, being a member of the local Masonic bodies, Pittsburgh Consistory and Syria Temple Shrine, a charter member of Connellsville Lodge No. 503, B. P. O. E., and member of the Pleasant Valley Country and Kiwanis Clubs of Connellsville.

He was married June 12, 1900, to Miss Myrtle May Pfeifer, Allegheny, Pa. He has three children. His residence is at 213 Wills Road; office, First National Bank Building, Connellsville.

* * *

AMEDIE J. GANS.

(Continued from Page 557)

School Association, and also a diploma from the Department of Education of the International Sunday School Association, being among the first in Fayette County to receive such a diploma.

Mr. Gans was a four-minute speaker during the war period, an advisory member of the draft board, chairman of the Home Service Section of the Red Cross and was active in the Liberty Loan drives. He has served as judge of election, auditor, etc., and was chairman of the state board of examiners for permanent certificates in Fayette County for four years.

Mr. Gans was married on the 30th of August, 1879, to Miss Carrie L. Hall and there are four children: Nellie L., Ray H., Frank N., and Lillian E.

His residence address is 205 Fayette Street and his business address is Box No. 653, Point Marion, Pa.

* * *

J. W. DAWSON.

(Continued from Page 565)

Coal Company and secretary and director of the Winstead Coal Company. With associates he purchased 4,400 acres, undeveloped, of coal fields in Northern Greene and South Washington Counties.

Mr. Dawson has been superintendent of the Third Presbyterian Sunday school—the largest in Fayette County—for fifteen years, and has done splendid work. He is a member of the Fayette County Sunday School Association, the Fayette County Bar Association and the Uniontown Country Club.

Mr. Dawson was married on June 2, 1904, to Miss Mary Emma Mills, of Uniontown. There are two children, Ruth E. and Paul M.

Mr. Dawson's residence address is 204 West Main Street, and his business address 57 East Main Street.

WILLIAM S. PHILLIPS.
(Continued from Page 563)

resigned in 1904 to become general manager of the Van Cleve Window Glass Company of Brownsville. At the beginning of the first price war between the hand manufacturers and machine interests, at which time all of the Van Cleve interests went into the hands of a receiver, he, with one of the members of the Van Cleve Company, took over a glass plant at Buckhannon, West Virginia. This plant succumbed in the second fight with the machine interests, and Mr. Phillips then assumed the management of one of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's plants at Mount Vernon, Ohio, there remaining until he organized a new company and took over the Brownsville Window Glass Plant in 1914, operating it under the name of the Brownsville Window Glass Manufacturing Company of which he has since been part owner and general manager. He is also vice-president of Betty's Folks, Incorporated, situated at Washington, Pa., and is president of the Mardorff Printing Company of Brownsville.

Since 1915 Mr. Phillips has been a member of the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers, serving on the wage committee and as a director to date. In 1921 he was elected vice-president and in 1922 was elected to the presidency.

Mr. Phillips is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. He belongs to the Brownsville Rotary Club and Brownsville Chamber of Commerce. He married in 1912, Stella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clark, of Pittsburgh, and has three children.

* * *

E. S. TYLER.
(Continued from Page 558)

in all important political situations of his town and county and his support has been a valuable force in all movements for public welfare. In 1922 he was a candidate for General Assembly from the First Legislative district. He polled the largest number of votes that had ever been given a Democratic candidate in this district, which usually returns a Republican plurality of fifteen hundred. Mr. Tyler was defeated by forty votes. During the World War he rendered meritorious service and it was mainly through his untiring efforts that the Point Marion district over-subscribed its quota in every drive in the interest of Liberty Loans, War-Chest, Red Cross and others. He served as chairman of these various activities.

Mr. Tyler is a member of the Masonic bodies including the Knights Templar, Pennsylvania Consistory, of Pittsburgh. He is also a member of the Shrine, the Triangle Club, the B. P. O. Elks No. 370 of Uniontown, the I. O. O. F., the Modern Woodmen, and Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. He is also a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Point Marion.

On August 7, 1902, Mr. Tyler married Miss Edith Baker of Bridgeton, N. J., whose death occurred in 1904. In 1912 he married Miss Isa Conn of Point Marion. He has two sons: Charles L. and Ephraim Conn Tyler.

His residence and business address is Point Marion, Pa.

* * *

D. K. ORR.
(Continued from Page 562)

From 1906 until 1910 he served as councilman and from 1912 until 1922 he served as school director of South Brownsville, Pa.

On September 14, 1897, he married Miss Margaret Thompson McMaster of Pittsburgh. They have four sons and two daughters: Gilbert, Jennie, Samuel, David, John and Mary.

His residence address is 462 High Street, South Brownsville, Pa., and his business address is Union Station, Brownsville, Pa.

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GEORGE W. THOMPSON.
(Continued from Page 553)

Mr. Thompson holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, Connellsville, and Elks Lodge at Kingston, N. Y. He is also a member of the Academy of Political Science, the American Political Science Association and the American Institute of Scientific Research, New York.

Mr. Thompson is unmarried. He resides at 213 Lincoln Avenue. His office is in the Title & Trust Building.

* * *

H. R. SACKETT.
(Continued from Page 556)

On October 30, 1879, Mr. Sackett married Miss Annie N. Vance and they have two sons and two daughters: Alexander A., Harry C., Goldie Lea, wife of W. H. Ramsey of Fairchance, Pa., and Laura A., wife of Dr. A. R. Kramer of Uniontown, Pa.

His residence address is Smithfield, Pa.

* * *

S. O. McCORMICK.
(Continued from Page 559)

New Salem. He has been a school director for sixteen years and as road supervisor of Menallen Township he was instrumental in building the first piece of state road in Fayette County.

On June 29, 1904, he married Miss Evelyn B. Harn and they have one daughter, Elizabeth, and one son, David Hess McCormick.

His residence is New Salem, Pa.

* * *

M. LEE TITUS.
(Continued from Page 557)

In 1917 he was elected to the Borough Council of Point Marion and after serving four years he was re-elected and for three years has been acting president of same.

In March, 1913, Mr. Titus married Miss Cordelia Alice Conn (deceased April, 1920). His business and residence address is Point Marion, Pa.

DR. H. C. HOFFMAN.
(Continued from Page 556)

his profession. He has been a member of the board of trustees o the Cottage State Hospital since 1915. He is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1911. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association.

Other associations and connections which attest his varied capabilities include membership of the board of trustees of Gettysburg College and Theological Seminary; board of managers of Zelienople Orphans Home, Zelienople, Pa.; director Yough Trust Company, Connellsville; president and director, Jackson Coal Company with operations in Illinois; president Hoffman's Hotels, Bedford and Gettysburg, Pa.; trustee Trinity Lutheran Church, Connellsville. In college Dr. Hoffman was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

He was married to Miss Evelyn Gerhardt Day, September 6, 1906. Three daughters, Edith, Sara Elizabeth and Evelyn, grace the family circle which is domiciled at 503 Vine Street. Dr. Hoffman's office is at 135 South Pittsburgh Street.

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GEORGE J. EDEL.
(Continued from Page 561)

He is also a director of the Stark-Tuscarawas Company, Stark Assets Company and the Canton Fertilizer and Chemical Company of Canton, Ohio. In 1920 he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce and has served for three years.

During the World War Mr. Edel rendered meritorious service to the Allied cause by serving in the various campaigns in connection with war-work activities. He served as chairman of the War Chest campaign, was active as a four-minute speaker and was largely instrumental in carrying the Brownsville district over the top in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, the B. P. O. Elks, Charleroi Lodge No. 494, and the F. O. E. Brownsville Lodge No. 1356.

On December 20, 1899, Mr. Edel married Miss Euphemia Stephenson and to this union were born three sons: George, John George (deceased) and William Henry.

His residence and business address is Brownsville, Pa.

* * *

S. E. TAYLOR
(Continued from Page 561)

Brownsville Hospital. He is identified with the various Masonic bodies and a member of the Bankers Club of Pittsburgh. During the World War, he served as treasurer of the Fayette County War Chest and continued this office with the Fayette County Community Trust.

In 1885 he was married to Miss Ella Fisher of Washington County and they have three sons: Howard F. Taylor, cashier of the National Deposit Bank; Allen K. Taylor and Orvin Morris Taylor, also associated with their father in the banking business.

His residence address is 209 Front Street and his business address is the National Deposit Bank, Brownsville, Pa.

* * *

A. C. STICKEL
(Continued from Page 550)

resources to the various campaigns. He served as assistant captain of one of the teams of the Connellsville district known as Team No. 5 which carried first honors in five of the drives. He has always been actively identified with all civic movements, is a member of the Democratic party and a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

In 1908 he was married to Miss Sarah Etta Showalter of Uniontown and they have three sons and two daughters.

Mr. Stickel maintains his residence at 1012 Chestnut Street and his offices are on the fourth floor of the First National Bank Building, Connellsville, Pa.

* * *

ZED S. FRANCIS.
(Continued from Page 564)

and Gallatin Avenue, since 1911, and his business has been constantly expanding, he being one of the best known and most successful young business men of Fayette County.

Mr. Francis is a Mason, an Elk and a member of the I. O. O. F.

In 1905 he married Miss Anna Rowlands, and there are five children: Amedee, Elizabeth, Sarah, Zed, Jr., and Paul.

Mr. Francis' residence address is 145 Evans Street, and his business address 40 East Main Street, Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

FRANCIS MARION RICHEY.
(Continued from Page 520)

town Lodge of Perfection, Uniontown; Pennsylvania Consistory and Syria Temple, Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Pleasant Valley Country Club, Kiwanis Club and Chamber of Commerce, Connellsville.

On September 9, 1914, Mr. Richey was married to Miss Elizabeth Bennett. His home is on Mt. Etna Boulevard and office is in the First National Bank Building, Connellsville.

* * *

BENJAMIN SIMPSON McNUTT.
(Continued from Page 564)

the World War was active in the various drives, serving as chairman of a number of boards.

On May 23, 1901, he married Miss Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jackson of Ohio Pyle, Pa., and they have three children: Joseph, Frances and Sarah.

His residence and business address is Fairchance, Pa.

J. A. ARMSTRONG.

(Continued from Page 551)

In 1887 he became a partner in the firm of Calhoun & Company, lumber dealers and building contractors.

Since the opening of the Second National Bank of Connellsville, March 16, 1891, Mr. Armstrong has served as cashier and director and is now vice-president as well as cashier of this institution. He is also past president of the Connellsville Clearing House Association. Mr. Armstrong was one of the organizers of the Indian Ridge Coal & Coke Company of West Virginia; secretary and treasurer of the Zenith Coal & Coke Company and the Kilarm Coal & Coke Company. In 1915 the first-two named companies were consolidated into the United Pocahontas Coal & Coke Company, of which Mr. Armstrong is secretary, treasurer and director. During the World War he gave freely of his time and energy in the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other campaigns and every activity in behalf of the welfare of American soldiers and the cause they sustained by their sacrifices on the fields of France.

Noteworthy as have been Mr. Armstrong's attainments in the realms of banking and business he enjoys the further distinction of having been accorded higher honors in Freemasonry than any person in Connellsville's history. He is past master and treasurer of King Solomon Lodge No. 346, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Royal Arch Chapter No. 283; past commander of Uniontown Commandery, Knights Templar; member of Olivet Council No. 13, Royal and Select Master Masons of Pennsylvania; past grand sword bearer of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania; district deputy grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania; member of the Pennsylvania Consistory of Pittsburgh and the Shrine.

The varied character of his associations outside of banking and Freemasonry are shown by his membership in the High Twelve Club of Philadelphia; Pleasant Valley Country Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Youghiogheny Automobile Club of Connellsville and the American Automobile Association. Mr. Armstrong has been an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Connellsville all his life. For several years he was a member of the Connellsville Board of Education and is now trustee and treasurer of the Cottage State Hospital. He was a member of Company C, 10th Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania for five years, during part of which he held rank as regimental color sergeant. He served with the regiment during the railroad riots of 1877 when the union station in Pittsburgh was burned. His regiment was stationed at East Liberty.

Mr. Armstrong was married November 15, 1883, to Miss Sarah Long Herbert of Connellsville. The family, which resides at the junction of East Crawford Avenue and Mount Pleasant Road, includes Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and three daughters: Helen Isabella, Mary Knox and Jean Bowman. Mr. Armstrong's office is in the Second National Bank, corner of Crawford Avenue and Pittsburgh Street.

* * *

C. F. EGGERS.

(Continued from Page 541)

road and built the road at Belle Vernon. He is president of the Perry Manufacturing Company at Perryopolis. For a number of years he served as president of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Valleys Retail Lumbermen's Association. At the present time he is vice-president and director of the Union Trust Company of Uniontown, Pa.

On March 26, 1882, Mr. Eggers was married to Miss Sallie E., daughter of Alson C. Reppert of Belle Vernon and they have three daughters and one son, Georgianna (wife of C. F. Thomas, vice-president of the Bank of Donora, Pa.), May Etta, and Katherine (wife of F. Wendell Semans of Uniontown) and Alson C., who is associated with his father in business as president, secretary and treasurer of the New Salem Lumber Co.

Mr. Eggers resides at 206 Wilson Avenue and the executive offices of his organization are located at 80 East Fayette Street, Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

G. P. HOOVER.

(Continued from Page 527)

County and one of the first in the ranks of automobile dealers in this section of the state. The plant is most up-to-date and in the repair department there is everything in machinery for the rebuilding of Fords, being practically a small Ford factory in itself. Its modern building at 63 West Fayette Street, Uniontown, is complete in every detail and makes for wider and more intelligent service.

Mr. Hoover is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the Elks, Kiwanis and County Clubs of Uniontown. He is also superintendent of the Sunday School of the Dunlap Creek Presbyterian Church at Merrittstown, Pa.

In 1909 he married Miss Margaret E. Craft, daughter of the late Capt. W. S. Craft, and they have one son, Roy B.

* * *

W. B. HUSTEAD.

(Continued from Page 522)

On January 9, 1912, he was married to Miss Helen E. Eastman, and there are three children: Betty Jane (deceased), Thomas E. and W. B., Jr.

Mr. Hustead's residence address is 104 West Fayette Street, and his business address 508-509 Fayette Title and Trust Building, Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

ARTHUR QUINCY DAVIS.

(Continued from Page 543)

Luzerne Township. There are three children: Grace R., Frank W., and Glenn G.

Mr. Davis' home address is 48 Byrer Avenue, and his business address 64-68 West Fayette Street, Uniontown, Pa.

WORTH KILPATRICK

(Continued from Page 551)

construction work. Upon his withdrawal from brick manufacturing he became interested in coal and organized the Indian Ridge Coal & Coke Company of West Virginia, subsequently purchasing the adjoining property of the Zenith Coal & Coke Company. He then organized the United Pocahontas Coal Company. Later all these interests were consolidated in the new corporation under the name of the United Pocahontas Coal Company, of which Mr. Kilpatrick is president. On October 30, 1890, he helped organize the Second National Bank of Connellsville and was elected vice-president and director. Upon the death of Joseph T. McCormick, first president of the institution, on May 4, 1904, Mr. Kilpatrick was made his successor, which position he still holds. He has held the presidency of seven active corporations.

Mr. Kilpatrick was president of the Connellsville Chamber of Commerce for six years. For a like period he served as president of the Y. M. C. A. of Connellsville. He served as a member of the borough council in the year 1875. He is a member of the Pleasant Valley Country Club. He was married in 1884 to Miss Christine Kurtz. His children are three in number: George W., Eleanor and Paul W. His residence is at 224 East Crawford Avenue; office, Second National Bank, Connellsville.

* * *

W. D. McGINNIS

(Continued from Page 549)

Bank, Fayette Baking Company and president Crawford Motor Company and Central Motor Company, and treasurer of Connellsville Laundry Company, Shuster-Gormley Company, all of Connellsville. He is also president of the Connellsville Printing Company, publishers of the Connellsville Daily News.

During the World War Mr. McGinnis served as a member of the executive committee of all Liberty Loan campaigns in Connellsville. He is a Democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in church affiliations.

His club memberships include Pleasant Valley Country, Pike Run Country, Uniontown Country Club and Connellsville Rotary. He is a member of Masonic bodies in Connellsville, Uniontown and Pittsburgh. He was a member of the Board of Education of Connellsville for several years. He was postmaster of Connellsville from 1913 until his resignation in 1918.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth DeMuth of Connellsville on August 22, 1901. Two children were born to the union, Elizabeth, who died at an early age, and William D., Jr., who survives.

Mr. McGinnis resides at 109 East Washington Avenue and maintains his office in Sixth Floor, First National Bank Building, Connellsville.

* * *

C. B. FRANKS.

(Continued from Page 550)

and the schools of the township as a whole advanced to a high rating. Since his removal to Connellsville in 1920 Mr. Franks has become associated with a number of coal and coke enterprises, among them being the Summit-Connellsville Coal & Coke Company which he organized and of which he is president. He fills the same office with the Blackstone Coal Company and is vice-president of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company. He is also president and director of the Union National Bank of Connellsville.

During the World War Mr. Franks was chairman of the Local Draft Board, District No. 5, of Fayette County, and active in the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other drives.

He is a member of the Grand Fraternity, Greensburg, Pleasant Valley Country and Rotary Clubs of Connellsville and charter member of the Old Colony Club. He is a trustee of the First Baptist Church, Connellsville.

On October 11, 1895, he was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Pollins of Greensburg, Pa. His family comprises himself, Mrs. Franks and one son, Jesse P. Franks. His residence is at 296 Wills Road and his office fourth floor First National Bank Building, Connellsville.

* * *

DR. J. L. COCHRAN.

(Continued from Page 554)

His society associations include membership in the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association, Masonic bodies, including the Shrine, Pittsburgh Consistory and Knights Templar. He is president of the Rotary Club and a member of the Board of Governors of the Pleasant Valley Country Club, Connellsville.

While a resident of Star Junction he served ten years, 1900-1910, as a member of the school board; seven as secretary and three as president.

He was married to Miss Ida Huston of Dawson on May 27, 1897. One child, Mary Caroline, was born April 14, 1912. His residence is at 510 South Pittsburgh Street; offices at 132 South Pittsburgh Street and at Star Junction.

* * *

D. HARRY HORTON

(Continued from Page 552)

Pennsylvania from the Second Legislative District of Fayette for two successive sessions, 1915 and 1917.

During the World War Mr. Horton was an efficient worker in behalf of the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other drives and activities. He is a member of Masonic bodies including Pittsburgh Consistory and Shrine; also of the Americus Club, Pittsburgh, and the Pleasant Valley Country Club and Chamber of Commerce of Connellsville.

He was united in marriage in 1898 to Miss Elizabeth M. Stewart. Helen M., Walter H. and Harry K., in addition to their father and mother, comprise the family which resides at 902 South Pittsburgh Street. Mr. Horton's office is 305 First National Bank Building.

DR. S. A. BALTZ.

(Continued from Page 540)

senior surgeon, operating field hospital and dressing station, in the front lines. This division did yeoman service overseas and was twice cited for service at the front. He served with the 80th Division on the Arras front at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne Forest. After the signing of the Armistice he was promoted to grade of major and assigned to Headquarters, First Army, as attending surgeon on General Liggett's staff and when the 80th Division was ordered home he was reassigned to Headquarters, 80th Division, on General Cronkhite's staff as attending surgeon at Headquarters. He returned home with the Headquarters Division and was discharged at Camp Lee, Va., June 4, 1919.

Dr. Baltz is chief medical advisor of the National Rehabilitation Board for the third district of the United States, comprising Pennsylvania and Delaware. He is at present physician for the Fayette County Home.

Dr. Baltz is a member of all Masonic bodies, Shrine, Knights Templar, Pittsburgh Consistory, B. P. O. E. No. 370, I. O. O. F., Triangle Club of Uniontown, Fayette County and Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Congress of Internal Medicine, and staff of Uniontown Hospital. He was one of the organizers of the American Legion in Uniontown and was the first commander of the local post, serving three terms and is present vice-commander of the State Department of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Baltz was married July 12, 1904, to Miss Lyda Ann Harris, and there are three children: Gertrude Elizabeth, Austin Davis and Lyda Margaret.

His residence address is 54 South Gallatin Avenue, Uniontown.

* * *

E. T. NORTON.

(Continued from Page 548)

cashier, vice-president to president. He was elected to the latter office, which he still fills, on April 2, 1915, to succeed the late John D. Frisbee, who had served as president from the organization of the bank on March 15, 1876, until his death, February 19, 1915. In 1906 he helped organize the First National Bank of Vanderbilt and has served as president since its organization.

As chairman of the Connellsville district in the Liberty Loan drives during the World War Mr. Norton was a constant inspiration to the workers on the team to do a little more than their best. The same spirit and earnestness was shown by him in Red Cross work, in which he served as a member of the executive committee of the Connellsville Chapter and as treasurer of the Fayette County Chapter and trustee of the Fayette County Community Trust which administered the War Chest.

Always prominent in social life Mr. Norton's associations include membership in the Pleasant Valley Country Club, King Solomon Lodge 346, F. & A. M. and Connellsville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Uniontown Commandery, Knights Templar and Uniontown Lodge of Perfection; Pittsburgh Consistory, A. A. Scottish Rite, and Rotary Club of Connellsville.

He was member and president of the Connellsville Board of Education, 1904 to 1907, resigning upon his removal to Connellsville Township.

Mr. Norton was married twice, first to Miss Clara Hayes Barge, June 8, 1893, who died January 14, 1895. On August 10, 1903, he was married to Mrs. Bess Barge Porter. He has two children, John Barge and Virginia. His residence is "Windymere," Mt. Pleasant Road; office, First National Bank.

* * *

F. B. HESS.

(Continued from Page 541)

have been among the most successful coal operations in Southwestern Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Dr. Hess is a member of the Fayette County Dental Society, a member of the Rotary Club and Uniontown Country Club. He is also a member of the Uniontown Council. He is a prominent member of the Great Bethel Baptist Church, serving as both deacon and trustee.

On June 29, 1904, he was married to Miss Anna Florence Baird, of Luzerne Township, and they have three sons: Finley Baird, Joseph Samuel and John Frank.

Dr. Hess' home address is 59 Nassau Street, and his business address 64 West Fayette Street, Uniontown.

* * *

WILLIAM LAWRENCE GRAHAM.

(Continued from Page 560)

War he rendered meritorious service to the Allied cause by serving as chairman of all Liberty Loan Campaigns in the Masontown district which comprised Masontown and parts of German and Nicholson Townships. He served as one of the vice-presidents of the Fayette County War Chest and as chairman of a number of the Red Cross campaigns.

On October 12, 1899, Mr. Graham was married to Estella C. Sterling and they have five children: E. W. Sterling, William Lawrence, Jr., Estella Emily, Walter Howard and Elizabeth Irene.

His business address is Masontown, Pa.

* * *

L. H. HUMBERT.

(Continued from Page 529)

things tending toward community advancement and uplift. During the World War he was identified with the various activities in connection with war work campaigns.

On June 11, 1908, he was married to Mary Louise Coburn and they reside in the Record Apartments. His business address is Citizens Title and Trust Company, Uniontown, Pa.

ROBERT NORRIS.

(Continued from Page 548)

all Chamber of Commerce work undertaken in Connellsville and in the forefront of many movements having the advancement of the material welfare of his home city as their objective.

During the World War Mr. Norris gave an extraordinary exhibition of his persistence and energy while serving as chairman of the executive committee of all the campaigns in connection with war-time activities, devoting practically all his time to "putting the district over the top" in all the drives. In testimony of the admiration for his skillful leadership and the esteem of his fellow-workers, a banquet was tendered him by the canvassing teams which had served with him, upon which occasion he was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain.

Mr. Norris is a member and past master of King Solomon Lodge 346, F. & A. M. and of Connellsville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Uniontown Lodge of Perfection and Commandery; Pittsburgh Consistory and Connellsville Rotary Club.

He was married in 1885 to Miss Mary M. Hyatt, daughter of the late Rev. L. B. Hyatt, pastor of the Christian Church, Connellsville. His children are Mrs. Helen Brooks, wife of Dr. D. D. Brooks, and Mrs. Ruth Spear, wife of J. Hall Spear, Connellsville. He resides at 508 South Pittsburgh Street. His business address is 104 West Crawford Avenue, Connellsville.

* * *

GAETANO CORRADO.

(Continued from Page 517)

Federal-Connellsville Coal & Coke Co. He is president of the Bradford Coal Co., Carpenter Candy Co., Corrado Fairmont Coal Co., Corrado Supply Co., Nellie Coal & Coke Co., and Union Building & Supply Co. He is president and a director of the Corrado Coal Co., Corrado Gas Coal Co., Finleyville Gas Coal Co., First State Bank of Yukon, Pa., Italian Star Publishing Co., Inc., Suterville Coal Co., Vanderbilt Coal & Coke Co., and Vanderbilt Supply Co. He is vice-president and director of the Colonial National Bank of Connellsville and the Connellsville Macaroni Co., Inc., treasurer and director of the Crawford Coal & Coke Co., and Laurel Coal Mining Co., and a director in the National Veterans Bank, Rome, Italy, and the Title & Trust Co., of Western Pennsylvania. He is also vice-president of the Merchants & Miners State Bank of Uniontown, Pa.

Mr. Corrado is a member of the Pleasant Valley Country Club and the Kiwanis Club of Connellsville.

On September 25, 1913, he was married to Angelina Bell and they have one son and two daughters: Albert, Josephine and Gloria.

His residence address is 232 East Fairview Avenue and his offices are in the Colonial National Bank Building, Connellsville, Pa.

* * *

JAMES J. DOUGHERTY.

(Continued from Page 552)

Not too busy or too much absorbed in business Mr. Dougherty has not neglected to form social and fraternal associations. These include his membership in the Pleasant Valley Country Club, Connellsville Lodge No. 503, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Yough Tent No. 159, Knights of Maccabees; Connellsville Council, Knights of Columbus and Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Dougherty was married to Miss Anna K. O'Donnell, April 14, 1902. Three children, with their parents, form the family circle in the home which is located at 412 East Cedar Avenue. Mr. Dougherty's office is in the Title & Trust Building.

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W. A. McHUGH, M. D.

(Continued from Page 537)

Dr. McHugh is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Phi Alpha Sigma Fraternity, the Knights of Columbus, B. P. O. Elks No. 370, the Country, Laurel and Kiwanis Clubs of Uniontown, Pa.

On July 10, 1917, Dr. McHugh was married to Miss Gwendolyn Barnes of Uniontown and they have two daughters: Martha and Maria Jane.

His residence address is 60 Stockton Avenue and his offices are on the second floor of the Union Trust Building, Uniontown, Pa.

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WOODA N. CARR.

(Continued from Page 532)

and A. M., past high priest Union Chapter No. 165, Royal Arch Masons, and past eminent commander of Uniontown Commandery No. 49, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Uniontown Lodge of Perfection, American Association of Scottish Rite. He is also past exalted ruler of Uniontown Lodge, No. 370, B. P. O. E., and a member of the Uniontown Kiwanis Club.

On October 21, 1903, Mr. Carr was married to Miss Julia Kisinger, of Brownsville, and to this union one son, John D., was born.

Mr. Carr resides on South Mount Vernon Avenue, Uniontown, and his offices are in the Second National Bank Building.

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R. S. BURCHINAL.

(Continued from Page 555)

given liberally of his time and resources to the church and philanthropic causes. During the World War he was chairman of the various Liberty Loan drives for Smithfield, his work proving meritorious by the fact that the quota was always over subscribed.

On December 31, 1891, he married Miss Verdie G. Lowe, daughter of J. M. D. Lowe. They have one son and two daughters: W. J., representative in General Assembly from the First District, Fayette County, 1922 to 1924; Mrs. Mabel Wise and Mrs. Harland Huhn.

His residence is Smithfield, Pa.

HARRY WHYEL.

(Continued from Page 518)

owns one of the best farms and dairies to be found in Fayette County.

Mr. Whyel served as city school director for ten years, being president of the board for two years. He was actively associated with various movements during the recent World War, being chairman of the War Chest and the Liberty Loan drives.

He is a member of all Masonic bodies, the Shrine of Pittsburgh, Knights Templar; member of the Uniontown Rotary Club, Uniontown Country Club, Uniontown Laurel Club, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and member of the board of directors of the Uniontown Y. M. C. A., and the Boy Scout Council. Mr. Whyel is a Methodist and a member of the official board of the Asbury Methodist Church.

Mr. Whyel was first married to Miss Elizabeth Prentice on September 12, 1894. He was married the second time on June 10, 1902, to Miss Florence Williams, daughter of J. V. Williams. There are three daughters: Mrs. Frances P. Hutchinson, Elizabeth P., Ellen C., and one son, Thomas M., who served as an aviator in the late war, and is now associated with his father in business.

Mr. Whyel's residence address is corner of Berkley Street and Derrick Avenue, and his business address the Fayette Title & Trust Building, Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

HON. GUY WATSON BROWN.

(Continued from Page 513)

Although not an active politician he has always taken an interest in governmental affairs. For a number of years he served his local district as councilman and school director. In November, 1922, he was elected State Senator from the Thirty-Second Senatorial District, as the successor of the late Senator William E. Crow.

Mr. Brown's ancestors are of old pioneer stock of Fayette County, they being among the first to push across the Alleghenies. His father, Samuel Brown, was for many years one of the most prosperous farmers of Jefferson Township, Fayette County.

Mr. Brown is a member of all Masonic orders and of the Nemacolin Country Club. Since boyhood he has been a member of the Little Redstone Presbyterian Church of which he has been an elder and treasurer for many years. He is also treasurer of the Benevolent Funds of the Redstone Presbytery.

During the war Mr. Brown was most active, being chairman of the local Liberty Loan and Red Cross committees.

On September 14, 1911, Mr. Brown married Cora Patterson of Westmoreland County. They have five children: Frances Lucille, Mary Virginia, Samuel Watson, Guy Wilson, Jr., and Gordon Thomson.

* * *

JOHN M. CORE.

(Continued from Page 523)

tional Bank of Dawson, Pa. Mr. Core succeeded his father, who was a leading factor in the organization of the three corporations.

He is a thirty-third degree Mason and the present Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Pennsylvania; a member of the First Presbyterian Church and chairman of the Board of Deacons; Uniontown Country, the Laurel, Duquesne, Pittsburgh Athletic, Philadelphia City, Philadelphia High Twelve, the Nemacolon Country, and Fayette County Automobile Clubs. He is a democrat.

Mr. Core married on December 27, 1877, Miss Belle Hurst. Children: John Calvin, Isaac Hurst and Isobel.

Home address: 31 North Mount Vernon Avenue. Office: Fayette Title & Trust Building, Uniontown.

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MARTIN F. PICKARD

(Continued from Page 554)

Mr. Pickard has made Connellsville his home for many years. He is married and resides at 701 McCormick Avenue. A. B. Pickard, a son, is identified with the Genuine Connellsville Coke Company. Another son, William, is at home.

Absorbed in the duties of the various managerial positions he has held, Mr. Pickard has not taken time to form many club or society affiliations aside from membership in Connellsville Lodge No. 503, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

* * *

THOMAS STEPHENS LACKEY.

(Continued from Page 526)

sylvania State and American Bar Associations. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

On November 24, 1886, he married Miss Florence N. Cope and to this union three children were born: Louis Raymond, Florence Cope (now Mrs. Jesse K. Spurgeon) and Alice Edith (now Mrs. William Beatty).

Mr. Lackey's home is on Oakland Avenue, and his business address the Cooper-Lackey Building.

* * *

J. H. SNOWDON.

(Continued from Page 563)

In 1896 Mr. Snowdon was married to Miss Emma L. Taylor, deceased 1900. His residence address is 411 Market Street and his offices are on the second floor of the Snowdon Building, Brownsville, Pa.

* * *

DR. O. R. ALTMAN.

(Continued from Page 537)

His residence address is Flat B, Fayette Title and Trust Building, and his business address 922 Fayette Title and Trust building, Uniontown, Pa.

ALBERT GADDIS.

(Continued from Page 525)

and as a director since its organization. The growth and development of this financial institution has been a source of pride to the entire community and the institution is now looked upon as one of Fayette County's most substantial assets. Opening its doors in November, 1901, the Citizens Title & Trust Company has steadily grown, the last report showing deposits of $5,242,186.97 with a surplus and undivided profits of $466,407.53. Their capital stock is $150,000.

Aside from his banking activities Mr. Gaddis' interests are wide and varied. He is president and director of the Fairchance & Smithfield Traction Co., Bolton Coal & Coke Co., Building & Loan Co., president and director of the Bertha Coal & Coke Co., and vice-president of Waltersburg Coal & Coke Co. He is also a director in the Fayette Real Estate Co., Prospect Coal & Coke Co., president Fayette Coal Co. of Ohio and treasurer of the Fayette Farm Bureau since its organization.

Mr. Gaddis has been a strong prohibitionist practically all of his life and has given unstintingly of his time and resources towards furthering the prohibition cause and the enforcement of law, both state and national. It can be said unreservedly that he is one of those who has worked most diligently and courageously in the interests of prohibition.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and particularly active in Methodist Episcopal church circles. In 1900 he was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in Chicago.

During the World War he was identified with the various activities growing out of the war work and rendered efficient service in the Allied cause.

On October 25, 1871, Mr. Gaddis married Miss Esther Jones and they have one daughter, Jane Carter.

His residence is in North Union Township, Fayette County, and his offices are in the Citizens Title & Trust Company of Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

H. L. ROBINSON.

(Continued from Page 525)

pany, secretary and director; Uniontown Savings and Loan Company, director.

Mr. Robinson is a prominent Mason. He is past master of Fayette Lodge, F. and A. M., past high priest of Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and past commander of Uniontown Commandery, Knights Templar. He has served as trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, Uniontown, and always been active in church and Sunday school work.

His wife was Miss Laverna R. Smith, daughter of Charles L. and Cordelia (Richey) Smith, of South Union Tonwship, the wedding date being June 19, 1889. To this union were born the following children: John Lowrie, Charles Stillman, Harold Lee, Agnes Canon, William Jabez, Daniel Sturgeon, Hunter Richey and Samuel Jones. Five of the boys saw active service in the great World War, while Hunter Richey Robinson is now in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. Robinson's business address is the Blackstone Building, Uniontown, and his residence is 63 Prospect Street.

* * *

WILLIAM W. PARSHALL.

(Continued from Page 523)

homestead in German Township, this county, consisting of over three hundred acres on which he conducts a dairy along with general farming operations.

Mr. Parshall is a member of the Uniontown Country Club and the Uniontown Laurel Club.

He was married on June 11, 1902, to Miss Amelia Baldwin, of Springfield, Ohio, daughter of Henry and Maria (Dawson) Baldwin. There are five children: William B., now a sophomore at Cornell University, Louise B., Lawrence, Henry Baldwin and Edward Rodney.

His residence address is the National Pike, Uniontown, and his business address the Ewing Building, Uniontown.

* * *

ANDREW BROWN.

(Continued from Page 514)

work for many years. Mr Brown's forebears were farmers. His father studied medicine but turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Throughout his life he was a great reader and his knowledge covered a wide field.

Andrew Brown married Mary N. Patterson, October 13, 1897. Four children were born to them: John Andrew, a graduate of Ohio State University; Clark P., engaged in coal operation, Westmoreland County; Sarah, in her second year at Wooster College and Mary Jane, now (1922) attending Washington Seminary, Pa.

* * *

JESSE R. BROWN.

(Continued from Page 532)

interest in community work. He is a member of the Nemacolin Country Club of Beallsville, Pa.

On June 22, 1911, Mr. Brown married Miss Margaret Estella Elliott and they have one son, William Elliott Brown.

His residence and business address is Fayette City, Pa.

* * *

W. J. BURCHINAL.

(Continued from Page 555)

Mr. Burchinal has recently established himself in his beautiful new home on the improved Morgantown Highway at Smithfield, Pa.

M. M. COCHRAN.

(Continued from Page 530)

1902, with his associates, of which he was president and manager for eighteen years, and which company leased its 13,000 acres of coal to the Connellsville By-Product Coal Company of West Virginia, and he is now its vice-president.

Mr. Cochran's pet hobby is Bethany College and his generous contributions to that fast-growing institution have reached the million dollar mark. He has been a trustee of Bethany since 1882, being elected to the vacancy occasioned by the death of the martyred president, James A. Garfield, who had for many years been a trustee of that institution. Mr. Cochran's interest in Bethany has been very great and has manifested itself in many practical ways. He is also a very active member of the Central Christian Church of Uniontown, Pa., and was one of the organizers of that church in 1890, and is also a member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. of that city.

During the World War Mr. Cochran was a potent factor in the numerous war drives and assisted materially in assuring the success of the Liberty Loan drives, and personally purchased $175,000.00 worth of the Liberty Loan bonds.

Mr. Cochran was elected district attorney of Fayette County on the Democratic ticket in 1883, holding that office the regular term of three years beginning January 1, 1884.

He was first married to Emma J. Whitsett, of Bethany, West Virginia, on January 1, 1879. She died on February 16, 1893, leaving two children. A son, Percy Bayard Cochran, who was graduated from Bethany College and Yale University and was a member of the bar of Fayette County, Pa., died November 8, 1908, 29 years of age. A daughter, Miss Emma Cochran, is still living. His second marriage was with Mary Schell, of Somerset, Pa., in July, 1894.

During the long period of activity in the coal and coke business Mr. Cochran was a resident attorney for all of the above named coal and coke companies and banks; his law office being at No. 42 East Main Street, Uniontown, Pa., and his residence at No. 89 North Gallatin Avenue, Uniontown, Pa., the coal and coke offices being at Dawson, Pa.

* * *

JOSIAH VAN KIRK THOMPSON.

(Continued from Page 515)

Uniontown Country Club, and the Uniontown Laurel Club, and the Hampshire Club of Wheeling, W. Va.

Mr. Thompson has always been an active Republican. He served as member of the Uniontown school board in 1890-91, and was president of Uniontown Council from 1892 to 1900. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church since February, 1872, and his father was elder of this church for thirty years before his death, being succeeded by William M. Thompson, who has been an elder for thirty-four years following his father's death.

He was married on December 11, 1879, to Miss Mary Anderson, of Genesco, Ill. To this union were born two sons: Andrew A., October 25, 1880, and John Redburn, October 6, 1882, both residing in Uniontown.

Mr. Thompson's residence address is Oak Hill, Uniontown, and his business address the Fayette Title and Trust Building, Uniontown.

* * *

GEORGE W. HIBBS.

(Continued from Page 547)

this board has been characterized by aggressive and constant watchfulness against infringement on the rights of the people.

He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar, and is also a member of the B. P. O. Elks No. 370 and the I. O. O. F. of Uniontown.

In 1905 he was married to Miss Ella Burnham of Uniontown and has three children: John, Ruth and Dorothy.

Mr. Hibbs' residence is 75 Grant Street and his offices are located on the sixth floor of the Fayette Title and Trust Building, Uniontown.

* * *

R. S. MATTHEWS

(Continued from Page 528)

ville School Board having been appointed in 1919 for a term of six years. He is secretary of the Pleasant Valley Country Club and a member of the Rotary Club of Connellsville.

On October 8, 1908, he was married to Miss Margaret Allen of Fayette County.

He maintains his residence at 1121 South Pittsburgh Street, Connellsville, Pa., and his offices are in the Title and Trust Building, Connellsville, and Union Trust Building, Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

D. M. HERTZOG.

(Continued from Page 524)

Mr. Hertzog was district attorney for Fayette County from 1887 to 1889, inclusive.

On November 11, 1886, Mr. Hertzog was married to Miss Emma Sims, of Zanesville, Ohio. Mrs. Hertzog died on October 21, 1915.

His residence address is 83 North Gallatin Avenue and his business address 52 East Main Street.

* * *

JAMES WILLIAM ABRAHAM.

(Continued from Page 521)

Mr. Abraham was married in 1903 to Miss Juliet Conner. There are five children: Evelyn Hensel, Mary Louise, Jean Hamilton, James Edgar, and Juliet.

Mr. Abraham's residence address is 72 West Craig Street, and his business address the Fayette Title and Trust Building, Uniontown, Pa.

GEORGE WHYEL.

(Continued from Page 518)

for three years. He served as a member of the old borough council and for sixteen years served as an examiner of the applicants for office of mine inspectors, being appointed by Governors Hastings, Pennypacker, Tener and Stewart, for a term of four years each. He is school director for Uniontown at the present time, having been a member of the board a number of years.

Mr. Whyel is a member of the following clubs: Uniontown Country Club, Kiwanis Club, Fayette Automobile Club, Turkey's Nest Club and Meadow Run Club, all of Uniontown. He is also a member of the Nemicolin Country Club of Beallsville, Pa., the Duquesne Club and Pittsburgh Athletic Club of Pittsburgh and the Miami Anglers' Club, Miami Country Club and Miami Motor Club, all of Miami, Fla.

Mr. Whyel was married in March, 1886, to Miss Minnie M. Wilbraham, who died in November, 1899. In September, 1901, he was married to Miss Emma V. Beal and to this union five children were born.

His residence address is on West Main Street and his offices are on the fifth floor of the Union Trust Building, Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

CHARLES L. LEWELLYN.

(Continued from Page 528)

munity advancement and clean government. He is a staunch Democrat and has devoted much time to his party's cause and has taken an active part in various campaigns in the interest of his friends and associates.

Mr. Lewellyn is a member of all the Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar and the Pennsylvania Consistory at Pittsburgh. He is also a member of the Shrine and Triangle Club of Uniontown. He belongs to the B. P. O. Elks No. 370, the University Club, the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and the Uniontown Country Club.

On November 18, 1920, he was married to Miss Irene C. Buttermore of Uniontown and they have one son, Gregg Higbee.

Mr. Lewellyn maintains his residence on Union Street, Uniontown, and his offices are with the firm of Sterling, Higbee and Matthews on the third floor of the Union Trust Building, Uniontown, and the Title and Trust Building, Connellsville, Pa.

* * *

B. F. STERLING.

(Continued from Page 527)

the Union Trust Company; director of the Republic Coal and Coke Company; director of the Old Connellsville Coke Company; director of the Clark Coal Company; director of the News Publishing Company, and director of the United States Annuity Society.

Mr. Sterling is a member of all Masonic bodies, Scottish and York rite, Pennsylvania Consistory of Pittsburgh, Knights Templar, the Shrine, Pennsylvania Society of New York City, B. P. O. E. No. 370 and the Kiwanis Club of Uniontown.

He married Miss May Conner of Masontown on December 14, 1899. There are two sons, Randolph Foster and Robert Bruce, and one daughter, May Conner.

Mr. Sterling's residence address is 51 North Mount Vernon Avenue, and his offices are on the third floor of the Union Trust Building, Uniontown, and Title and Trust Building, Connellsville, Pa.

* * *

MORGAN H. BOWMAN.

(Continued from Page 530)

member of all Masonic bodies up to and including 33rd degree Mason. He is a member of the Uniontown Rotary Club, Uniontown Country Club, Uniontown Laurel Club, and the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh. He has been director, treasurer and secretary of the Uniontown Water Company since its organization. He is also treasurer of the First Presbyterian church of Uniontown.

In 1872 Mr. Bowman married Miss Elizabeth S. Seaton and to this union four children were born: M. H. Bowman, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Charles S. Bowman, of Uniontown, Mrs. D. W. McDonald, of Uniontown, and Mrs. Richard Coulter, of Greensburg.

Mr. Bowman's residence address is 108 Ben Lomond Street, and his business address the National Bank of Fayette County, Uniontown.

* * *

W. D. GHRIST.

(Continued from Page 547)

fellow-citizens. He is identified with the various Masonic bodies, including the Pennsylvania Consistory of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Shrine, Triangle Club, Rotary Club, the B. P. O. Elks No. 370 and the Laurel Club of Uniontown. He is also a vestryman in St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Uniontown.

On May 29, 1901, Mr. Ghrist married Miss Katharine Beall, daughter of C. H. Beall of Uniontown, and they have two sons and two daughters; Thomas, now at State College, Elizabeth Beall, now completing her studies at Stewart Hall, Staunton, Va., and William and Rachael, who are attending the schools of Uniontown.

Mr. Ghrist resides at 111 Stockton Avenue, and his business address is Post Office Building, Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

S. W. METZLER.

(Continued from Page 534)

Club, an Elk, and member of the Laurel Club and Uniontown Country Club.

On October 12, 1904, Mr. Metzler married Miss Margaret Clare Judkins of Barnesville, Ohio, and there are two children: Martha Judkins and William J.

The Metzler home is 81 Pennsylvania Avenue, and Mr. Metzler's business address the Wright-Metzler Company, Uniontown.

FRANK WILBUR WRIGHT.

(Continued from Page 534)

he opened a dry goods store in his own name. In May, 1904, he, in association with W. W. Wright, Robert Felty, W. L. Wright and S. W. Meltzer, established a department store in the First National Bank Building, Connellsville. Three years later a second store was opened in Uniontown, both operated by the Wright-Metzler Company, of which Mr. Wright is president and S. W. Metzler, is secretary and treasurer. The establishments have enjoyed the confidence of the buying public from their inception and have constantly increased in patronage until they are doing the largest retail business in Fayette County.

In addition to the business with which Mr. Wright is directly identified he is president of the Webster County New River Coal Company and of the Cedar Creek Coal & Coke Company, with mines at Exchange, W. Va. He is president of the Board of Trustees, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Connellsville, and a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 346, F. & A. M., Connellsville.

During the World War Mr. Wright was a member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense; member of the committee of public safety for Fayette County; a member of the executive committee, Fayette County Chapter, American Red Cross and purchasing agent and distributor of Red Cross supplies in charge of all such activities in Fayette County.

When Connellsville adopted the third-class city form of government, November 4, 1913, Mr. Wright was elected member of the city council on the Republican ticket and assigned as superintendent of the Department of Public Safety. With this exception he has never taken active part in politics but has always displayed that interest in public affairs which distinguishes the useful citizen.

On July 18, 1894, while residing at Buckhannon, W. Va., Mr. Wright married Miss Annie Poundstone, daughter of Captain Alexander McClelland and Aramita McCormick Poundstone, both of whom originally came from Fayette County, Pa. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wright are Homer Dana Wright, born June 21, 1896, and Frank McCormick Wright, born January 17, 1899. Both sons are now actively engaged in furthering the development of the Connellsville store of the Wright-Metzler Company.

* * *

SAMUEL JAMES HARRY.

(Continued from Page 553)

York City, the latter ranking as one of the greatest engineering and contracting jobs in the history of the world.

In addition to his contracting activities which embrace general construction work in addition to shaft sinking, Mr. Harry has been very prominently and actively identified with a number of mining companies, as a producer of coal and coke, glass and manganese ore and in the development of by-product coke ovens and the recovery of the volatile hydrocarbons by the low temperature distillation process.

Enterprises in the financial world have also claimed much of Mr. Harry's attention, he being a director of the Girard Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia and a director of the First National Bank of Connellsville. His fraternal associations include membership in the Fayette Lodge No. 228, Free and Accepted Masons, Uniontown Pa.

Mr. Harry was married, January, 1890, to Miss Mary E. Smith of Fayette County. His family comprises himself and Mrs. Harry and nine children, five sons and four daughters, residing at 340 North Pittsburgh Street, Connellsville. Mr. Harry's office is at 205 Title & Trust Building, Connellsville.

* * *

J. C. FULTON.

(Continued from Page 565)

Windermere M. E. Church at Cleveland, the Grace Reformed Church at Canton, Ohio, the First Baptist Church at Clearwater, Fla., and others.

Mr. Fulton is a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Knights Templar. He is one of the oldest members of the Session of the First Presbyterian Church and a director in the Citizens Title and Trust Company of Uniontown.

On January 1, 1889, he was married to Miss Mary E. Ray, of West Newton. There are two children, T. Ray, who served in the infantry overseas in the recent world war, and Helen M. His son is now associated with him in business.

Mr. Fulton's home address is 19 Ben Lomond Street, and his business address, the Thompson-Ruby Building, Uniontown.

* * *

A. C. SHERRARD.

(Continued from Page 533)

On August 26, 1875, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Pollock, daughter of Rev. David H. Pollock, United Presbyterian minister, and Elizabeth McMullen. Her death occurred on January 26, 1906. He is the father of six sons and four daughters: Margaret Jane, Thomas Guthrie, deceased 1882, David Pollock, deceased 1881, Mary Ann, John Core, William Johnson, James Espey, Jacob Henderson, Elizabeth Pollock and Mancy Eleanor.

His residence address is 111 East Fayette Street, Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

EDWARD D. BROWN.

(Continued from Page 533)

Bar Association, and the Presbyterian Church at Uniontown.

Mr. Brown married, July 20, 1898, Alice Morgan, daughter of Daniel P. and Ella (Lyons) Morgan, of Springhill township, Fayette County, Pa. The Morgan family has been identified with Fayette County since 1788 and its members have also been factors in the development of its resources. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brown are: D. Morgan, Lauretta and E. D. Jr.

H. E. HACKNEY.

(Continued from Page 535)

1918. He went overseas in March, 1918, and was then appointed Intelligence Officer for his Battalion, in which capacity he served with the British forces near Amiens, in the Toule and Marbache sectors, and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. In November, 1918, he was commissioned captain of infantry and appointed regimental adjutant. From November 11, 1918, until discharged, he served as captain and adjutant of his regiment. He returned with the 82nd Division and, after nearly two years service with the A. E. F., was honorably discharged and mustered out of service in June, 1919. He participated in two major engagements and was cited in orders for bravery in action in the Meuse-Argonne.

Captain Hackney is a member of the Fayette County and Pennsylvania State Bar Associations, the Princeton Club of Pittsburgh, the Uniontown Country Club and The American Legion. He is a director of the Rotary Club, vice-president of the Boy Scout Council and president of the Shakespeare Club of Uniontown. From 1919 until 1923 he was connected with the office of the District Attorney of Fayette County.

On December 1, 1917, Captain Hackney married Miss Elizabeth Moore Pendleton of Connellsville and Richmond, Va., and they have two sons: Henry Eastman, Jr., and Reid Hackney.

His residence address is 120 Union Street and his offices are located on the third floor of the Fayette Title and Trust Building, Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

WILLIAM C. BLACK.

(Continued from Page 565)

was elected assistant secretary and treasurer. At the present time he is treasurer of this institution which has enjoyed a phenomenal growth and development. He is also president and director of The Peoples Bank of Greensboro, Pa., one of the young and prosperous banking institutions of this district.

Mr. Black is a past master and member of Fayette Lodge No. 228 F. and A. M., member of Union Chapter No. 165 R. A. M., Uniontown Commandery No. 49, Knights Templar, Caldwell Consistory, Bloomsburg, Pa., Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, 32nd degree and Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Pittsburgh.

Mr. Black served as school director for two terms and has always been active in all movements having at heart the welfare of the community.

On December 1, 1903, he was married to Miss Anna G. Burnham, and to this union four children were born: John Newton (deceased), William Costolo, Herbert Hopwood, and Juliet Loor.

Mr. Black's business address is the Citizens Title and Trust Company, Uniontown, Pa., and his home address is 240 East Fayette Street.

* * *

THOMAS H. HUDSON.

(Continued from Page 565)

from 1911-1914. He has a large and general law practice.

Mr. Hudson is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Uniontown and has served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Uniontown Y. M. C. A. for many years and for the last ten years has been its treasurer. He is a member of the Princeton Club of Western Pennsylvania, the Uniontown Country Club, the Rotary Club and the Laurel Club of Uniontown.

On October 16, 1906, he married Miss Lucille S. Robinson of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and three children have been born to them, Thomas H., Jr., Elizabeth Louise and Mary Hope.

Mr. Hudson's home address is 43 Lincoln Street and his offices are in the Blackstone Building, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

* * *

A. C. BAILEY.

(Continued from Page 545)

Coal Company, of which he is half owner and serves as treasurer, manager and director. He also owns a half interest in the Webster Lumber Company of Youngsville, Pa.

Mr. Bailey is a member of the Rotary Club of Uniontown and the National Hardwood Lumber Association of Chicago, Illinois.

On June 12, 1907, Mr. Bailey married Miss Maude Eleanor Dull, and they have one son, Vaughn.

He maintains his residence at 165 Walnut Street and his business offices are 607-8 Fayette Title and Trust Building, Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

O. P. POWELL.

(Continued from Page 566)

Mr. Powell is a 32nd degree Mason, member of the Rotary Club, Uniontown Country Club, Triangle Club, B. P. O. E. No. 370 and the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters' Association.

On January 14, 1903, Mr. Powell married Miss Myrtle Hempstead, of Masontown, Pa., and there are two children: Lucile H., and Robert H.

Mr. Powell's residence address is 69 Union Street, and his business address 313 Fayette Title and Trust Building, Uniontown.

* * *

W. COOKE McKEAN.

(Continued from Page 531)

On April 25, 1889, he married Miss Eladore Stockdale of California, Pa., whose death occurred on May 3, 1890. On December 20, 1899, he married Miss Emma Yoder, daughter of Rev. Nathan Yoder, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and there are two daughters: Martha Evelyn and Mary Elizabeth, and one son, William Cooke McKean, Jr.

Mr. McKean resides on West Berkeley Street and his offices are in the Blackstone Building, Uniontown, Pa.

WILLIAM ARTHUR STONE.

(Continued from Page 536)

Fuel Company, the W. A. Stone Coal Company, and the Bertha Coal and Coke Company, which is a holding company.

Mr. Stone is a member of the Uniontown Country Club and B. P. O. E. No. 370. He was president of the Red Cross during the war and was identified in various other activities.

He was married on August 16, 1893, to Miss Bertha May Ingles, of Hopwood, Fayette County, and to this union were born the following children: Wendell Alden, who is now associated with his father as a member of the firm, Mrs. Bertha Yolande Barton, Mrs. Nina Ethelyn Whyel, Arthur Ellwood, and Albert Thomas.

Mr. Stone's home address is Hopwood, Pa., and his business address Union Trust Building, Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

HAROLD GREENE STURGIS.

(Continued from Page 520)

organizations. He served for six years as trustee of the Great Bethel Baptist Church and is church clerk, having held this position for the past six years. For the past two years he has been the teacher of Class 10 of the Great Bethel Baptist Sunday school, the largest young men's class in Fayette County. Mr. Sturgis was one of the presidential electors for President Harding in 1921.

His business address is the Fayette Publishing Company, Uniontown, Pa., and his residence address, 313 Morgantown Street.

* * *

A. D. WILLIAMS.

(Continued from Page 531)

On January 25, 1911, he was married to Miss Julia W. Burley of Moundsville, W. Va., and there are three sons and one daughter: Allan Burley, Cecil Dunn, Mary Virginia and Jonathan Bryer.

His residence address is 240 Derrick Road, Uniontown.

* * *

JAMES R. CRAY.

(Continued from Page 524)

are four daughters: Margaret, Anna, Katherine and Mary.

Mr. Cray's residence address is 172 South Beeson Avenue, and his business address, the Blackstone Building, Uniontown.

JAMES EDGAR HUSTEAD.

(Continued from Page 567)

Pennsylvania Society and the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Hustead's father, Captain J. M. Hustead, was a Civil War veteran and one of the best known and most successful men of Fayette County.

He was married on November 14, 1907, to Miss Helen Watt Henderson and to this union two children were born: Jean Hope Hustead and James Miller Hustead, II.

Mr. Hustead's home address is 214 East Fayette Street, and his business address 509 Fayette Title and Trust Company Building, Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

WILLIAM S. NIXON.

(Continued from Page 566)

Mr. Nixon is a member of the Rotary Club, the Elks, the I. O. O. F., and the Pennsylvania State Funeral Directors Association.

Mr. Nixon's first wife, Rhoda Dawson, died March 19, 1896. There were two children by the first marriage—Ray Dawson and Elenora. He was married April 23, 1900, to Miss Mary Abraham and by this union there are these four children: Janet H., William S., James A., and Donald R.

Mr. Nixon's home and business address is 35 Morgantown Street, Uniontown.

* * *

EDWARD L. SITTLER.

(Continued from Page 566)

Pittsburgh, member of the Rotary Club and the Triangle Club, of Uniontown.

On March 6, 1907, he married Miss Stella C. Sheldrake, of Beaver Falls, Pa., and there are the following children: Edward L., Jr., Ruth Estella and Marion Elizabeth.

Mr. Sittler's residence address is 90 Stewart Avenue, and his business address East Church and South Streets, Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

CHARLES L. TITUS.

(Continued from Page 545)

On December 24, 1896, he was married to Miss Birdie Snider, of Point Marion, Pa., and there is one son, Harry Ward.

Mr. Titus resides at 17 Lincoln Street, and his business address is 37 Morgantown Street.

New Castle and Lawrence County.

THOUGH the site upon which the city of New Castle stands was formerly headquarters for a tribe of Delaware Indians, it was not until the year 1798 when John Stewart, John MacWhorter, Hugh Wood and John Wood came to the juncture of the Shenango and the Neshannock, that New Castle became an established settlement.

These four men came from the neighborhood of New Castle in the state of Delaware and the portion of land which they settled was along the boundary of what was called the first and second "donation" districts. This boundary also separated the counties of Beaver and Mercer, from which counties in the year 1849 the county of Lawrence was created.

It is thought that the four original settlers located upon this land by virtue of a warrant drawn for military service by some one related to one of them, presumably, Major Robert Stewart, father of John Stewart.

The first survey of the new village was made by MacWhorter and when this survey was completed, the name of New Castle was bestowed upon the village in honor of New Castle, Delaware, the former home of the settlers. The town site as laid out occupied about one-half of what is now the downtown business district of New Castle, the boundaries being the Shenango and the Neshannock, and a line passing east and west, which ran about a block and a half north of the Diamond and a line running north and south, which ran about a block and a half east of the Diamond, this latter line being the present Apple Alley.

From the very start New Castle enjoyed a steady growth, settlers representing all the trades, professions and businesses coming to it from other parts of Pennsylvania, as well as from Virginia and Delaware, and it was not long until there were many cabins, mills, stores, churches and "taverns."

There is some question as to who was the first justice in New Castle, but it is very likely that John Stewart, being the largest land owner and leading citizen, was the first one to hold this office, which office was the first element of government introduced into the new community.

When settlement was first made the nearest post office was that at Fort McIntosh, where the town of Beaver now stands, and the mails were carried from this office to New Castle. In 1812 the first post office was established in New Castle, President Madison appointing Joseph T. Boyd postmaster, which position he held for more than 25 years.

About this time also the city limits were enlarged by several additions, and in 1825, the population being almost 300, the legislature created the borough of New Castle, Robert McConaghy becoming the first burgess. At this same time the city was re-surveyed owing to the fact that errors had been made in the original survey, and the work of this re-survey was carried on by three citizens, Joseph Justice, Nathaniel McElevy, and Joseph Emery.

The year after the creation of the borough the first newspaper ever published in New Castle, known as the New Castle Register, commenced its career under the direction of David Crawford, printer and editor. The first church to build in New Castle was the Presbyterian, the congregation erecting its building in 1804. About 1814 the Seceders built their structure on North Jefferson Street and shortly after the Methodists began their building which was on what is now South Jefferson Street.

Up until 1833 there were no railroads or canals in what is now Lawrence County and the only lines of communication were by way of country roads and paths, but in that year the Erie Extension Canal was completed from Beaver to New Castle and commerce on this barge canal became an important factor in the business life of the community. Real prosperity of New Castle seems to date from the opening of the canal and a further impetus to growth was made when in 1835 contracts were let for a canal from Mahoningtown to Youngstown, Ohio, the latter joining the Erie Extension Canal. The canal became the chief mode of transportation in the county, the first railroad in the county not being built until the Civil War.

The history of iron and steel making in the city of New Castle probably dates to the year 1810 when John Stewart, the original settler, operated a forge for the purpose of manufacturing iron. Whether or not he actually made iron from iron ore is questionable, but that he had a forge is undoubted. In 1838, however, the Aetna Iron Works was erected by James D. White and at the same time a nail factory was built by a man named Wilder who came from Massachusetts. James H. Brown, a former Youngstown, Ohio, man was at the same time engaged in the construction of a rolling mill. The iron works began operations in 1839 and from that time until the present, the making of iron and steel and their products has been the chief industry in the city of New Castle.

Both commerce on the canal and the iron industry made further progress, when in 1845 the canal was completed from New Castle to Erie and in 1846 when R. W. Cunningham erected a cupola foundry, new nail factories and rolling mills being built at the same time.

About 1847 negotiations were started for the county of Lawrence and in 1849 these efforts culminated in the State Legislature passing a bill for its establishment, the county being named in honor of Captain Lawrence, renowned for his deeds in the war of 1812. In 1850 the contract was let for the erection of the court house and jail and the entire job cost the county of Lawrence, $32,000.

On the twenty-second day of August, 1849, it is recorded that President Zachary Taylor and Governor Johnson of Pennsylvania, visited New Castle, being the first occasion that a national executive ever made such a visit.

In the early months of 1855, owing to the scarcity of work, the first "hard times" ever experienced by the people of New Castle were felt, and destitution reached such a point that the "soup house" became a reality in New Castle for the first time. It was not long, apparently, however, before the "hard times" had passed, because we find that July fourth was celebrated in grand style with the New Castle Light Artillery firing a salute which was followed by a parade in which the various military companies, fire companies, bands and school children of the city took part and the Veterans of the War of 1812 were "sumptuously banqueted."

In 1858 New Castle had attracted the attention of travelers who wrote glowing accounts of its public schools, its foundries, flouring mills and machine and engine shops and its 600 school children, part of whom were housed in a three story brick building (now Martin Gantz school) which "contained a high school department."

The Civil War period was an anxious one for the entire nation and New Castle naturally partook of the feeling of the times, but the manner in which the populace rallied to the colors was most gratifying. It is said that some 2600 enlistments were made in Lawrence County during the four years of the Civil War, which wonderful showing was repeated comparatively in both the Spanish-American and the recent World War.

The official census in 1860 gave the borough of New Castle a population of 1,882, but undoubtedly just as many people were living in the outskirts of the village as then constituted so the population was probably about 3500. In 1900 the population of the city had reached a figure of 28,000.

Today, New Castle has an estimated population of 49,500. It is classed as a third class city by the State of Pennsylvania, is divided into eight wards and is governed by a mayor and council, the councilmen acting as department heads.

The city is served by six railroads, namely: the New York Central lines; Baltimore and Ohio; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh; Pennsylvania; Erie, and Western Allegheny railroads, and by two important interurban systems: the Harmony and the Pennsylvania and Ohio electric lines. The first of these two electric routes connects New Castle with Ellwood City, Butler, Pittsburgh and the Beaver Valley, while the latter reaches Sharon, Pa., and Youngstown, Girard, Warren and other Ohio cities. Bus lines now operate daily between all of the smaller communities in the county and New Castle.

The tin mills of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company located in New Castle are among the largest in the world, there being 60 hot mills now in operation in the Shenango and New Castle works. The New Castle plant of the Carnegie Steel Company is one of the best located and largest mills of this company and the tin plate and steel output together with its many other products gives New Castle the second city in Pennsylvania in point of tonnage output.

Though agriculture is not the leading industry of the county, it is by no means neglected and at the present time great progress is being made in the production of thoroughbred sheep and cattle, in apple growing, and in the raising of green-house products.

In 1922 the property assessment for the city of New Castle was $29,157,550.00, while the personal tax assessment was $3,206,150.00 The city has 95 miles of streets, 36 miles of which are paved, and 78 miles of sanitary sewer.

There are eleven banks, trust companies and savings and loan associations in New Castle, sixteen public schools, two parochial schools and a business college. There are fifty-seven churches and seven missions in the city also.

New Wilmington in Lawrence County is the home of historic Westminster College, this institution at the present time being in a flourishing condition.

Great limestone deposits all over the county make the quarrying of this product an important business in Lawrence County and the operations in this line in the Bessemer and Hillsville districts result in an immense output. Ellwood City in the southeastern part of Lawrence County is the home of the Shelby Tube Mill, one of the largest manufacturers of tubing in the world.

This community though dominated by the iron and steel industry, is noted for many other manufactures such as chemicals, clay and stone products, rubber goods, paper, textile products, dynamite, pottery, lumber and coal.

The official census of 1920 gave Lawrence County a population of almost 90,000 which figure has undoubtedly been passed by now.

DAVID JAMESON.

David Jameson, president of the Citizens National Bank of New Castle, was born near Warren, Ohio, on January 24, 1856. His parents were Bevan Pearson and Sarah Ann Blair Jameson.

After graduating from Warren High School, Mr. Jameson attended Allegheny College where he received an A. B. degree, and Victoria University, which is now a part of Toronto University. Upon leaving school he read law for three years with Hutchins and Tuttle at Warren, Ohio, and after his admission, practiced in the same city for a short time. From 1881 until 1883 he practiced law in Kansas City, Mo., from which place he removed to New Castle where he has resided since.

In 1891 Mr. Jameson associated himself with the late Hon. Thomas W. Phillips for the purpose of organizing the Citizens National Bank and Mr. Jameson has successively been its cashier, vice-president, and president.

Mr. Jameson practiced law for ten years, but at the end of this period withdrew from the practice of his profession and took up a business career. His personal attention has largely been given over to the interest of the bank, of which he is now president, but he has been interested in a number of manufacturing enterprises. His largest interest is in the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, in which corporation he has served as a director almost from its organization. This company is the largest manufacturer and dealer in plumbing supplies in the world. Mr. Jameson is also a director and second vice-president of the National Radiator Company.

Mr. Jameson is a member of the Lawrence Club, the New Castle Country Club, the New Castle Field Club, and the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

In 1916 Mr. Jameson was appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania a member of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board, but after an investigation he filed a report adverse to the project.

On November 3, 1886, Mr. Jameson and Miss Jessie Allen were united in marriage at Hermitage, Pa. They have two children: Elizabeth Woodward, now Mrs. Will D. McCreery, and David A. Jameson. The family's New Castle residence

(*Continued on Page 584*)

DAVID S. PYLE.

The present head of the Shenango Works of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, David Smith Pyle, is in every sense of the word a product of the iron and tin plate mills of New Castle, in which plants he has spent most of his lifetime.

Mr. Pyle was born in New Castle on May 29, 1870, the son of Henry and Evaline Pyle. He received his education in the public schools, after which he began his career in April, 1888, assuming the position of bookkeeper in the Vulcan Iron Works of New Castle.

On October 12, 1893, he was made weighmaster for the New Castle Sheet and Tin Plate Company. His next promotion was to the position of assistant superintendent of the plant, in 1898. In 1899 Mr. Pyle was made general superintendent of the New Castle and Shenango Works of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, which position he occupied until 1908, when he became manager of the Shenango Works, one of the largest and finest tin plate mills in the world.

Superintendent Pyle is one of New Castle's most active citizens and he has been untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare of the many charitable and civic causes with which he has become associated. During the war he was an active worker in all the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives, serving on many committees and otherwise assuming his share, and more, of the burden.

Mr. Pyle is a Mason, a Shriner, a member of the B. P. O. E. No. 69, and of the New Castle Field Club. He is also a former city councilman, having served two terms in this capacity from 1893 to 1897.

On September 3, 1895, he was married to Miss Estella Sankey. They have one child, Harold S. Pyle.

Home address: 314 East Lincoln Avenue.

CHARLES LEROY McMILLEN.

Charles Leroy McMillen, city treasurer, and one of the most progressive of the younger men of New Castle, was born in Harmony, Butler County, Pennsylvania, on September 14, 1888, the son of Charles W. and Sophia McMillen.

Mr. McMillen's schooling was confined to the public schools, which he left at the age of fourteen years to take a job as feed boy in the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company plant in New Castle.

From feed boy to paymaster took a space of but eight years for our subject, promotion coming to him during that time quickly and regularly and with it the experience and knowledge gained as a clerk in the various departments of the tin mill, Mr. McMillen continued as paymaster from 1910 until 1917, when he was appointed city treasurer of New Castle for two years, and in November, 1919, he was elected to the same position for a term of four years, which expires December 31, 1923.

On February 22, 1911, Mr. McMillen and Miss Ethel Stern were united in marriage. They have two children, Dorothy, aged ten, and Charles, aged nine years, and the family now resides at 916 Morton Street.

Mr. McMillen is a Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Consistory, Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, Elks, the Lawrence Club, and is a charter member of the Kiwanis Club of New Castle. During the war he was most active in all drives, especially as a speaker, in which capacity he appeared in all parts of the county.

Always an independent Republican in politics, Mr. McMillen has taken a most active interest in public affairs. He was chairman of the Lawrence County "Pinchot for Governor Committee" in the spring of 1922 and the majority given the present governor in that primary attests his success as chairman of that committee.

He is a member of the First Baptist Church and has served 12 years as deacon.

FRED L. RENTZ.

FRED L. RENTZ.

Fred L. Rentz was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, on March 12, 1868. His parents were John and Catherine Rentz.

After receiving a common school education, Mr. Rentz became an employee of the New Castle News, with which publication he has been associated ever since. He is now a part owner and manager of The News, having occupied the position of manager since August 15, 1896.

On January 1, 1923, Mr. Rentz was appointed mayor of New Castle by the city council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mayor Samuel Barnes. His term as mayor is for one year.

Mr. Rentz is a Mason, a member of the Consistory, a Shriner, an Elk, a Rotarian, a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., an honorary member of the Union Veteran Legion, of the Roundhead Regiment, and of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Mr. Rentz served for four years as chairman of Civilian Relief for the American Red Cross and Public Safety Committee. He has also served as president and vice-president of the Public Safety Committee.

Mr. Rentz has twice married. On September 5, 1898, he was married to Miss Bell Masonhimer, now deceased. On June 8, 1918, Mr. Rentz married Miss Kate Long of New Castle. Mr. Rentz has two children, Mrs. William E. Ferver, and Jacob F. Rentz, both of New Castle. The family residence is 303 Boyles Avenue, and Mr. Rentz's business address is the News office, New Castle, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE W. CONWAY.

GEORGE W. CONWAY.

George W. Conway, city editor of the New Castle News, while born at Warren, Ohio, on May 15, 1888, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Conway, has spent the greater part of his lifetime in New Castle and Lawrence County.

His education was secured in the public schools of New Castle, New Wilmington, and Westminster College. In 1909 he entered the service of the New Castle News as a cub reporter, and has been in the employ of that newspaper ever since, having been city editor for the last six years.

On October 15, 1913, Mr. Conway was married to Bessie L. Ferver, of New Wilmington, Pa. They have one son, George W. Conway, Jr. The home address of Mr. Conway is 140 Park Avenue, New Castle, Pa.

Albert Lewis Thayer.

ALBERT LEWIS THAYER.

Albert Lewis Thayer was born in Cortland, Ohio, on February 11, 1876. His parents were Ella Hulse and Charles C. Thayer.

Mr. Thayer received his common school education at Cortland, Ohio, and graduated from the New Castle High School in 1893, after which time he attended the Architectural Department of the University of Illinois, from which institution he graduated in 1898.

In 1898, Mr. Thayer entered partnership with his father in architectural work in New Castle and this partnership continued until 1920, when his father retired and the firm of Thayer & Johnson was formed. As now constituted, this firm has offices in New Castle and Cleveland, Mr. Thayer being at the New Castle office and Mr. Johnson at the Cleveland office.

Mr. Thayer has designed many buildings in Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, among which are the Y. M. C. A., Masonic Temple, Mercantile Building, Second United Presbyterian Church, Peoples Savings & Trust Bank, the Penn Theatre and schools, churches and many residences in New Castle. Among other buildings he has designed in other places are the Lehman Junior High School and six Grade buildings at Canton, Ohio, the high schools at Indiana, Greenville, Sharpsburg and Blairsville, Pa., and at Port Clinton, Ohio. Mr. Thayer was also the architect for some of the college buildings at Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia, and for Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa. Other buildings are the Midland (Pa.) Savings & Trust Building, First

(*Continued on Page 584*)

WILLIAM GEORGE ECKLES.

William George Eckles, architect, was born in Lawrence County, the son of Robert McCaslin and Louise Welsh Eckles. He was educated in the common schools, Grove City College, Duquesne College and Cowles Art School.

Mr. Eckles entered the independent practice of his profession on March 1, 1899, at New Castle. He has specialized in public work, especially in school and church work, and has designed about 150 schools and about 50 churches in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Architect Eckles has planned buildings located in Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown, Johnstown, Connellsville, Pittsburgh, as well as nearly every other town or city in Western Pennsylvania.

He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Pittsburgh Chapter of Architects, New Castle Field Club and the Kiwanis Club. Mr. Eckles is also a director in the Union National Bank and of the Citizens Lumber Company, and has served as one of the trustees of the Highland United Presbyterian Church ever since its organization.

Mr. Eckles married Miss Nina Henderson on April 17, 1895, and they have three children: Robert A., a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mary Louise, a graduate of Simmons College, Boston, and Donald H., in High School.

The family resides at 341 Moody Avenue, except that R. A., who is married, resides at 501 Winter Avenue. Business address: L. S. & T. Building.

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William George Eckles.

George Torrence Weingartner.

GEORGE TORRENCE WEINGARTNER.

George Torrence Weingartner, one of Lawrence County's most active citizens, and at present county commissioner, was born in Slippery Rock Township on August 24, 1875. His parents were George A. and Martha Warnock Weingartner.

Mr. Weingartner attended the public schools and then entered Rose Point Academy, teaching school four years during the time he was, himself, a student. Upon leaving school he read law with Robert K. Aiken, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in March, 1899. He immediately began the practice of his profession, which he has continued ever since, being associated now with Attorney J. Roy Mercer in the firm of Weingartner and Mercer, which was formed in 1916.

Attorney Weingartner served as secretary of the Republican county committee in 1904 and 1905, was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from 1905 to 1908 and served as state senator from the 47th District from 1908 until 1912. He was elected county commissioner in 1919 for the four year term he is now holding. He is also chairman of the Republican county committee.

For the last eighteen years Mr. Weingartner has been actively engaged in the construction and sale of residence properties and is practically the largest builder of homes in this section. In 1920 he organized and is now president of the Weingartner Realty Company. He is also vice-president of the New Castle Mining and Clay Products Company and a director in the Citizens Lumber Company.

During the war, Mr. Weingartner was most active in

(*Continued on Pag 584*)

C. LEE HORNER.

County Treasurer C. Lee Horner is not a native of New Castle, having been born on March 23, 1888, in Beaver Falls, Pa. His parents, Cyrus C. Horner and Clara L. Horner, removed to New Castle the same year, however, so to all intents and purposes, Mr. Horner has been a life long resident here.

As a boy in the common and high schools of New Castle, Treasurer Horner made the most enviable record of attending school nine consecutive years without missing a day, being tardy, or out in school hours. While still in school he took his first job, that of office boy for Dr. H. G. Dean, which he held from 1900 to 1902. In the summer vacations of 1902 and 1903 he worked for the Elliott-Blair Steel Company, and in the same period of 1904 and 1905 he worked for the American Car and Ship Hardware Company, now the Johnson Bronze Works.

From the summer to November 1, of 1906, Mr. Horner worked for the C. Ed Smith Hardware Company and began work with the Pennsylvania Railroad on November 11, 1906. Leaving the railroad he went with the Pittsburgh Car Demurrage Bureau and Joint Car Record Agency, where he remained until June 23, 1916, when he left for duty as a lieutenant on the Mexican Border, remaining there until February 23, 1917.

Border duty over, Lieut. Horner became employed in the traffic department of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company in Chicago, but not long after he again answered the call to service, on June 15, 1917, in the World War, which service he finished June 1, 1919. In November,

(*Continued on Page 584*)

C. Lee Horner.

BEN G. GRAHAM.

Ben G. Graham, superintendent of the public schools of New Castle, was born at East Moravia, Pa., on May 18, 1880, being the son of Caroline Palmer and Benjamin Graham.

Mr. Graham attended the Lawrence County public schools and the New Castle High School, and graduated with an A.B. degree from Westminster College in 1904. In 1908, he received his A.M. degree from the same institution and in 1923, D.Sc.

Mr. Graham has spent his life-time in school work, beginning his career in the rural schools of Lawrence County. Subsequently, he became principal of the New Wilmington and Canuonsburg High Schools, an instructor in W. & J. Academy, professor of science at McKeesport High School, principal of the High School at Greensburg, Pa., professor of chemistry, Pittsburgh High School, instructor of educatiou in the University of Pittsburgh. In 1916, Mr. Graham

(Continued on Page 584)

JOSEPH TOWNSEND CAMPBELL.

Joseph Townsend Campbell, representative of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company in the New Castle district, is a native of New Castle and a descendant of several of the pioneer families of this community, such as the Townsends, McMillens and DuShanes. He was born at 355 Neshannock Avenue on April 3, 1871, the son of David Irwin Campbell and Belinda Campbell.

Mr. Campbell attended the Martin Gantz and the W N. Aiken schools and at the age of sixteen entered the employment of Samuel J. Taggart in a cigar store, conducted by the latter at 340 East Washington Street. Mr. Campbell's father was one of the old time jewelers of New Castle, however, and a desire to learn his father's trade took him from this first position, which he left in September, 1888, to take employment in the jewelry shop of James McConahy at 20 East Washington Street.

(Continued on Page 584)

RALPH McMILLEN CAMPBELL.

Ralph McMillen Campbell, prothonotary and clerk of courts of Lawrence County, was born in New Castle on August 16, 1867, his parents being David I. and Belinda Campbell. He was educated in the common schools of his native city, after which, on January 1, 1884, he became a clerk in the office of the prothonotary and clerk of courts.

In this office Mr. Campbell has continued to serve ever since being promoted to the post of deputy prothonotary first and then becoming prothonotary and clerk of courts by election from 1900 to 1906. In 1919 he was again elected for the four-year term which he is now holding, having in the interim acted as deputy.

Mr. Campbell is a Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Consistory and a past exalted ruler of New Castle Lodge No. 69, B. P. O. Elks. He is also a past division commander for Pennsylvania of the Sons of Veterans.

(Continued on Page 584)

WILLIAM G. ANDREWS.

Sheriff William G. Andrews was born in Duncansville, Blair County, on August 3, 1868, the son of David G. W. Andrews, a Civil War veteran, and Mary A. Andrews. He was educated in the Mercer Soldiers' Orphan School.

At the age of fourteen years, Mr. Andrews became a delivery clerk in the grocery store of DeNormandie and Barber, in New Castle, and later entered the grocery of John Knox and Son, as a salesman, where he remained for twenty-seven years. In 1918 he became vice-president of the Cripps Hardware Company, in which capacity he continues.

As a candidate for sheriff in 1917, Mr. Andrews finished third among a field of sixteen Republicans who were seeking nomination. In 1921 he was nominated by the Republican party for the office and in the November election received the largest vote ever cast

(Continued on Page 584)

DAVID JAMESON.

(Continued from Page 577)

is 330 North Jefferson Street and Mr. Jameson's business address is the Citizens National Bank of New Castle. Mr. Jameson's winter home is in Silver Bluff, a few miles south of Miami, Florida, where he and Mrs. Jameson have a beautiful estate overlooking Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

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BEN G. GRAHAM.

(Continued from Page 583)

was made principal of the Latimer and Irwin Avenue Junior High Schools, the first junior high schools in Pittsburgh. He has been an instructor in education in the University of Pennsylvania Summer School and is now superintendent of schools in New Castle, Pa. Superintendent Graham is also quite active as a lecturer in the institutes of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Graham is president of the Rotary Club of New Castle, a member of the Board of Trade, a Mason, and a member of the Consistory. He is a member also of the United Presbyterian Church and belongs to Phi Delta Kappa, a fraternity in the School of Education at the University of Pittsburgh

Mr. Graham and Miss Zelma Burroughs, of Washington, Pa., were married on June 6, 1908, and they have six children. The family residence is in New Wilmington, Pa., and Mr. Graham's business address is North Street Junior High School, New Castle, Pa.

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GEORGE TORRENCE WEINGARTNER

(Continued from Page 582)

all drives and as chairman of the Fifth or Victory Loan he met with wonderful success despite the fact that the intense enthusiasm of war days had somewhat subsided.

As a county commissioner, Mr. Weingartner has been largely instrumental in the development of the present highway system of Lawrence County, and he is also chairman of the legislative committee of the State Association of County Commissioners.

Mr. Weingartner is an active member of the Methodist church and is a director and former president of the New Castle Board of Trade.

On April 29, 1901, Attorney Weingartner and Miss Anna Hazen were united in marriage. They have four children, Martha, Elizabeth, Robert Aiken, and Helen. Home address: R. F. D. No. 1, New Castle, Pa.

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C. LEE HORNER

(Continued from Page 582)

1919, Mr. Horner was elected county treasurer of Lawrence County, which office he now holds.

It is his record as a soldier, however, that stands out more than any other feature of Mr. Horner's career, and it can well be doubted if his record is equalled by any other Lawrence county citizen.

Enlisting as a private in Troop F, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, National Guard, January 18, 1908, Mr. Horner served with that organization until it was broken up at Camp Hancock, Georgia, on November 30, 1917, during the late war. He had served with the troop as private, corporal, sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, and second lieutenant, serving on the border in the latter capacity.

On November 30, 1917, he was transferred to the Machine Gun Company of the 110th Infantry, Twenty-Eighth Division, in which he served during the war. Lieut. Horner sailed for France May 3, 1918, and participated in action in the following sectors: Belleau Wood, Champagne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne and Defense Sector. He was wounded by a high explosive shell on August 24, 1918, and received gas burns on September 6 and 7, 1918. He was made a first lieutenant and then captain on the field in France, and was before Metz on November 11, 1918, when the armistice was signed. Mr. Horner's discharge from the army bears the date of May 24, 1919; and authorizes him to wear two gold service and two wound chevrons.

On November 1, 1919, Mr. Horner was appointed a captain in the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and assigned to Troop F, which he reorganized. He resigned this post December 31, 1920.

Treasurer Horner is a member of the Lawrence Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, La Societe' Des 40 Hommes et 8 Cheveaux, and of the Order of White Alley Rats of New Castle. He is also a Mason, life member, a member of the Consistory, a Shriner, life member, a life member and past exalted ruler of the B. P. O. Elks No. 69, and the Knights of Maccabees.

Mr Horner was married October 26, 1921, to Miss Rachel Elizabeth Allebrand. They have one son, William David Horner, and reside at 1410 Neshannock Boulevard.

ALBERT LEWIS THAYER.

(Continued from Page 581)

National Bank Building, East Palestine, Ohio, Peoples Savings & Trust Bank Building at Letonia, Ohio, and hospitals at Warren, Ohio, New Castle, Pa., Springfield Lake and Canton, Ohio.

He was the architect in charge of construction of Masonic temples at Alliance, Youngstown and Salem, Ohio, and Butler, Pa.; built the First Christian Church, Bellefontaine, Ohio, First Christian and Second United Presbyterian Churches, East Liverpool, Ohio, and the Methodist Church, Elyria, Ohio. He is now engaged in supervising the construction of The News Building, New Castle, Pa.

On September 20, 1899, Mr. Thayer and Miss Ethel Halstead of Cortland, Ohio, were united in marriage. They have three children: Lauren, a student at the University of Pennsylvania; Harding, a student at Carnegie Institute of Technology, and Evelyn Thayer. The family residence is at 332 East Lincoln Avenue and Mr. Thayer's business address is 39 North Jefferson Street, New Castle.

Mr. Thayer is a member of F. & A. M., the Lawrence Club and the New Castle Field Club.

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JOSEPH TOWNSEND CAMPBELL

(Continued from Page 583)

Mr. Campbell remained in the jewelry line until February 23, 1893, when his first opportunity in the gas business came, and he took a job as meter reader and outside man for the old New Castle Gas Company which later became the Fort Pitt Gas Company and which was still later taken over by the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company. Through steady promotion Mr. Campbell has reached the position of agent for this company and now has charge of its low pressure systems in Lawrence and Butler Counties.

Owing to the great demand for gas in this district and the fact that the natural supply does not always meet this demand, there are times, in the winter months, when gas shortages occur, and at such times Mr. Campbell's position has been a most trying one. The manner in which he handled such situations, especially several years ago, has placed him in the highest esteem of his superior officers in the company by which he is employed, and the fact that no serious shortages have arisen in the last year or two attests the efforts of Mr. Campbell to insure an ample supply of gas for the people of his home city.

Mr. Campbell has been most interested in the development of New Castle and he has believed in investing in local companies and owning local property. He has never held any elective or appointive office but he has always followed the policy that it is the duty of a citizen to be interested in politics and to help elect the best man for the office, no matter if it is a city, county, state or national election. During the war he was most active in discharging the obligations of one left at home, to help win the war.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Lodge of the Craft No. 433, F. & A. M., Delta Royal Arch Chapter, No. 170, Hiram Council No. 45, Lawrence Commandery No. 62 Knights Templar, New Castle Consistory S. P. R. S. 32nd degree, B. P. O. Elks No. 69, Kiwanis Club, and an active member of the Natural Gas Association of America. He was one of the twenty charter members of the Lawrence Club and a member of the famous "Tape Worm Club."

Mr. Campbell never married. He lives at 202 North Walnut Street and his business address is 30 North Mill Street.

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RALPH McMILLEN CAMPBELL.

(Continued from page 583)

Prothonotary Campbell was married to Miss Eva M. Robinson on September 19, 1894, their present residence being 115 East Grant Street.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the First Methodist church and has served for many years on the official board of his church.

* * *

WILLIAM G. ANDREWS.

(Continued from Page 583)

for any candidate in the history of Lawrence County. Since becoming sheriff Mr. Andrews has been quite active in the Sheriffs' State Association of Pennsylvania and at its last meeting was elected secretary of that body.

Sheriff Andrews is a member of the Consistory. He has served for several years as a deacon in the First Presbyterian church, and is a member of the McKinney Bible class of the same church. He has always been active in Y. M. C. A. and amateur athletic work and has always considered the athletic field as an unrivalled agency for the uplift of young men.

On January 22, 1896, Mr. Andrews married Miss Addie J. Cripps. They have three children, Adelaide, Charles and Mary, and reside at 420 Court Street.

Greensburg and Westmoreland County.

GREENSBURG, county seat of Westmoreland county, gained its name from General Nathanael Greene, Revolutionary War hero.

The designation was a particularly happy one, for Greensburg's history has been indissolubly linked with the most thrilling exploits of early pioneer and revolutionary days. Her sons conquered the wilderness, then battled successfully with the Indians. Her hardy soldiers fought in the ranks of the Colonists in waging war for independence. And sleeping in a cemetery in the very heart of the town are the remains of Major General Arthur St. Clair, whose services in the Revolutionary War have gained increased recognition with each generation, until, in the hearts of Westmoreland county and Western Pennsylvania folk at least, he stands on an eminence only slightly lower than that occupied by Washington and Lafayette.

Westmoreland county's sons come of fighting stock. The spirit of her pioneer youth who helped to carve the borders of her domain from primeval forest in spite of Indian harassment, survived and was perpetuated in splendid fashion by the soldiers who went out from Greensburg and Westmoreland county during the Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American and World Wars.

It is a matter of record that Westmoreland county furnished more soldiers during the Revolutionary War than all the other counties of Western Pennsylvania combined. Among the prominent officers was General Samuel Craig, whose daughter, Miss Elizabeth Craig, of New Alexandria, had in her possession for years, the famous "Rattlesnake Flag", adopted by a pioneer regiment commanded by Colonel John Proctor, first sheriff of Westmoreland county. The banner, with its curled up outlines of the snake with "thirteen" rattles, indicating the thirteen original colonies, is now a prized memento in the historic archives at Harrisburg. Under the printed warning, "Don't Tread on Me", are the letters, "I. B. W. C. P.," standing for "First Battalion Westmoreland County Provincials."

Originally, nearly one-fourth of the entire State of Pennsylvania was embraced within the boundaries of Westmoreland county, and from its splendid domain, in later years, the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Crawford, Erie, Mercer and Lawrence were carved, as well as portions of Indiana, Armstrong, Venango, and Warren. Territorially, Westmoreland county is today one of the largest in the State, with 1,039 square miles.

To Arthur St. Clair, a resident of the pioneer territory west of the Allegheny Mountains, belongs much of the credit for the agitation which resulted in the formation of the new county. The first fruit of that agitation, however, was the formation of Bedford county with Bedford as the county seat. Then came increased stir for the formation of still another county. Residents near Pittsburgh were obliged to cross Chestnut Ridge, Laurel Hill and the Allegheny Mountains to get to Bedford and the settlers had lapsed into evil ways because of the feeble powers of the magistrates, too far from the courts to make their authority felt. Petitions setting forth disadvantages of the settlers living in the far western part of the State, and their desire for a new county were circulated by St. Clair.

Early in 1773, the Assembly took up the matter and on February 26, passed the Act organizing the new county to which the good old English name of "Westmoreland" was given. The Act defined the boundaries, vouchsafed to all the people of the new county the same privileges enjoyed by the old, gave Westmoreland one member in the Assembly, one voting place for the whole territory, and specified that the election should be held at the home of one Robert Hanna, until a courthouse should be built. Hanna lived on the Forbes road, about three and one-half miles northwest of the present county seat.

On April 6, 1773, in the reign of King George the Third, the Westmoreland county courts were first opened at Hanna's house. There were several other houses near and the place soon became known as Hannastown. For eight years the entire county voted at Hannastown and at several elections there were less than one hundred votes cast.

The selection of Hannastown as the county seat was not without opposition. Aeneas McKay, a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, on March 3, 1773, wrote a letter to Arthur St. Clair in which he greatly deprecated the choice. He says: "Where is the convenience for transacting business there since there are neither houses, tables nor chairs. The people must sit on the roots of trees and on stumps, and in case of rain, the lawyers books and papers must be exposed to the weather. Nothing can be done properly except receiving fees, and everybody attending court, except lawyers, must be sufferers." St. Clair himself favored Pittsburgh.

On May 16, 1775, fourteen months before the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia, what is known as "The Hannastown Declaration of Independence" was passed at

Hannastown. Ninety-four men affixed their signatures and took an Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance, to form the "Westmoreland Provincials", commanded by Colonel Proctor. They were the first Colonial troops west of the Allegheny Mountains to march under the Rattlesnake Flag.

When Hannastown was burned by the Indians, July 13, 1782, it had thirty-four log houses. One of these houses is standing today, and is believed to be the only log structure of its kind in Pennsylvania that has withstood the onslaught of the Indians of pioneer days. At that time Hannastown was larger than Pittsburgh. Although court was regularly held in Hannastown for thirteen years after the settlement was burned, the destruction of the town, however, and the inconvenience attending attempts to hold court in the several mean log shacks built on the ashes of the old trading post, brought about a movement to shift the county seat to a new location. Pittsburgh again contended for the honor, this time with "Newtown", a settlement that had sprung up on the Pittsburgh and Bedford pike, now known as the Lincoln Highway, three and one-half miles south of Hannastown.

After considerable discussion and dissension, Newtown, later known as Greensburg, was legally selected as the county seat on December 10, 1785. The town was chartered February 9, 1799. Public buildings were at once erected. In July of 1786, a courthouse and jail were completed of logs and planks. It was a far cry to the magnificent courthouse of the present day, built at a cost of almost two million dollars, in 1905 and 1906, on the very site of the original crude log structure. In the same year that the original log courthouse was built, the rapidly growing village was named to honor the memory of the Rhode Island Quaker, Major General Nathanael Greene.

The first census of 1810 gives Greensburg a population of 685, the census of 1820, a population of 770. In 1810 there were twenty-one slaves in the town and in 1820, only seven. Slaves were often sold at public outcry on the streets of Greensburg, and there was a regular auction block on the courthouse square. As late as 1817, George Armstrong, Greensburg's first chief burgess, auctioned off a negro girl who belonged to one of his clients.

The hotel at the corner of Pittsburgh and Main streets, opposite the courthouse, is built on part of the foundation which originally supported a tavern first known as the "Drum House". For its sign, the tavern had a large painted figure representing General Nathanael Greene. Here the commissioners of the United States and the state officials were entertained during the Whiskey Insurrection.

The Whiskey Insurrection was confined almost entirely to four counties of Southwestern Pennsylvania, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Washington and Fayette, and of the four, Westmoreland was probably the least concerned. The trouble was due to the method adopted of raising money by the taxation of home manufactures, whiskey among them. Whiskey in any one of the four counties could be bought at from twenty to twenty-five cents per gallon. The excise tax of seven cents per gallon was a little more than one-fourth of its value. This same whiskey, if transported to Philadelphia, would readily sell at from fifty to sixty cents a gallon, on which the tax would represent but one-eighth of its value. An excise law passed by the Legislature in 1772 was greatly opposed by the counties west of the Alleghenies. It was complied with in a measure by the eastern counties, who complained violently of the injustice of forcing them and not the western counties to pay the tax.

It was concluded, therefore, in 1785, to pay the Revolutionary War debt by an enforcement of the excise law of 1772. In June of 1785 an excise collector named Graham was sent out to enforce the obnoxious law but he barely escaped the mob with his life. So the law was repealed by the Legislature whose members realized that the west would not pay the excise tax on whiskey. In 1791 Congress passed a new law laying four pence per gallon on all distilled spirits. Again the four western counties united in their opposition to the law or its execution. So serious grew the matter of resistance to the tax, that President George Washington on August 7, 1794, issued a proclamation commanding all insurgents to lay down their arms before September 1 or abide the consequences. He also began to raise an army and in a few days had 12,500 men ready to march. The army set out from Philadelphia on October 1. At the same time, the United States commissioners, those appointed by the State, and representatives of the insurgents met in Pittsburgh. The result of this and subsequent conferences was a decision to submit the matter to the people. for there had been an uprising of loyal and conservative citizens who favored submission to order and the provisions of the excise law.

It was desired to have expressions of willingness to submit to the Federal Government made public before the army should reach the West and citizens' meetings were held in all parts of the counties concerned. Such a meeting was held in Greensburg on October 22. Resolutions, which in no uncertain terms set forth the peoples' disposition to sustain the law, were drafted and signed by four hundred and twenty citizens of Greensburg and vicinity. The army, however, marched as far as Pittsburgh, but all was quiet and thousands daily took the oath of allegiance. On November 17,

orders were given for the return of the troops. Two leaders of the insurrection from Westmoreland county were convicted but were later pardoned by Washington.

Greensburg, in pre-Revolutionary days, was midway between Fort Ligonier, where Washington first commanded a regiment, and Fort Duquesne, at Pittsburgh. Fort Ligonier was the first fort built by English-speaking people west of the Alleghenies and was erected in 1758 by advance forces of General John Forbes who had crossed the Atlantic with the English army for the purpose of capturing Fort Duquesne and driving the French from the section. The fort was built near the banks of the Loyalhanna Creek, high on a rocky bluff and the site was probably selected by Colonel Henry Boquet and Colonel George Washington. The advance army of Forbes remained at Fort Ligonier until the main body of his troops caught up with them, then they pushed rapidly toward Fort Duquesne which they captured on November 26, 1758. Prior to the capture of this fort, however, the Battle of Ligonier was fought, October 12, 1758, between the French who came out from Fort Duquesne and the forces under Colonel Burd. The French were badly defeated. Fort Ligonier was kept up for many years as was Fort Pitt, erected by the English on the site of Fort Duquesne.

The first appearance of Major-General Arthur St. Clair in Westmoreland county was in 1767 when he came as Commander of Fort Ligonier. St. Clair's entire life is strangely interwoven with the history of Greensburg, where his remains have been sleeping for the past hundred and five years. Erected over his grave in the old St. Clair Cemetery, is a monument which bears this inscription: "The earthly remains of Major-General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country."

"He died August 31, 1818, in the eighty-fourth year of his age."

St. Clair was born in Scotland, April 3, 1734. He enlisted with the 60th Royal American Regiment, May 13, 1757, was promoted to Lieutenant, served with General James Wolfe at Quebec in 1759. A year later he married a woman of undoubted charm and breeding, Miss Phoebe Bayard of Boston. St. Clair resigned his commission in the English army and became Commander at Fort Ligonier, 1767 to 1769. He was appointed a surveyor of the District of Cumberland, later appointed Justice of the Court and Prothonotary, Register and Recorder of Bedford county: was appointed to the same offices in the newly formed county of Westmoreland, and was largely instrumental in framing and passing the celebrated resolutions of May 16, 1775, at Hannastown.

He became a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, January 3, 1776, and was promoted to Brigadier General in August of the same year. He crossed the Delaware and commanded the army which took the river road in the march to and at the battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776. Credited with suggesting the movement which brought on the Battle of Princeton, St. Clair took a leading part in the great victory, January 3, 1777. He was promoted to Major-General, February 19, 1777, and was the only officer from Pennsylvania who became a Major-General during the Revolution.

St. Clair sat with Generals Greene, Lafayette, Knox and others to try Major John Andre. He was present at the surrender of Yorktown. He was elected a member of the Continental Congress, November 11, 1785, and took his seat in February of the following year. The next year, February 2, 1776, he was elected President of Congress. In rapid succession came other honors, among them, his selection by Congress as Governor of the Northwestern territory and his appointment as Commander of the United States Army in 1791. St. Clair was defeated, in the meantime, as the Federalist candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and also sustained an overwhelming military defeat at the hands of the Indians, in which is known as the Battle of the Wabash, November 4, 1791. This defeat ended his military career and turned the tide of public sentiment against him, although historians now concede that the armed forces and the type of men St. Clair commanded could in no wise be expected to prevail against the hordes of Indians by whom they were attacked in Ohio.

The office of Governor of the Western territory did not require all St. Clair's attention and he built his residence near Ligonier. A part of this house is still standing. It is a matter of tradition that two carpenters came on horseback from Mount Vernon to do the finer work in the dwelling. When sixty-seven years old, St. Clair, in an effort to build up his fortune shattered by loans to the struggling Colonists, built what is known as Hermitage Iron Furnace. This property was sold by the Sheriff in 1808 for debts St. Clair contracted in behalf of his country, as he supplied nearly all the forts and blockhouses in Westmoreland county with arms at his own expense, and in the dark days of the Revolution, when soldiers were daily deserting, advanced money for recruiting and bounty.

Just a matter of seven miles northwest of Greensburg, is the famous Bushy Run Battlefield, where historians concede "One of the best contested actions ever fought between the white man and Indians took place". Colonel Henry Boquet, contemporary of St. Clair, was the hero of the battle. The result of his success with the Indians was the "Treaty of Boquet" in 1764. Colonel Boquet is also given credit for the famous old "Forbes Road" on which Hannastown was originally located, and which was the route taken by Boquet's men to relieve the hard pressed garrison at Fort Du-

quesne. The opening of Forbes Road through Westmoreland county and the consequent battle of Bushy Run, August 4 and 5, 1763, settled the supremacy of the English over the French in America, and of the white man over the red.

Almost one hundred and fifty years have passed since Greensburg was christened, and, in that century and a half the county seat has grown to a town of wealth and industrial importance. The very location is strategic, in the heart of the Western Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields, thirty-one miles east of Pittsburg, on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad. The last census figures give Greensburg a population of 19,759, which indicates a growth of 16.66 per cent in ten years. Although surrounded by mining towns and industrial communities, her population is 85.7 per cent native white and 12.1 per cent foreign born. Westmoreland county itself has a population of almost 300,000.

Greensburg lies from 1,000 to 1,180 feet above sea level and is a healthy place in which to live. The city's water supply comes directly from mountain reservoirs. The death rate is slightly less than an average of twelve per thousand, while the birth rate is approximately twenty-five.

Superb commercial advantages have been given to Greensburg through its wealth of natural resources. On the west, the town is linked by the West Penn trolley system with the rich communities of the Brush Creek valley; on the north, with more recently developed coal acreage; on the east, by as fertile farming land as will be found in all Pennsylvania, by coal, timber and gas lands, for near Latrobe will be found the deepest producing gas well in the world; and to the south, the entire H. C. Frick Coke Company mining region in the Connellsville coal basin.

Greensburg itself lies in a "Y" formed by the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Southwest branch, or the Monongahela Division of the same road, which links the vast coal fields of West Virginia, by way of Uniontown, with the upper Connellsville basin of which Greensburg coal field is a part. A veritable net work of branch roads provides haulage for miles of coal trains leaving the coal fields.

Greensburg in on the Lincoln highway with two miles of that coast to coast thoroughfare within her borough limits. Greensburg is eight miles to the south of the William Penn, an east and west state-wide highway, and forty miles north of the third famous trans-Pennsylvania highway, known as the National pike. In addition, these three great east and west arteries of travel are connected by a magnificent improved north and south highway, which gives Greensburg, the county seat, a macadam, brick and concrete connection with the communities on the extreme northern and southern borders of Westmoreland. Travelers rejoice in sixty-nine east and west bound trains a day with auto bus lines to prominent points, in addition.

Greensburg has 400 hotel rooms for the accommodation of the public, 17 public garages, a public school auditorium capable of seating 1,200, four large lodge halls, three moving picture theatres, one vaudeville house, a large and complete hospital, a new nurses' home, a natural amusement park and is soon to come into the possession, by a legacy left by Dr. Frank Cowan, known as Mt. Odin farm, a tract of land for park purposes. The town has playgrounds and two public bathing beaches or pools.

Greensburg boasts of an area of four square miles, streets paved for 75.6 per cent, of their length, and 6,466 miles of street railway. The town has a volunteer fire department of 425 men, motor equipment, an electric fire alarm system, numerous hydrants and magnificent new $50,000 headquarters for two of her hose companies.

Municipal affairs are administered from a borough building on North Main street, where a council chamber, police court, police headquarters, cells for prisoners, a lodgers' room and offices are accommodated.

Schools affairs are progressive. The town has seven grade school buildings, one grammar school building, one high school building and is about to build a new and entirely modern high school building. Southwest and South Greensburg boroughs, both contiguous, have splendid grade school buildings and South Greensburg is about to build a Junior high school, on a tract of six and one-half acres just purchased for public recreational purposes. In addition, Greensburg is the home of a number of private schools and the following Catholic institutions: St. Benedict's Parochial School, St. Mary's School for Boys, St. Joseph's Academy for Girls, and the Seton Hill College for Women. St. Vincents Arch Abbey, one of the important institutions of its kind, is located a few miles east of Greensburg.

Twenty Protestant churches, three Roman Catholic churches, one Greek Catholic church, three colored churches, two Protestant missions, a corps of the Salvation Army, a Jewish synagogue, a Christian Science church and a Spiritualist organization are supported in Greensburg.

Greensburg borough proper had an assessed valuation of $12,334.82 in 1922, with taxes amount-

ing to $160,352.66. Southwest Greensburg's assessed valuation was $1,200,000 the same year, while the valuation of South Greensburg borough was $1,664,350.

Westmoreland county with 442,315 acres of cleared and 69,923 acres of timber land, has a real estate value of $160,051,301 and taxable real estate valued at $147,331,841. Statistics compiled by the State show that in 1920, the county had total resources reckoned from banks, savings institutions, real estate, personal property and live stock, amounting to $272,113,437.10. All farm property in 1920 was valued at $45,537,316, all domestic animals at $5,046,639; all crops, at $8,882,-671.

Wages in the county's industrial field totalled $103,428,900 in 1920. Capital invested was $203,724,600, while the value of the total industrial products was $437,342,000. Employed in the county's 657 plants were 57,381 men and women.

Diversified manufacturing is carried on in the Greater Greensburg industrial field, in addition to those concerned with the county's chief sources of wealth, natural gas, the mining of coal and the making of coke. Greensburg has the Kelly and Jones Company, makers of brass and iron fittings; the Penn Aluminum Works, makers of aluminum ware; the Greensburg Swing Factory, makers of porch furniture; the Greensburg Electrical and Railway Engineering Company, makers of portable and stationary electrical equipment; the Memphis Steel Construction Company, makers of structural iron; the Pittsburg-American China Company, manufacturers of porcelain tile; the Greensburg Glass Company, makers of glass table ware; the Nucord Rubber Company, manufacturers of cord tires and the W. F. Overly Company, makers of art metal work.

As a financial center, Greensburg is proud concerning the total resources of her banks and trust companies. As of December 1922, the town's financial institutions had deposits amounting to $18,016,615.52 and total resources of $23,643,340.21. Based on the 273,568 population of 1920, Westmoreland county has a per capita savings of $138.62 and a per capita wealth of $994.68.

With front rank in natural resources and manufactured articles, with geographical prestige and a splendid commercial and financial rating, Westmoreland lays claim to distinction in the judicial and legislative field. The county boasts of a bar of two hundred members, and the courts have three Common Pleas Judges as well as a separate Judge of the Orphans' Court. The county forms one Congressional district, one State Senatorial district, and sends six of her citizens to the State Legislature.

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ADAM MARTIN WYANT.

From college to the superintendency of the Greensburg public schools, from the school room to a wide law practice and extensive coal operations and thence to Congress—these are the steps by which Adam M. Wyant has progressed steadily toward the goal of success.

Congressman Wyant was elected to the House of Representatives in 1920 by the largest majority ever given a member of Congress from Westmoreland County. Two years later he was re-elected by a majority equally as handsome.

Although the scene of Congressman Wyant's political and business success has been largely in Westmoreland County, he was a native of Armstrong County and was born near Kittanning.

After elementary instruction in the public schools he taught in his home township before he was sixteen years old. At Reid Institute in Clarion County and at the Mt. Pleasant Institute in Westmoreland County, he prepared for college.

Bucknell University was the institution of his choice and after finishing his work there in three years, Congressman Wyant entered the University of Chicago, where he was awarded the degree of A.B. in 1895; he afterwards took most of the work required for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; and the degree of LL.D. was recently conferred upon him by Bucknell University. Throughout his college career he was prominently identified with athletics and was a football player of note.

After graduation, he taught for a single term in the Mt. Pleasant Institute and the following year he was elected principal of the Greensburg public schools. After serving as principal for six monhs, a superintendency was created and he became the first superintendent of the Greensburg public schools, in which position Congressman Wyant served almost six years, when he resigned to enter the practice of law.

During vacation periods, with indomitable energy, Congressman Wyant read law and was admitted to the Westmoreland County Bar, as well as to the several state and federal courts. Since his admission to the bar he has enjoyed a very large law practice and at the same time has been extensively interested in a number of successful business enterprises, in which he is a director.

(*Continued on Page 599*)

Richard H. Jamison.

RICHARD H. JAMISON.

Prominently identified with the coal development of Westmoreland County from the close of the Spanish-American War until the present time, Richard H. Jamison, of the well-known Jamison family, pioneer coal operators, has carved a business career for himself worthy of the name he bears.

Mr. Jamison was born in Greensburg on December 10, 1875, the son of Robert H. and Caroline Wible Jamison, His father was the organizer of the well-known Jamison Coal and Coke Company, with holdings in works, coal lands and ovens that approximated many millions of dollars. Richard Jamison received his preparatory education at Mercersburg Academy, and later graduated from Princeton University. In '98 he served with the tenth regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, in the Philippines and took part in the real service in which that command engaged.

His formal entrance into the coal business did not come until his return from the army. Because of his executive strength and general business ability, Mr. Jamison followed his apprenticeship in the old Jamison Coal and Coke Company, of which he is now a director, by forming almost a dozen coal companies which have their headquarters in Greensburg. Today Mr. Jamison is president and director of the New Alexandria Coke Company, of the Amend Coal Company, of the Avella Coal Company, of the Hempfield Coal Company, of the Irwin Gas Coal Company, of the Marion Gas Coal Company, of the Ninevah Coal Company, and of the Wyatt-Bingamon Coal Company. He

(*Continued on Page 600*)

JUDGE CHARLES E. WHITTEN.

Judge Charles E. Whitten possesses the distinction of stepping directly from the oldest law firm in Westmoreland County, to the Westmoreland County bench, when provision was made for an additional judge in Westmoreland County. His appointment took effect May 10, 1921. When the fight was made for the nomination for the judgeship in September of that same year, Judge Whitten won the nomination by a large majority. His majority in the November election which followed was also a gratifying matter.

Judge Charles E. Whitten was born and reared in Upper Burrell Township, Westmoreland County. He was a son of the late Alexander Whitten and Elizabeth Martin Whitten, and came from Scotch-Irish stock, his father having emigrated from Ireland at the age of seventeen. After attending the public schools Judge Whitten graduated from the Indiana State Normal. He taught school for a time, then passed the preliminary law examinations and registered as a law student.

Following his admission to the bar in 1893, Judge Whitten formed a partnership with Attorney J. R. Smith, under the firm name of Smith and Whitten. In 1907 he formed a partnership with Paul H. Gaither. The firm, known as Gaither and Whitten, possessed the distinction of being the oldest law firm in Westmoreland County, for it had been in continuous existence since 1837, when it was founded by Congressman Albert Marchand.

Judge Whitten was elected and subsequently served with credit from 1903 to 1907, during two terms, in the

(*Continued on Page 599*).

Judge Charles E. Whitten.

FRANK B. MILLER.

"See Frank B. Miller," is the common expression in Greensburg when something is to be done for public good or a ticklish proposition is to be guided safely to success.

Mute testimony that to "see Frank B. Miller" is effective, may be found in scanning the records of war work accomplished and civic victories won during the past few years. Mr. Miller is a many-sided man. He has a philanthropical bent. As president of the Westmoreland Public Health Association, Mr. Miller has been largely responsible for obtaining a successful ballot for the establishment of a county tuberculosis hospital and health center. He has been patriotic, as evidenced by his activity in the Liberty Loan drives, Red Cross, Salvation Army, hospital and other drives of the war period. His public spirit has shown out in his activities in the annual Y. M. C. A. and other local campaigns. He is a leader, and has a following among substantial citizens as is evidenced by the fact that he served two terms as president of the Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the organizers, and first president, of the Rotary Club of Greensburg.

Mr. Miller is also a club and lodge man. He is a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, a member of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, of the Pennsylvania Society in New York, of the Westmoreland Polo Club, of the Greensburg Country Club, and the Hannastown Golf Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the other local Masonic bodies, and Greensburg Lodge No. 511, B. P. O. E.

In spite of his varied interests and the many demands upon his time by the organizations with which he is affiliated, Mr. Miller is a substantial business man and is at present the manager of sales of one of the largest coal and coke producing companies of Western Pennsylvania, the Keystone Coal and Coke Company. Mr. Miller grew up in the coal industry, for immediately upon leaving the Greensburg High School in 1896, he became identified with the Coulter and Huff Coal interests. In 1902, when the Coulter and Huff coal interests were merged to form the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, Mr. Miller was made purchasing agent for the merged companies. Later he became treasurer of the company and in 1917,

(*Continued on Page 599*)

CHESTER D. SENSENICH.

Descended from the sturdy German Mennonite stock which left its indelible imprint upon the early life of Pennsylvania, and became largely responsbile for the progress and development of the state, Chester D. Sensenich of Irwin, has made notable contributions to the development of Westmoreland County, in Western Pennsylvania, worthy of the race from which he sprang.

Mr. Sensenich has gained prominence in the business world through his bank connections and by the manufacture of mine cars and equipment. He made his most indelible mark upon the life of his county, however, by his activity in the temperance cause and its triumphs. As a local politician and holder of public office, Mr. Sensenich has always rendered effective service. As a temperance leader, it is to his credit that Westmoreland County, one of the wettest in the state, went dry six months prior to the time the Eighteenth Amendment became effective. Nominally, it was the stand taken by Judge D. J. Snyder in refusing to grant liquor licenses, and refusing to depart from that stand under pressure from the wet element in the county, that caused Westmoreland to banish liquor from public bars. But it was due to Chester D. Sensenich, at that time serving as state senator, that Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh appointed D. J. Snyder judge of the common pleas court, when a vacancy occurred by the death of Judge L. W. Doty.

Mr. Sensenich's interest in the temperance cause led him to guide many large temperance delegations to the state legislature at Harrisburg, and he was always fiercely partisan in any fight in which wet and dry issues were involved.

As a politician, Mr. Sensenich's career has been varied. He is a staunch Republican and one of the party leaders. As early as 1894, he was a delegate to the state convention where Governor Hastings was nominated and again he was a delegate when Col. George F. Huff was nominated for Congress. In 1896, Mr. Sensenich was elected chairman of the Republican county committee. The year following he was elected clerk of courts and served the full three year term.

In 1910 and 1911, Mr. Sensenich was elected chairman of the Republican county committee on which he served in all

(*Continued on Page 599*)

WILBUR D. HOCKENSMITH.

As an athlete, a soldier, a mechanical engineer and a successful manufacturer, the life of Wilbur D. Hockensmith of Irwin has been notable.

For twenty years, Mr. Hockensmith has been identified with the Hockensmith Wheel and Mine Car Company, which has contributed largely to the industrial prosperity of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hockensmith became vice-president of the firm in 1903, and general manager in 1907. That position he held until June, 1923, and has since been elected president and general manager. In addition, Mr. Hockensmith is vice-president and a director of the Penn Electrical Manufacturing Company of Irwin, and a director of the Union Trust Company of Greensburg.

He is a mechanical engineer by training, follows the manufacturing game by preference, and finds much of his relaxation in associating with men of like stamp. Mr. Hockensmith is a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Mining Institute of America, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, a member of the University Club of Pittsburgh and a member of the Greensburg Country Club.

In politics, Mr. Hockensmith is of an independent turn of mind.

He was born in Irwin, August 17, 1878, and is the son of Frank C. and Caroline Davis Hockensmith. Following his graduation from the public schools, he entered Allegheny College and later the University of Pittsburgh. In 1901 he graduated with a mechanical engineering degree. For the first year and one-half following his graduation, Mr. Hockensmith was employed by the Mesta Machine Company as sales engineer. Immediately following, Mr. Hockensmith became identified with the Wheel and Mine Car Company which bears his name and has continued in this relation since.

He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, having served as a member of Company A, 14th Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a private in the infantry. Although Mr. Hockensmith had previous military experience and was slated for promotion he chose to remain a private along with comrades with whom he had entered the service. After nine months in the army, he was mustered out at Camp Meade.

(*Continued on Page 599*)

CLARENCE JOHN SHOEMAKER.

Clarence J. Shoemaker is a native of Greensburg and was born in June of 1889. He received his preliminary education and graduated from the Greensburg High School. After a four years' course in the University of Pennsylvania he graduated from that institution with the class of 1912. He specialized in Economics and received the degree of bachelor of science.

Upon leaving the University, Mr. Shoemaker immediately entered the real estate field in Greensburg. He established his present business which was incorporated January 1, 1923, under the name of the Real Estate Company of Greensburg, and of which he is president. Enlarging his field, Mr. Shoemaker then became president of the Fort Pitt Real Estate Company of Pittsburgh. For the latter firm, offices are maintained in the Empire Building and between these Pittsburgh headquarters and the offices of the Greensburg Company located in the Shoemaker Building, he divides his time.

For the Builders' Supply Company of Greensburg, Mr. Shoemaker serves as president. He is a director of the recently organized Union Trust Company of Greensburg as well.

During the World War, he took a prominent part in the Liberty Loan drives and the various campaigns conducted in the community for the furthering of the cause. He gave liberally of his time to all war projects.

In politics, he has taken but small interest and has contented himself entirely with watching the political game from the sidelines as a voter of independent mind.

Mr. Shoemaker holds membership in the Greensburg Country Club, the Pike Run Country Club, the Hannastown Golf Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

On Christmas day, in 1914, Mr. Shoemaker and Miss Una Lehman of Greensburg were married. To the couple two children have been born, John Clarence Shoemaker and Una June Shoemaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker and their family reside at 516 North Maple Avenue, Greensburg.

DAVID PORTER HUDSON.

From the humble position as clerk in a small town dry goods store to a prominent position in the banking world of one of the most important industrial centers in the Western Pennsylvania coal fields, is the history of the business career of David Porter Hudson of Greensburg.

Mr. Hudson was born in Salem township, Westmoreland County, May 4, 1876. He was a son of William and Mary Kepple Hudson. After receiving a common school education, he became a clerk in the dry goods store of Louis Trauger in Greensburg and worked in the store in varying capacities for six years. From merchandising, he entered the real estate game and after two years in real estate, Mr. Hudson entered the banking business. He first helped to organize the old Westmoreland Savings and Trust Company which later merged with the Barclay bank and became the present Barclay-Westmoreland Trust Company. He continued to serve as director and trust officer of this banking institution until July, 1921. In August of that year, Mr. Hudson became one of the organizers of the Union Trust Company of Greensburg and is at present a director, as well as the treasurer of this banking house. He was one of the organizers and directors of the Pleasant Unity National Bank.

Mr. Hudson has many other business interests. He is a director of the Westmoreland Grocery Company, one of the largest wholesale houses of the county seat. He is president of the Pittsburgh Envelope Company of Greensburg, whose business has become national in scope.

Socially, Mr. Hudson holds an interesting position in the community, for he has membership in the Greensburg Country Club, the Hannastown Golf Club, and is active in all projects of civic interest.

In politics, Mr. Hudson is republican and has served on the Greensburg council for the past five years. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Greensburg. He is also a member of B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 511, of Greensburg.

Miss Eva Ammann and Mr. Hudson were married October 25, 1899. To this union, two sons, Fred W. Hudson and Henry Ammann Hudson, have been born. Both boys are now in school, Fred having selected the Cascadilla Preparatory School at Ithaca, New York, for his preliminary training.

SIDNEY A. CARSON.

From a decidedly humble start as a school boy in the office of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, to an outstanding figure among the big group of coal operators in Westmoreland County with business turnovers aggregating many millions, is the somewhat meteoric rise of Sidney A. Carson of Greensburg.

Mr. Carson is a practical coal man. He had nine years of training in the employ of the Frick Coke Company in his early manhood, and has been constantly in the coal game since, with the exception of a single year when he worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For eight years, Mr. Carson represented the Southern Connellsville Coke Company as general manager, and later became president of the Pennsylvania Fuel Company.

In 1917, Mr. Carson disposed of his interests in these companies, and became secretary and treasurer of the Westmoreland Fuel Company. In addition, Mr. Carson holds interests in many other coal operations throughout this section.

He is a director of the recently organized Union Trust Company of Greensburg. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Carson and members of his family have entered the social life of the community in which they live to no little extent, and Mr. Carson is a member of the Hannastown Golf Club, the Greensburg Country Club, the Pike Run Country Club, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a life member of the Old Colony Club.

He is a Mason, a Shriner and a member of the B. P. O. E.

(*Continued on Page 600*)

SIDNEY A. CARSON.

JOHN S. BEST.

With a record of thirty-three years service in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company behind him, John S. Best, prominent citizen of Youngwood, turned his energies toward the development of the town in which he had lived as a railroad man. In 1920 Mr. Best left the employ of the railroad company, after being advanced to the position of acting assistant train master, to devote his time to the coal business.

In 1917 Mr. Best and his associates had organized the Lowe Coal Company and began the development of tracts of coal near Youngwood. A year later he, with others, organized the Fulton Coal & Coke Company, of which organization Mr. Best is now president. In 1920 Mr. Best, in partnership with Mr. John C. Lowe, purchased a mine near the Westmoreland County Fair Grounds, which they operate under the name of the B. & L. Coal Company. In 1922 Mr. Best and his associates organized the Penn Valley Coal Mining Company, which company purchased the properties of the Scottdale Coal Company. Mr. Best is president of this organization as well. During the same year Mr. Best assisted in the organization of the Fulton Coal Company of New York, which company was formed for the purpose of selling the coal from the various companies in which he is interested. About the same time the Penn Valley Supply Company was organized. Mr. Best serves on the board of directors of both the Fulton Coal Company of New York and the Penn Valley Supply Company. Expanding rapidly, Mr. Best, who in a few years became one of the biggest coal operators in this territory, bought, with others, the controlling interest of the Stauffer Connellsville Coke Company.

However, Mr. Best's activities are not confined to the mining of coal alone. His interest in the development of Youngwood, a Pennsylvania railroad town ranking in importance with any on the Pittsburgh division, brought about the organization of the Savings & Trust Company of Youngwood, for which institution he serves as director at the present time. In 1921 Mr. Best aided in the organization of the Youngwood Home Building and Loan Association, of which he now holds the presidency.

(*Continued on Page 600*).

JOHN C. LOWE.

There is nothing more interesting, nothing more inspiring than the story of a successful man's life. For success is not a bouquet of flowers that may be thrown into a man's lap but has to be wrought out of the game of life, the game we all have to play and where only a few are real winners. J. C. Lowe is a winner—a winner in business, in public esteem and respect, and, most of all, a winner with his numerous friends. The maxim that success is not born on the wings of wealth and comfort but in the schools of hard work and self-denial can well be applied in the case of Mr. Lowe, who started out on his own hook and resources when but fifteen years of age with ambition and courage as his greatest assets and a big dream that he was going to get there.

Mr. John Charles Lowe was born December 20, 1871, on a farm in East Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, his parents being Marks and Sara Mathilda (Brant) Lowe. After having attended the public schools in that locality, from the age of six to fifteen, he left and went to work in the coal mines, and realizing that there were many positions connected with coal works, he later held nearly all of them at one time or another. Being always of a thrifty nature, he had saved a little money and, together with his brother, Oliver, bought a farm in the spring of 1897, from which time he was engaged in general farming and stockraising for the next seven years. In 1904 he moved to Youngwood, Pa., with the purpose of making a start in the contracting business. Following this occupation until 1917, he, with others, then organized the Fulton Coal & Coke Co. of Youngwood, Pa., of which he is chief stockholder, vice-president and general manager. This undertaking proved to be most successful under the leadership of Mr. Lowe, in spite of considerable difficulties encountered in the beginning. In 1920 he and Mr. John S. Best purchased the coal lands and operation of what is now known as the B. & L. Coal Co. His biggest dream, though, found realization in the organization of the Savings & Trust Company of Youngwood, Pa., capitalized at $125,000.00 and with present resources nearing $500,000.00, of which Mr. Lowe is vice-

(*Continued on Page 600*).

William P. Nolan, M. D.

WILLIAM P. NOLAN, M. D.

Prominent among the distinguished members of the medical profession, is Dr. William P. Nolan, of Jeannette, Pa., whose successful treatment of fibroform for tuberculosis has given him a nation-wide reputation. Though well versed in all branches of medicine and surgery, he specialized in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis and his efforts have done much to help cure a dread disease that for many years has baffled science.

Dr. Nolan is a native of Reynoldsville, Pa., and was born October 15, 1886, son of Daniel and Bridget Nolan. In his early youth he attended the parochial school, later attended the Reynoldsville High School. He aspired to become a physician and with a view of preparing for his career, he entered the medical school of the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Nolan graduated from the medical school in 1913, with the second highest honors, also receiving the Appleton prize of the University of Pittsburgh. He later engaged in general practice in New Kensington, until 1917, when he enlisted in the medical corps of the army, first serving in the south and later in Base Hospital 65, Brest, France, as a captain. At Base Hospital 65, he continued his study of tuberculosis among the soldiers.

At the conclusion of the war, he returned to this country and devoted much time to the study of tuberculosis. Animal experimentation and examination of human lungs claimed his attention about this time and as a result of his splendid work he was appointed chief of the Pennsylvania State Tuberculosis Clinic at Greensburg, Pa. He resigned from this position May 19, 1923, due to the vast amount of personal work.

(Continued on Page 600)

ADAM MARTIN WYANT.

(Continued from Page 591)

Mr. Wyant is a member of the Greensburg Country Club, Latrobe Country Club, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Maryland; Americus Republican Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lodge No. 511, B. P. O. E., Greensburg, Pa.; Pennsylvania Society, Washington, D. C.; Philanthropy Lodge No. 225, F. and A. M., Greensburg, Pa.; New Castle Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons and Syria Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Pittsburgh, Pa.

At the time of the World War, Congressman Wyant was selected by the War Department as a member of the draft appeal board for one of the Westmoreland County districts. He was elected an honorary member of the John Brady Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars of Greensburg for his faithful service in behalf of the veterans of the wars.

Congressman Wyant married Miss Katharine Nelson Doty, daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. Lucien W. Doty. He is the father of two children, Anne and Adam Jr.

* * *

JUDGE CHARLES E. WHITTEN.

(Continued from Page 591).

state legislature. He held the chairmanship of the Republican county committee for several terms as well. He has also been vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. Judge Whitten is an elder in the Westminster Presbyterian Church and prominent in religious activities.

Miss Bessie Purdue of Paxton, Illinois, became his wife and two daughters were born to the couple: Elizabeth H. Whitten, and Katharine M. Whitten. Mrs. Whitten is a grand niece of John Purdue, founder of Purdue University.

* * *

FRANK B. MILLER.

(Continued from Page 592)

was made sales manager. That post he holds at the present time. Mr. Miller is also president of the St. Clair Supply Company.

In politics, Mr. Miller is a Democrat. He has never aspired to hold an elective office. He was born in Greensburg, Pa., April 15, 1877, the son of Fridolin and Anna Bott Miller, both of whom live in Greensburg. He has two sisters, Miss Lena Miller and Mrs. Homer Franklin Bair. With his two sons, Lucien Doty Miller, and Frank B. Miller, Jr., Mr. Miller lives at 141 Seminary Avenue, Greensburg.

CHESTER D. SENSENICH.

(Continued from Page 593)

for more than a quarter of a century. In 1912, he was elected to the state senate. During his Harrisburg experience, he served on the committee for mines and mining, appropriations, judicial, public grounds and building.

In 1901, Mr. Sensenich formed a partnership with Louis S. Malone, purchased a foundry near Irwin and began the manufacture of mine cars and other mine equipment. This enterprise was a success from its outset and today the plant of the Irwin Foundry and Mine Car Company is one of the most important in the county. Mr. Sensenich aided in the organization of the Citizens' National Bank, and serves as a director of the First National Bank of Irwin and of the Irwin Savings and Trust Company. Mr. Sensenich entered the coal game from the angle of an operator and became president of the Intra-State Coal and Coke Company.

He is a member of the Irwin United Presbyterian Church, and has gained more than local fame by his philanthropies. He is a past member of the Irwin council.

Mr. Sensenich is the son of Jacob and Mary Eaby Sensenich. He was born January 8, 1867, at Compassville, Chester County, but moved to Irwin early in life. He received his education in the Irwin public schools and took commercial courses at night.

On June 8, 1899, Mr. Sensenich was united in marriage with Miss Carrie E. Boyd and to the couple, seven children have been born: Zelma Boyd, Mary Meila, Chester George, Louis Eaby, Boyd Steel, Gray Franklin and Earl Ward.

* * *

WILBUR D. HOCKENSMITH.

(Continued from Page 594)

Entering Pittsburgh University, Mr. Hockensmith played four years on the Pitt football team, was made captain of the 1900 team and graduate coach of the team of 1901. At the present time, he is a life member of the General Alumni Association of the University of Pittsburgh, and is past chairman of the Alumni Council, the ruling body for the Alumni Association.

On September 14, 1905, Miss Mabel C. Elderkin of Pittsburgh and Mr. Hockensmith were married. To them, five children have been born. They are Wilbur D. Hockensmith, Jr., 17 years old, Mary Louise Hockensmith, 15 years old, Franklin C. Hockensmith, 11 years old, Cornelia Jane, 5 years old and Stanton E. Hockensmith, one and one-half years old. Mr. Hockensmith and family reside at Irwin, Pa.

JOHN C. LOWE.

(Continued from Page 598).

president and director. He was chief organizer and promoter of the Penn Valley Coal Mining Company in the spring of 1922, of which he is also vice-president and general manager. This company, too, has been extraordinarily successful, due in a large measure to his guidance and managership. In January, 1922, he organized, with others, the Fulton Coal Company of New York, Inc., of which he is president. This is a sales company, organized for the purpose of advertising and marketing to best advantage the coal produced by the operating companies. This company also has been very successful. In March, 1922, he, with others, organized the Youngwood Home Building and Loan Association of which he is vice-president, and in July, 1922, organized the Penn Valley Supply Company.

Mr. J. C. Lowe is also very active in politics, holding office of the Democratic county chairman. His activity along this line is, perhaps, the only hobby he has. He was married to Bertie Cecelia Byers in 1907, who died of influenza in 1918. They had two children, Mildred Florence, now aged fourteen years, and John C., five years. Here it should be added that although Mr. Lowe's interests are extremely numerous and diversified, his faithful and loyal devotion to his children and home is one of his outstanding characteristics. It should also be added that he is a community booster and benefactor. Being ambitious and never satisfied with his accomplishments of today Mr. Lowe is consistently looking for new ways and means of progress, but is, nevertheless, very charitable and generous toward any and all with whom he comes in contact.

* * *

JOHN S. BEST.

(Continued from Page 597).

At the present time Mr. Best's big business energies find outlet through real estate activities and his interest in coal lands throughout Westmoreland County.

In politics he is a Democrat. He has not concerned himself with political activity and office holding, but has been a consistent supporter of the Democratic cause. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge.

Mr. Best was born in Derry, Westmoreland County, on December 2, 1871. His parents were Samuel and May Elizabeth Nance Best. He entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company after he completed his education in the common schools of his home town.

Mr. Best married Jeannette McAuley June 1, 1893. The couple have one son, John Raymond, and three daughters, Hazel Jean, now Mrs. F. C. Kepple, Nellie Louise and Virginia Francis.

During the war Mr. Best had charge of the Liberty Loan campaigns of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this district and served on Red Cross drives and other war activity committees.

RICHARD H. JAMISON.

(Continued from Page 591)

is also president and director of the Operators' Fuel Agency and a director of the Pryor Coal Company.

Although Mr. Jamison has never cared to engage in business pursuits other than the coal business in all its angles, he is a director of the First National Bank of Greensburg.

In a social way, he is affiliated with almost as many clubs as he is with coal companies. He is a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, of the Oakmont Country Club, and of the Greensburg Country Club and the Hannastown Golf Club. He is a member of the Elks' Club, and of the Art Club of Philadelphia.

In 1904, Mr. Jamison and Miss Josephine Latta were married. Seven children have been born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Jamison have a magnificent city home at the eastern boundary of Greensburg on the Lincoln Highway.

* * *

WILLIAM P. NOLAN, M. D.

(Continued from Page 599)

In connection with his work, Dr. Nolan has written several treatises, most prominent among them being, "Our Communities Lungs" and "A New and Sovereign Method of Treating for Pulmonary Tuberculosis." The last mentioned, created nation-wide attention on account of its illuminating information.

Fibroform, the result of years of research work by the doctor, is the curative agency used or administered through the Nolan Inhaler (also Dr. Nolan's invention). Its ingredients are practically pure carbon and calcium in a morphous form. Requests for full information on this subject came to Dr. Nolan from well known physicians, sanitariums, hospitals and one from the National Tuberculosis Association of New York.

Dr. Nolan's residence and offices are at 311 Clay Avenue, Jeanette, Pa.

* * *

SIDNEY A. CARSON.

(Continued from Page 596)

He was born September 22, 1879, and is the son of Thomas H. and Eliza Jane McCloy Carson. His wife, whom he married October 6, 1903, was Miss Elizabeth Cochran of Dawson. Their children are: J. Herbert Carson, Ralph W. Carson, Helen L. Carson, Sidney A. Carson, Jr., Charles Edgar Carson and Eleanor Mae Carson.

Mr. and Mrs. Carson and members of their family moved to Greensburg several years ago, where they occupy a handsome residence in Alexander Street.

Industrial

Mellon National Bank

History

IN 1869, Judge Thomas Mellon of Pittsburgh, after serving with distinction many years on the bench, retired to open a private bank under the name of T. Mellon & Sons. The venture prospered from the beginning.

In July, 1902, the Mellon National Bank was organized with a capital of $2,000,000 and took over the banking business of T. Mellon and Sons.

Growth

In 1903 the Mellon National Bank absorbed the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce with deposits of nearly $6,000,000. In January, 1904, it increased its capital to $4,000,000.

Since its incorporation in 1902, the deposits of the Mellon National Bank have grown from $8,000,000 to more than $100,000,000 and its capital has been increased to $7,500,000 and its surplus to over $5,300,000.

Service and Departments

Today this institution is equipped to render every phase of modern banking service; its many departments and complete facilities enabling customers to do all of their banking under one roof.

The Foreign Department through our many connections abroad is prepared to promptly and efficiently handle large or small transactions of international scope. The Steamship and Tourist Department books accommodations to or from any part of the world. The Savings Department pays 4% compound interest on deposits. The Bond Department renders expert, interested assistance in selecting sound productive investments. The General Banking Department offers a comprehensive service which is helpful and adequate in every respect.

THE new Mellon Bank Building is one of the largest and finest edifices in the world devoted exclusively to banking purposes. Its main facade is 232 feet long and the building has a depth of 119 feet. Its height is 110 feet above the sidewalk and its basement and sub-basement aggregate 25 feet in depth. There is over 130,000 square feet of floor space and the main banking room is 62 feet in height. The external construction is of granite and bronze and the building is of fireproof construction throughout.

The new structure covers the south half of the block bounded by Smithfield Street, Fifth and Oliver Avenues and William Penn Way and includes the site of the building erected by Judge Thomas Mellon in 1871 and occupied by the Mellon Bank for over 50 years.

Officers

R. B. Mellon ..... President
A. C. Knox ..... Vice-President
W. S. Mitchell ..... Vice-President
A. W. McEldowney ..... Vice-President
B. W. Lewis ..... Cashier
H. S. Zimmerman ..... Asst. Cashier
E. M. Foster ..... Asst. Cashier
Ernest Crist ..... Asst. Cashier

Directors

Wilson S. Arbuthnot
Harry W. Croft
Arthur V. Davis
William H. Donner
Childs Frick
Roy A. Hunt
William Larimer Jones
Alfred C. Knox
James H. Lockhart
J. Marshall Lockhart
Henry C. McEldowney
Richard B. Mellon
William L. Mellon
Walter S. Mitchell
Howard Phipps
David A. Reed
William C. Robinson
William B. Schiller
James M. Schoonmaker
George E. Shaw

Capital & Surplus—$12,000,000.00

Mellon National Bank
PITTSBURGH

Hillman Coal & Coke Company

Executive Offices
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Representative Coal Mining Operations

Ella Mine—Near Donora, Allegheny County, Pa.

Naomi—Railroad and River Tipple, Fayette City, Pa.

Oakmont Mine, Banking Station, Allegheny County, Pa.

Hillman Coal & Coke Company

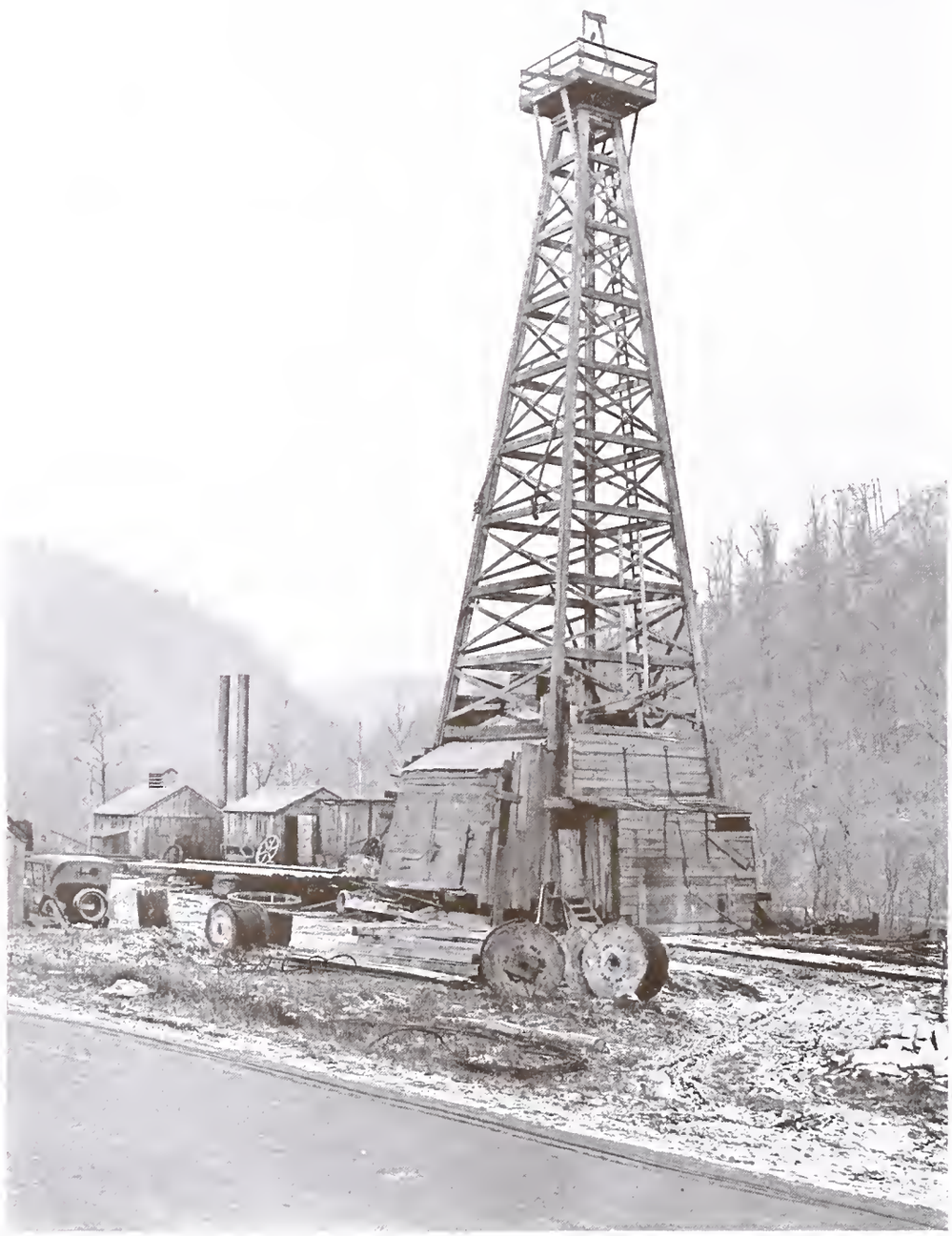
Executive Offices
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Representative Coke Manufacturing Operations

Griffin No. 1 Mine, Rectangular Coke Ovens, Masontown, Fayette County, Pa.

Thompson No. 2, Mine and Ovens, Republic, Fayette County, Pa.

Isabella Mine and Ovens, Isabella, Fayette County, Pa.

The Peoples Natural Gas Co.



The Peoples Natural Gas Company Well No. 1842, drilling December 29, 1922, at a depth of 6305 feet.

PITTSBURGH and surrounding towns are among the very first communities in the country supplied with natural gas and we have become so used to using it that its use is more general than in distribution plants more recently constructed. On account of this and the great industrial plants in Pittsburgh and vicinity more natural gas is used here than in any other district in the country. The Peoples Natural Gas Company since 1885 has been a leading source of supply. The gas fields of this corporation extend from Clarion County on the north, to Ligonier in Westmoreland County on the east, to the West Virginia line on the south, and the Ohio state line on the west; and, in order to meet the great demands, it is buying every foot of gas it can from the fields of West Virginia, extending as far south as 150 miles from the Pennsylvania state line. Many millions

of dollars have been spent in development work in an endeavor to provide an adequate supply of the world's best fuel and its efforts in this direction never cease. Thousands of miles of pipe lines, from two to twenty inches in diameter, are used in the extensive operations of the company. In view of the fact that nearly all natural gas must be compressed to force it to the market, the organization operates compressing stations which have a capacity of more than 32,000 horse power, and new compressors and engines are being constantly added to the equipment, four new stations having been added during 1922. Work is going on twenty-four hours a day, the drilling tools boring their way into the earth searching out the precious fuel and at the same time enlarging present developments. The company also buys gas wherever it can secure it from independent producers and everything is being done to add to the available supply.

The accompanying reproduction of a photograph recently taken shows The Peoples Natural Gas Company's well No. 1842 which on December 29, 1922, is drilling at a depth of 6305 feet, and if successful in drilling to a depth of 6860 feet they expect to reach a producing gas sand. The derrick in the picture has the distinction of having the first crow's nest, resembling a lookout, at its top in the eastern fields, although they are quite common in the California oil fields. It is placed for the safety of the men who work 94 feet above ground.

The Peoples Natural Gas Company's well No. 1588 in the vicinity of the present drilling operations is the deepest producing well in the world, gas being produced from a depth of 6822 feet or one and one-third miles under the surface. It is a small well but proves that there is gas at that depth in that particular locality, and is the only producing well in the territory. The second attempt to reach this deep sand has been drilling constantly for nearly three years and is still drilling in the hopes of reaching gas. This deep drilling is a final effort on the part of the company to maintain as nearly as possible the present level of production, the supply from the old fields being gradually depleted.

Since 1917, the production from new wells does not keep up with the decline of old ones, and the natural increase in population brings additional consumers each year, so that in order to give its consumers good service for cooking, water heating and incidental heating, the company has urged its customers to use coal or coke for their main heating appliances during extreme cold weather. In this way the shortage of gas would be averted and excellent service maintained.

The following are the officers of the company:

Christy Payne	President
John B. Tonkin	Vice-President and General Manager
E. W. Williamson	Assistant General Manager
S. E. W. Burnside	Secretary
R. D. Beardsley	Treasurer
Denton Borger	Assistant Secretary
C. H. Rupp	Assistant Treasurer
O. H. Graf	Assistant Treasurer
James G. Pew	Superintendent

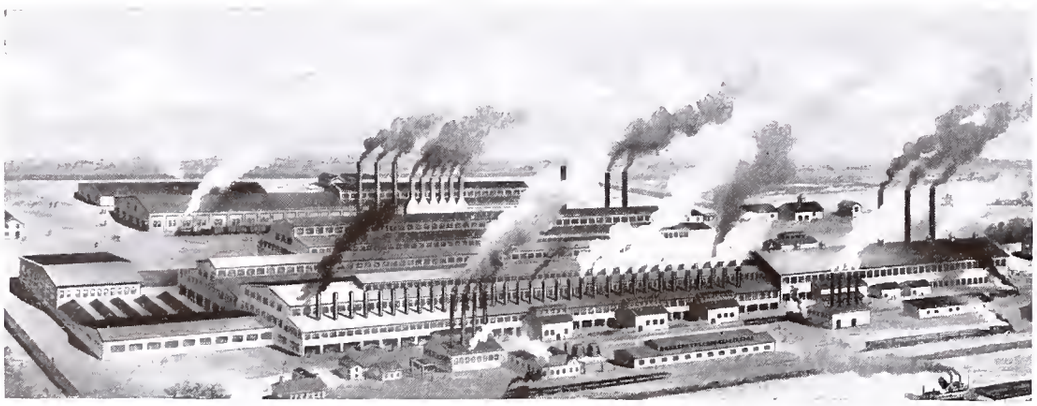
Bird's-eye view of one of the gas compressing stations.

FOLLANSBEE BROTHERS COMPANY

Manufacturers of

TIN PLATE SHEET STEEL TERNE PLATE

GENERAL OFFICES PITTSBURGH



BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Open Hearth Works Tin Plate and Sheet Mills and Specialty Factory, Follansbee, W. Va., Plant No. 1.
Open Hearth Works and Sheet Mills, Toronto, Ohio, Plant No. 2.

Originally the principal products were imported, but with the introduction of the Tin Plate and Sheet industry into America they became manufacturers. Their Mills are recognized as being most complete in all respects. An exclusive feature is the hammering or forging of the Open Hearth ingots.

FOLLANSBEE PRODUCTS

Automobile Sheets

Qualities adapted to the manufacture of Auto Bodies, Fenders, Splash Guards, Fender License Plates, etc.

Electric Sheets

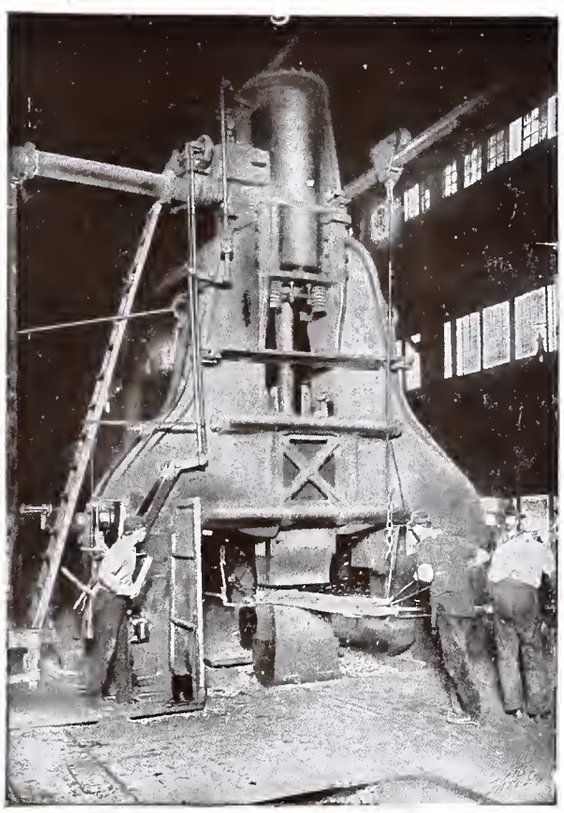
For the laminated structure of Magnetic Circuits of Transformers, Motors, Dynamos, Generators.

Polished Blue Sheets

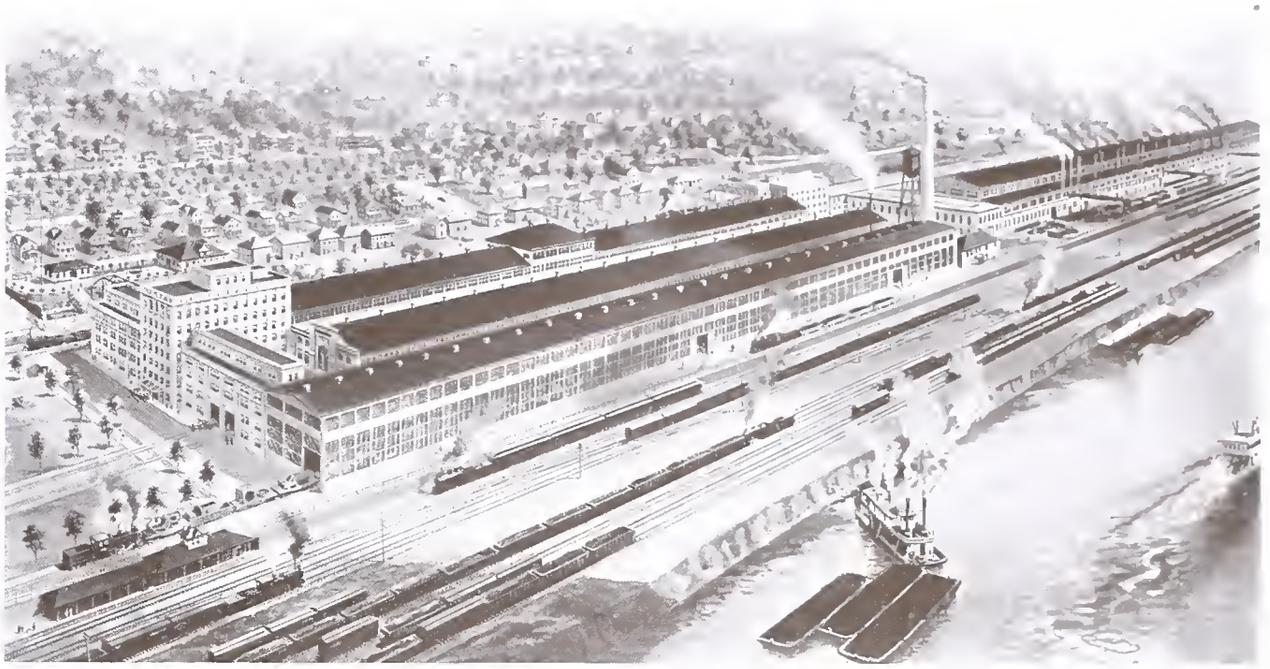
For Stove and Range manufacture.

Bright Tin Plates

Roofing Tin Plates



THE ONLY AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS HAMMERED OPEN HEARTH TIN PLATES AND SHEETS



Mesta Machine Company

The plant of the Mesta Machine Company is located in West Homestead, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River about six miles from the business center of Pittsburgh, the greatest iron and steel manufacturing district in the world, and has direct shipping connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad, B. & O. Railroad, and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, thus occupying an ideal location for a works of its kind.

The plant covers more than twenty acres, all of which are occupied by buildings, yards and equipment. The company employs about three thousand workmen, most of whom are skilled mechanics. The buildings, consisting of general office building, machine shops, forge shops, pattern shop, pattern storage buildings, laboratories, iron foundry, steel foundry and brass foundry, are of fireproof construction.

The plant and equipment are so arranged that all machinery is built complete within the plant from the raw materials. The only limit as to size and weight of machinery built is that which the railroads can handle. Steel and iron castings weighing over one hundred tons have been made in the foundries and finished in the machine shops.

The Mesta Machine Company builds a more complete line of heavy machinery for iron and steel works than any other company in the United States. This line consists of gas and steam blowing engines for blast furnaces, gas and steam engines for rolling mills and power plants, rolling mills, forging presses, shears, etc., cut and machine-molded gears and rolling mill pinions and all the various kinds of rolls used in rolling mills.

Mesta machinery can be seen in all of the large iron and steel plants, and in many of the power plants, in the United States. They have also furnished some of the largest machinery used in the United States Government steel plants. Their product can also be seen in many of the iron and steel plants in Canada, Australia, India, England, France, Italy, and Japan.

The officers of the company are:

George Mesta, President,
Fred E. Mesta, Vice-President, General Superintendent,
J. O. Horning, Treasurer,
H. F. Wahr, Secretary.

SAINT VINCENT ARCHABBEY SEMINARY AND COLLEGE

THAT no building is stronger than its foundation and no institution greater than its purpose are truths pregnant with meaning. Saint Vincent's at Beatty, Pennsylvania, built and conducted by the Benedictine Fathers, is blessed in having been founded in a noble way and with a noble purpose. Nothing builds stronger than the Christian spirit of sacrifice. This element of sacrifice was supplied in abundance by Boniface Wimmer, O.S.B., a member of the Benedictine community at Metten, Germany, and his companions who began their religious and educational work here in 1846. There is a charming interest in the story of their difficulties and trials in founding a monastic school in what was at that time a comparative wilderness in western Pennsylvania,—a school true to the religious and cultural ideas of the monastic institutions of former ages.

In seventy-five years the small settlement at Sportsman's Hall has been transformed into an educational center of this State. To the less pretentious original buildings there have been added a number of up-to-date buildings during the past thirty years. Among them are a magnificent Church in the Romanesque style, gymnasium and library, monastery chapel, two large shop buildings, a new monastic administration wing, a new power plant, providing steam and electricity for all possible present and future needs, and a Seminary dormitory with nearly 200 rooms. The religious community today numbers 192 members, 118 of whom are ordained priests. The 1922-23 enrollment of students in all departments of the institutions was 563. In the course of the years eight other similar institutions have been founded from St. Vincent's in various States of the Union and one in distant Saskatchewan. All of them have prospered on religious sacrifice and St. Vincent's is today probably the largest Benedictine establishment in the world.

The motto of the father and patriarch of Benedictine life, St. Benedict, was Ora et Labora—Pray and Work. A judicious mixture of prayer and work has proved itself the most potent civilizer and educator in the history of the world. The location of St. Vincent's is ideal for the realization of this beneficent maxim. It lies among the hills of Westmoreland County at an elevation of 1100 feet above sea level. Here students are away from the attractions and distractions of town life and the temptations to which immature youth are prone. The school aims at the moral, mental, and physical education of its students and gives proper care in particular to the training of the will which is the determining character efficient. The discipline at St. Vincent's, a heritage of past experience, is designed to develop the will power of the youthful student. The authorities know very well that the spiritual and temporal welfare not only of the individual, but of the whole nation depend upon an educated moral will power, because the nation is built on the individual. The facilities for physical exercise, however, show that the physical development of the student body is getting its proper consideration. The recreation grounds cover some sixty acres, with eight baseball diamonds, nine handball alleys, several tennis courts, promenades, running track, and a lake of fourteen acres which affords swimming, boating, and skating opportunities according to the season. During inclement weather the gymnasium provides inducements for exercise under the direction of a trained physical instructor.

The curriculum offers practically every kind of a preparatory course. There are college courses leading to the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., and A.M. By an act of the State Legislature of April 18, 1870, the College was incorporated and empowered "to grant and to confer such degrees in the arts and sciences as are granted in other colleges and universities in the United States, and to grant to graduates, or persons on whom such degrees may be conferred, diplomas or certificates as is usual in colleges and universities." It is a member of the Catholic Educational Association, of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, and is listed by the American Council on Education and by the College and University Council of Pennsylvania. On March 21, 1914, the Seminary was authorized by the Roman Congregation of Studies to confer degrees in philosophy and theology. The actual President of the entire institution is the Right Rev. Aurelius Stehle, O.S.B., D.D. He is the fourth in the line of Archabbots. The founder and first Archabbot, the Rt. Rev. Boniface Wimmer, O.S.B., died December 8, 1887. The second, Rt. Rev. Andrew Hintenach, O.S.B., resigned in 1892. The third, Rt. Rev. Leander Schnerr, O.S.B., died September 3, 1920.

Hubbard & Company

The firm of Hubbard & Company was organized in the City of Pittsburgh in 1843, so that they are now entering upon their eightieth year of continuous operation as manufacturers of shovels, spades and scoops.

The founder, Charles W. Hubbard, was the father of the present owner, John W. Hubbard.

The business was started in a small building in the heart of Pittsburgh on what is now known as Dinwiddie Street, and the growth of the business has kept pace with the developments of the times so that the plant now covers a vast area extending from Sharpsburg Bridge for about one-half mile in an easterly direction and bounded by Butler Street and the Allegheny River.

Hubbard & Company have installed various new departments from time to time, being now engaged in the manufacture of pole line hardware, track tools, nutlocks, bolts, nuts and rivets, and have acquired and developed factories in various parts of the country, making similar lines so that in addition to the parent plant in Pittsburgh, they are operating plants at Chicago, Ill., Alton, Ill., East Alton, Ill., Montpelier, Ind., Aliquippa, Pa., Niles, Ohio and Huntington, W. Va. Their outlying plants in many cases represent the consolidations of two or more factories.

It is a recognized fact that Hubbard & Company are the largest individual manufacturers in the United States in the several lines in which they are engaged.

Their main sources of outlet are through the railroads, the hardware, mill supply and electrical supply jobbers of the United States, in addition to which they do a vast export business in the various markets of the world.

Mr. S. A. Rankin, secretary and treasurer of Hubbard & Company, has been identified with the company for 55 years and in continuous service all of that period.

M. O'HERRON COMPANY

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

First and McKean Sts.-S. S. : : PITTSBURGH, PA.

KEYSTONE-RANGER DEVELOPING COMPANY

UNION TRUST BUILDING

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAUGH & KEENAN STORAGE & TRANSFER COMPANY

The Haugh & Keenan Storage & Transfer Company of Pittsburgh enjoys a reputation for its great furniture warehouse facilities and the broad scope of its transfer organization which is known and used by clients throughout the city and surroundings.

Haugh & Keenan Storage & Transfer Company was established, in 1889, on Water Street, Pittsburgh. Later the company obtained more commodious quarters at its present location at Center and Euclid Avenues, East End, Pittsburgh, and the business was incorporated in 1898. The concern has been consistently enlarged since its founding and the great demand for its storage facilities has resulted in the subsequent building of the four great storage warehouses now at the service of its clientele. Two of these warehouses are of the modern type of fireproof construction, and all contain separate compartments under lock and key for the protection of the goods entrusted to the concern for safe-keeping. Special rooms are provided for the storage of pianos and other musical instruments and also priceless works of art, and all rooms are zealously guarded from intrusion.

The transfer business of Haugh & Keenan is also a most important factor in their services to the general public. Many motor trucks are in operation at all times prepared to haul any articles to or from the warehouses or to railroad stations for shipment to any part of the world. The transfer department is also at the service of any individuals or concerns requiring any kind of local or long-distance hauling by truck, this portion of the Haugh & Keenan service being kept up to the same high standard as maintained in their warehousing activities. This great organization engages 150 employees who are skilled in their various capacities in rendering services to the public, and who are conscientious in the performance of their trusts.

The Haugh & Keenan Storage & Transfer Company are members of the Pittsburgh Furniture Storage & Movers Association, Pennsylvania Furniture Warehousemen's Association, National Furniture Warehousemen's Association, American Warehousemen's Association, Canadian Warehousemen's Association, and the Central Warehousemen's Club.

The offices and warehouses of the Haugh & Keenan Storage & Transfer Company are located at the corner of Center and Euclid Avenues, East End, Pittsburgh, Pa., with James F. Keenan, president and in active charge since the inception of the business.

INDEX

A

PAGE

ABRAHAM, JAMES WILLIAM 521
ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY 544
AHLERS, HENRY 346
AHLERS, WALTER E. 346
AHRENS, THEODORE 115
ALTMAN, O. R. 537
ANDERSON, CHARLES 271
ANDREWS, WILLIAM G. 583
ARMSTRONG, CHARLES DICKEY 70-71
ARMSTRONG, J. A. 551
ARMSTRONG, JOSEPH GRAY 347
ARONSON, I. LEONARD 199
ARTHUR, URIE NELSON 327
AYRES, JAMES DOUGLAS 135

B

BAILEY, A. C. 545
BAKER, ISAAC 501
BALDENSPERGER, SAMUEL G. 351
BALDRIDGE, WILLIAM LOVELL 435
BALTZ, S. A. 540
BANE, JOHN CURRY 108-109
BARBOUR, JOHN BAXTER 188
BARE, DANIEL M. 428
BARNETT, JAMES E. 166
BARTON, JAMES LOWRIE 461
BAUER, ELMER ELWOOD 352
BAUM, GEORGE WHITE 261
BEARDSLEY, ERNEST EUGENE 567
BEARER, PAUL T. 480
BEHREND, ERNST RICHARD 487
BEHREND, OTTO F. 490
BELL, FREDERIC ATMORE 441
BELL, JOHN ARNER 90–91
BENNER, THOMAS M. 174
BENSON, GEORGE E. 249
BEST, JOHN S. 597
BIALAS, JOSEPH HENRY 127
BILLINGER, WILLIAM FREDERICK 336
BISHOP, FREDERIC LENDALL 315
BLACK, WILLIAM C. 565
BLACKBURN, WILLIAM WALLACE 101
BLACKMORE, GEORGE A. 122
BOGGS, RUSSELL HURD 402–403
BOND, FRANK ALEXANDER 305
BOPE, HENRY P. 121
BORLAND, WALLACE 272
BORTZ, GEORGE H. 536
BOWERS, FRANK L. 558
BOWMAN, FRANKLIN M. 178
BOWMAN, MORGAN H. 530
BOYD, CHARLES NEWTON 458
BRAINERD, ERASTUS CORNING 304
BRANDON, W. D. 457
BRANDT, LOUIS 322
BRASHEAR, JOHN A. 411
BRENNAN, JAMES JOSEPH 297

PAGE

BRENNEN, WILLIAM J. 345
BROWN, ANDREW 514
BROWN, EDWARD D. 533
BROWN, GUY WATSON 513
BROWN, JESSE R. 532
BROWN, JOHN LORRAINE 284
BROWN, LOUIS 168
BROWN, W. HARRY 392-393
BRUPBACHER, ROBERT 436
BUHL, FRANK H. 395
BURCHFIELD, ALBERT HORNE 151
BURCHINAL, R. S. 555
BURCHINAL, W. J. 555

C

CAIN, ROBERT S. 227
CALAHAN, E. J. 438
CALHOUN, JOHN C. 326
CALLERY, JAMES DAWSON 89
CALVERT, GEORGE H. 310
CAMPBELL, GUY EDGAR 123
CAMPBELL, JAMES O. 457
CAMPBELL, JOSEPH TOWNSEND 583
CAMPBELL, RALPH MCMILLEN 583
CAMPBELL, ROBERT JOHN 248
CARHART, DANIEL 349
CARNAHAN, WILLIAM ERWIN 214
CARNEGIE, ANDREW 386–387
CARR, WOODA N. 532
CARSON, SIDNEY A. 596
CASEY, JOHN F. 144
CHAPIN, ALBERT ORLO 488
CHAPIN, NEWTON 348
CHRISTLEY, ALFRED M. 462
CHRISTY, MARSHALL ANDREWS 312
CLARK, JAMES BLY 234
CLARK, JAMES MURDOCH 181
CLUSS, O. C. 526
CLYDE, WILLIAM G. 100
COCHRAN, J. L. 554
COCHRAN, M. M. 530
COHEN, JOSIAH 210
COLE, HENRY ERNEST 267
COLEMAN, WILLIAM H. 303
COLL, EDWARD B. 189
COLLINS, P. K. 460
CONGDON, SIDNEY BISHOP 244
CONNELLEY, CLIFFORD B. 290
CONWAY, GEORGE W. 580
COOK, H. C. 474
COONEY, JOHN HACKETT 480
COOPER, HENRY 291
CORE, JOHN M. 523
CORRADO, GAETANO 517
CORRIGAN, CHARLES E. 190–191
COSTELLA, JAMES L. 282
COVELL, VERNON ROYCE 293
CRAIG, JAMES REED 500

PAGE

CRAMER, JOHN WATSON 482
CRANE, JUDSON ADAMS 281
CRAWFORD, DAVID FRANCIS 343
CRAY, JAMES R. 524
CRONIN, HARRY A. 262
CROW, ARTHUR EVERETT 538
CULBERTSON, ANDREW AUGUSTUS 499
CUNNINGHAM, S. WOODWARD 419
CURRY, ALBERT 270

D

DAHLINGER, CHARLES W. 193
DAILEY, JOHN H. 340
DALE, JOHN EDMUND 442
DALZELL, JOHN ALEXANDER 348
DARSIE, THOMAS CHALMERS 163
DAVIDSON, WILLIAM MEHARD 129
DAVIS, ARTHUR QUINCY 543
DAVIS, CHARLES STRATTON 298
DAVIS, HARRY 195
DAVIS, HARRY PHILLIPS 92–93
DAVIS, HOLMES ANDREW 292
DAVIS, JAMES J. 74
DAVIS, MILLARD LUTHER 498
DAVIS, W. WINSTON 481
DAWSON, J. W. 565
DAY, FRANK PARKER 349
DE CAMP, GEORGE 234
DEIKE, GEORGE HERMAN 254
DEMAS, P. J. 333
DEWAR, GEORGE 308
DICKEY, CHARLES E. 287
DICKSON, CHARLES E. 352
DIDIER, PAUL 279
DILWORTH, JOHN CROSSAN 294
DINKEY, CHARLES E. 164
DONAHOE, P. J. 220–221
DONATELLI, CHRIST 356
DONATO, GEORGE 358
DOUGHERTY, JAMES J. 552
DROWN, SAMUEL HILBORN 499
DUFF, ALFRED WILLIAM 219
DUNBAR, ALEX 341
DUNBAR, CHARLES 224
DUNLAP, WILLIAM KNOX 96–97
DUNN, JAMES HENRY 543
DYER, CHARLES DICKEY 149
DYSART, JAMES CRAWFORD 427

E

EAVENSON, HOWARD NICHOLAS 192
ECKLES, WILLIAM GEORGE 581
EDEL, GEORGE J. 561
EGAN, JOHN M. 185
EGGERS, C. F. 541
EICHORN, THEODORE 497
EINSTEIN, MORRIS 259
ELLIOTT, WILLIAM SWAN 146–147
ENGLERT, MILTON S. 313
ENGLISH, JOHN N. 277
ENGLISH, WILLIAM YOUNG 273

PAGE

ESTEP, ERLE EDGAR 345
ESTEP, HARRY SUMMERS 345
EWING, ROBERT M. 273
EXNICIOUS, JOHN 358

F

FAGAN, CHARLES A. 110–111
FERGUSON, JOHN ASHLEY 297
FETTERMAN, JOHN COLVIN 290
FIELDNER, ARNO CARL 349
FINLEY, CHARLES A. 173
FLAHERTY, JOHN JOSEPH 339
FLANNERY, JAMES J. 413
FLEMING, THOMAS JR. 266
FLICK, EDWARD H. 434
FLINN, WILLIAM 68–69
FLOOD, EDWARD H. 336
FLOWERS, GEORGE W. 311
FLUKE, ROBERT E. 437
FOLLANSBEE BROS. CO. 608
FORD, THOMAS J. 342
FRANCIS, ZED S. 564
FRANKE, LOUIS 482
FRANKS, C. B. 550
FRARY, FRANCIS COWLES 349
FRAUENHEIM, H. T. 232
FRIEDBERG, NATHAN 357
FUGASSI, JOHN A. 338
FULTON, J. C. 565
FUREY, WILLIAM M. 136

G

GABLE, ROBERT BLAIR 429
GADDIS, ALBERT 525
GAINER, JAMES E. 544
GALBREATH, JAMES M. 460
GANNON, JOHN MARK 500
GANS, AMEDIE J. 557
GANS, JOHN LYONS 564
GARDNER, SAMUEL H. 289
GARLAND, ROBERT 136
GARNER, JAMES BERT 344
GAULT, SILAS 491
GIBSON, ROBERT JOHNSTON 309
GIBSON, ROBERT M. 107
GILLESPIE, DAVID LINDSAY 89
GIRTS, LA SALLE 304
GHRIST, W. D. 547
GLICK, R. MORRIS 226
GOLDER, WILLIAM JACOB 350
GORDON, ALLEN T. C. 346
GORDON, GEORGE B. 316
GOSHORN, LAWRENCE 179
GRAHAM, BEN G. 583
GRAHAM, HERMAN DOUGLASS 562
GRAHAM, JOHN DAVISON 291
GRAHAM, ROBERT FLEMING 212
GRAHAM, WILLIAM LAWRENCE 560
GRANGE, WALTER TABER 161
GRATZ, E. G. J. 330
GRIMM, J. LLOYD 251

PAGE

GROVES, FREDERICK HUGH 300
GUMBERT, ADDISON COURTNEY 347
GUMBES, JOSEPH HILDEBURN 171

H

HABERSTROTH, JOHN JOSEPH 441
HACKNEY, H. E. 535
HADDOCK, WILLIAM SAMUEL 321
HAGAN, I. N. 546
HAGENLOCHER, CHARLES 501
HALLER, JOHN 438
HAMERSCHLAG, ARTHUR ARTON 344
HAMILTON, CHARLES COLE 354
HAMILTON, SAMUEL 406–407
HAMOND, CLARK 249
HAMOR, WILLIAM ALLEN 268
HANDY, JAMES OTIS 350
HANLEY, JOSEPH A. 498
HANNA, F. P. 350
HARE, SAMUEL BLARE 441
HARRIS, JOHN P. 218
HARRY, SAMUEL JAMES 553
HART, PENNOCK 155
HARTLE, CASSIAN B. 351
HAUGH & KEENAN STORAGE & TRANSFER CO. . . . 613
HAX, CHRISTIAN C. 288
HEINER, WILLIAM GRAHAM 253
HEINZ, HOWARD 86–87
HEMINGTON, J. GLENN 539
HENDERSON, JOHN H. 314
HENRY, DAVID FORD 398–399
HENRY, JOHN M. 312
HERR, EDWIN MUSSER 56–57
HERTZOG, D. M. 524
HESS, F. B. 541
HIBBS, GEORGE W. 547
HIBBS, S. E. 540
HILLDORFER, JOSEPH P. 355
HILL, GEORGE BROWN 308
HILLMAN COAL & COKE CO. 604–605
HOCKENSMITH, WILBUR D. 594
HOFFMAN, H. C. 566
HOLLAND, MOORHEAD B. 294
HOLLAND, WILLIAM JACOB 120
HOLLIDAY, GEORGE A. 324
HOLMES, AMERICUS V. 205
HOOVER, G. P. 527
HORNER, C. LEE 582
HORTON, D. HARRY 552
HOSACK, GEORGE M. 289
HOSFORD, CHARLES F. JR. 455
HOSTETTER, DAVID HERBERT 138–139
HOULAHEN, JAMES 306
HOUZE, LEON J. 516
HOUZE, ROGER J. 516
HOWARD, JAMES M. 560
HOWARD, THOMAS LINCOLN 546
HUBBARD & COMPANY 611
HUBLEY, GRANT 266
HUDSON, DAVID PORTER 596

PAGE

HUDSON, THOMAS H. 565
HUMBERT, L. H. 529
HUMPHREY, ARTHUR L. 58–59
HUNTER, HARRY HOMER 274
HUSTEAD, JAMES EDGAR 567
HUSTEAD, W. B. 522

I

IMBRIE, ADDISON MURRAY 255
INGRAM, THOMAS J. 222–223
IRONS, HARRY MEREDITH 183
IRWIN, JOHN A. 341

J

JAMESON, DAVID 577
JAMISON, RICHARD H. 591
JANSSEN, BENNO 196
JARRETT, BENJAMIN JAMES 219
JEFFRIES, HOWARD EATON 176–177
JENKS, I. WALTER 203
JENNINGS, EDWARD HENRY 66–67
JENNINGS, RICHARD M. 410
JENNINGS, RICHARD MORLEY, JR. 134
JOHNS, DAVID BRYNMORE 347
JOHNSTON, HARRY L. 435
JONES, FRANCIS DAVID 285
JONES, HARRY STUART 286
JONES, J. H. 285
JONES, JOHN H. 76–77
JONES, JOHN STANLEY 286
JONES, P. N. 270
JONES, THOMAS CALVIN 337
JORDAN, JOHN, JR. 418
JOSEPH, CHARLES H. 296

K

KAMBACH, GEORGE JOHN 310
KAY, ALFRED GODDARD 175
KEATING, FRANCIS ANTHONY 152
KEATING, RAYMOND B. 278
KELLEY, JOHN BERTRAND 257
KELLY, JOSEPH T. 475
KENDALL, SAMUEL AUSTIN 519
KENNEDY, JOHN MCCARTNEY 182
KENNEDY, R. A. 342
KESSLER, JOHN P., JR. 206
KESTER, HOWARD BRANT 339
KEYSTONE-RANGER DEVELOPING CO. 612
KIDNEY, ELMER LINDSAY 302
KIER, FRANK J. 302
KILPATRICK, WORTH 551
KINGSLEY, RONALD 359
KINNEY, WILLIAM D. 500
KIRKPATRICK, JOHN W. 156
KLINE, CHARLES H. 342
KLINE, GEORGE KINZER 477
KLOOZ, L. FRED 323
KOUNTZ, GEORGE PHILIP 324
KRAMER, WILLIAM ERNEST 351
KURTZ, J. FRED 549

L

	Page
Lackey, Thomas Stephens	526
Lathwood, John Augustus	269
Lawless, Daniel Aloysius	352
Leech, W. S.	556
Lehman, Albert Carl	153
Lenhart, Charles E.	521
Leslie, Albert Cummings	313
Leslie Artemus H.	260
Leslie, Malachi G.	142–143
Leslie, Millard Fillmore	351
Lewellyn, Charles L.	528
Liebel, Michael, Jr.	492
Little, Edward C.	235
Lloyd, John, Jr.	430
Lobingier, Chauncey	299
Lobingier, Walter S.	299
Lorch, Louis	300
Love, Frank S.	118
Love, Joseph Franklin	322
Lowe, John C.	598
Luman, Charles McEwen	538
Lynch, Charles McKenna	283
Lynch, Tillman Danis	275
Lyne, Wickliffe C.	197
Lynn, Albert M.	114
Lyon, Frederic William	293
Lyon, John Denniston	164
Lyon, Walter	145
Lyon, William Reynolds	252

M

	Page
MacConnell, John Gormly	162
Mackay, Milton A.	246–247
Magee, James M.	160
Magee, William Addison	47
Maglaughlin, Joseph W.	340
Mansfield, William Douglas	306
Marshall, Thomas M.	414
Martin, Arthur Irwin	442
Martin, Francis Patrick	482
Martin, Richard W.	169
Masten, Alvin F.	417
Masten, William Santee	343
Masterton, M. Lee	482
Matthews, R. S.	528
Maxey, William Sherman	353
May, Herbert L.	137
Mayer, Joseph George	495
Mayhugh, Joseph F.	329
McArdle, Peter J.	272
McBride, William	184
McCahill, David Ignatius	116–117
McCaig, William John	335
McCandless, George Wilberforce	264
McCargo, Grant	112–113
McCauley, Herman K.	431
McClernan, T. J.	522
McConnell, Francis John	350
McConway, William	84–85
McCormick, Samuel Black	120
McCormick, S. O.	559
McCrea, James Alexander	75
McDowell, Harry B.	337
McEldowney, William H.	440
McEllroy, William Swindler	276
McGinnis, W. D.	549
McGovern, Charles C.	326
McGregor, Wm. John	239
McHugh, W. A.	537
McJunkin, William Marshall	256
McKalip, James C.	318
McKallip, Robert Laughlin	309
McKean, W. Cooke	531
McKenna, Roy Carnegie	264
McKinney, Robert Grant	209
McLanahan, John King	433
McLaughlin, Peter, Jr.	327
McMahon, Thomas C.	314
McMillen, Charles Leroy	579
McNally, James P.	228–229
McNeil, Thomas Jr.	231
McNutt, Benjamin Simpson	564
Mehard, Churchill	277
Meller, Harry Bertine	315
Mellon, Andrew William	48–49
Mellon, Edward Purcell	124–125
Mellon National Bank	602–603
Mellon, Richard Beatty	52–53
Mellon, Thomas	390–391
Messler, Eugene Lawrence	316
Mesta Machine Co.	609
Metz, John Alfred	292
Metzler, S. W.	534
Millard, Julian	436
Miller, Charles L.	106
Miller, David Martin	342
Miller, Frank B.	592
Miner, Fred W.	187
Mishler, Isaac Charles	440
Mitchell, Harry L.	346
Mitchell, Howard Walton	211
Monahan, Lawrence Peter	263
Moore, John B.	559
Moorehead, William Singer	263
Morgan, Albert Thomas	311
Morgan, J. Scott	321
Morris, John Theodore	319
Mueller, Edward George	242
Mulvihill, Bernard H.	236–237
Mulvihill, James P.	330
Munhall, Herbert N.	354
Murphy, John A.	320
Murphy, J. Campbell	478
Murphy, Marion Hayleigh	328
Myers, Alfred R.	495

N

	Page
Neeld, Almos Davidson	298
Nesbit, Harrison	81

PAGE

NESSLE, J. B. 279
NEUMANN, JOHN N. 420
NIEMANN, CHARLES FRANLKIN 265
NIXON, WILLIAM S. 566
NOLAN, WILLIAM P. 599
NOMER, HAROLD ADIN 344
NORRIS, ROBERT 548
NORTON, E. T. 548

O

OBEY, GUSTAVUS B. 283
O'BRIEN, CHARLES ANTHONY 280
O'HERRON COMPANY, M. 611
OPPENHEIMER, ALFRED M. 158
OPPENHEIMER, OSCAR W. 230
ORR, D. K. 562
ORR, JAMES WILLIAM 278

P

PAGE, BENJAMIN 172
PAINTER, GEORGE EDWARD 269
PARGNY, EUGENE W. 64–65
PARK, DAVID E. 404–405
PARRIOTT, FOSTER BROOKS 132
PARSHALL, WILLIAM W. 523
PATTERSON, FRANK P. 194
PATTERSON, WILLIAM JOSHUA 265
PAYNE, LEON FRANK 233
PEEVEY, HENRY HINDS 481
PEOPLES NATURAL GAS CO., THE 606–607
PERLMAN, MAX 333
PETTY, CARL WALLACE 281
PHILLIPS, EDWARD E. 284
PHILLIPS, THOMAS WHARTON, JR. 462
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM S. 563
PICKARD, MARTIN F. 554
PIERCE, ARTHUR G. 301
POHE, STEPHEN C. 470–471
PORTER, HENRY THEODORE 250
PORTER, J. DONALD 567
PORTER, J. WILSON, JR. 348
PORTER, STEPHEN G. 182
PORTER, WILLIAM DAVID 210
POTTER, JOHN E. 341
POWELL, O. P. 566
PURVIS, WILLIAM B. 456
PYLE, DAVID S. 578

R

RABE, ARTHUR KIRTLAND 267
REAMER, CHARLES W. 331
REED, LEO W. 542
REED, S. CLARK 305
REIBER, AARON E. 452
REILY, EUGENE S. 343
RENO, SAMUEL J., JR. 335
RENTZ, FRED L. 580
REPLOGLE, ARNOLD M. 329
REPLOGLE, J. LEONARD 88
RICHARDSON, OLIVER STERLING 303

PAGE

RICHEY, DE WAYNE GREENWOOD 353
RICHEY, FRANCIS MARION 520
RIFFLE, DAVID T. 140–141
RITTS, JOHN V. 453
ROBBINS, JOSEPH POLLOCK 353
ROBERTSON, WILLIAM H. 271
ROBINSON, H. L. 525
RODGERS, WILLIAM B. 82–83
ROHRBACK, ELLIS BELL 439
ROOK, ALEXANDER W. 396–397
ROOK, CHARLES ALEXANDER 72–73
ROOK, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR. 133
ROSENBLOOM, SOL 295
ROSE, PERCY ALLEN 469
ROWAND, HARRY HAMILTON 126
RUFF, PHILIP WILLIAM 462
RYAN, GEORGE WEISER 348
RYNEARSON, EDWARD 344
RYS, C. F. W. 159

S

SABLE, DANIEL E. 333
SACKETT, H. R. 556
SAINT VINCENT ARCHABBEY SEMINARY & COLLEGE . 610
SALYARDS, CHARLES LORAIN 442
SANDS, LOUIS C. 415
SAUPP, FRANK D. 240
SAXTON, CLARENCE LELAND 343
SCHERER, HARRY WILLIAM 476
SCHNABEL, DANIEL RHOADES 477
SCOTT, B. L. 353
SCHOONMAKER, FREDERIC PALEN 104–105
SCHUETTE, WILLIAM H. 213
SCHULTZ, FRANK D. 496
SCHWAB, CHARLES MICHAEL 50–51
SCOTT, HARRY B. 345
SCOVEL, CHARLES WOODRUFF 198
SCULLY, ARTHUR MURTLAND 325
SEEFRIED, L. B. 331
SELL, JOHN S. 412
SENSENICH, CHESTER D. 593
SHANAHAN, MICHAEL F. 338
SHEARER, J. HARRY 432
SHELBY, SIDNEY RAY 535
SHERBINE, ALVIN 478
SHERRARD, A. C. 533
SHIELDS, JAMES M. 288
SHIPP, FREDERIC B. 317
SHIRLEY, JOHN T. 207
SHOEMAKER, CLARENCE JOHN 595
SHREVE, MILTON WILLIAM 493
SHUTE, HENRY DAMON 94–95
SIBRAY, WILLIAM W. 319
SIEBERT, WILLIAM P. 201
SIMONS, GEORGE JULIUS 225
SISSON, A. E. 493
SITNEK, LOUIS 542
SITTLER, EDWARD L. 566
SLAWSON, SAMUEL JACOB 483
SLEPPY, EDWARD E. P. 241

PAGE

SLEPPY, ROY EZRA 354
SMITH, FRANK BIDDLE 400–401
SMITH, HARVEY HAVELOCK 354
SNEE, SYLVESTER JOHN 211
SNOWDEN, J. H. 563
SNOWDON, CHARLES LEIDY 128
SNOWDON, CHARLES LEIDY JR. 334
SNOWDON, FELIX B. 334
SNOWDON, GEORGE H. 334
SOBEL, ISADOR 501
SOPPITT, EDWARD 454
SPAIDE, ROLAND L. 459
SPELLER, FRANK NEWMAN 275
STADTFELD, JOSEPH 216
STARR, DAVID L. 280
STEIN, ABRAHAM CASS 296
STEPHENS, JOHN HARRIS 479
STEPHENS, MARLIN BINGHAM 479
STERLING, B. F. 527
STEVENS, N. AUGUSTIAN 437
STEVENSON, JAMES BROWN 208
STEWART, ACHESON 276
STEWART, DAVID GLENN 416
STEWART, DOUGLAS 150
STEWART, GEORGE W. 180
STICKEL, A. C. 550
STILLWAGEN, CHARLES AUGUSTINE 419
STILLWAGEN, WILLIAM CASSIUS 243
STINEMAN, WASHINGTON IRVING 472–473
STIRLING, JOHN 499
STONE, WILLIAM ARTHUR 536
STRONG, JOHN H. 496
STURGIS, HAROLD GREENE 520
SUCCOP, AUGUST E. 119
SUCCOP, BERTRAM L. 282
SUNSTEIN, A. J. 295
SUTTON, ARTHUR DWIGHT 307
SUTTON, WILLIAM STANBOROUGH 307
SUYDAM, MOSES BEDELL 318
SUYDAM, RICHARD SCHOONMAKER 352
SWEARINGEN, JOSEPH M. 148

T

TABOR, EDWARD O. 337
TAYLOR, S. E. 561
TERHEYDEN, HENRY 323
THAW, BENJAMIN 103
THAYER, ALBERT LEWIS 581
THOMAS, DELANO C. 238
THOMPSON, ANDREW ANDERSON 529
THOMPSON, ARTHUR W. 60–61
THOMPSON, CLARENCE L. 494
THOMPSON, GEORGE W. 553
THOMPSON, JAMES 494
THOMPSON, JOSEPH H. 167
THOMPSON, JOSIAH VAN KIRK 515
THOMPSON, SAMUEL H. 347
TITUS, CHARLES L. 545
TITUS, M. LEE 557
TORRANCE, FRANCIS J. 408–409

PAGE

TOWNSEND, BENJAMIN RUSH BRADFORD 341
TOWNSEND, HENRY 357
TRAUTMAN, LEANDER 245
TURNER, JAMES JEWETT 62–63
TYLER, E. S. 558

V

VAN DUSEN, SIDNEY 204
VAN GILDER, JAMES EMMETT 539

W

WAKEFIELD, JAMES ALFRED 325
WALKER, WILLIAM GRANT 500
WALLACE, JOSEPH F. 332
WALSH, WINFIELD SCOTT 332
WALTERS, HARRY FRANKLIN 441
WARD, JOSEPH WAUGH 244
WARDROP, ROBERT 80
WARNOCK, WILLIAM E. 301
WASSON, WILLIAM WARD 328
WATSON, CHARLES CAMPBELL 458
WEIDLEIN, EDWARD RAY 268
WEIL, A. LEO 165
WEIL, GEORGE 217
WEINGARTNER, GEORGE TORRENCE 582
WEIR, ERNEST TENER 154
WELLER, JOHN S. 186
WESTINGHOUSE, GEORGE 388–389
WESTINGHOUSE, HENRY HERMAN 54–55
WHIGHAM, WILLIAM 102
WHITTEN, CHARLES E. 591
WHYEL, GEORGE 518
WHYEL, HARRY 518
WICKLINE, ROBERT L. 258
WILDIN, GEORGE WASHINGTON 98–99
WILLIAMS, A. D. 531
WILLIAMS, JOSEPH CRANE 497
WILSON, HENRY DALZELL, ... 130–131
WILSON, J. CHARLES 274
WINTERS, DANIEL JR. 170
WISE, JOHN LAING 461
WONER, GEORGE IRVIN 459
WOOD, CHARLES L. 200
WOODS, JOHN EWING 202
WOODS, THOMAS 215
WOODWARD, JAMES FLEMING 287
WORTHINGTON, GEORGE DIX 439
WRIGHT, FRANK WILBUR 534
WRIGHT, PAUL DARLING 489
WYANT, ADAM MARTIN 590
WYCKOFF, ARCALOUS WELLING 157

Y

YOHE, JAMES BUCHANAN 78–79
YOUNG, CHARLES 483

Z

ZACHARIAS, HOWARD 320
ZIMMERMAN, RUFAS EICHER 317